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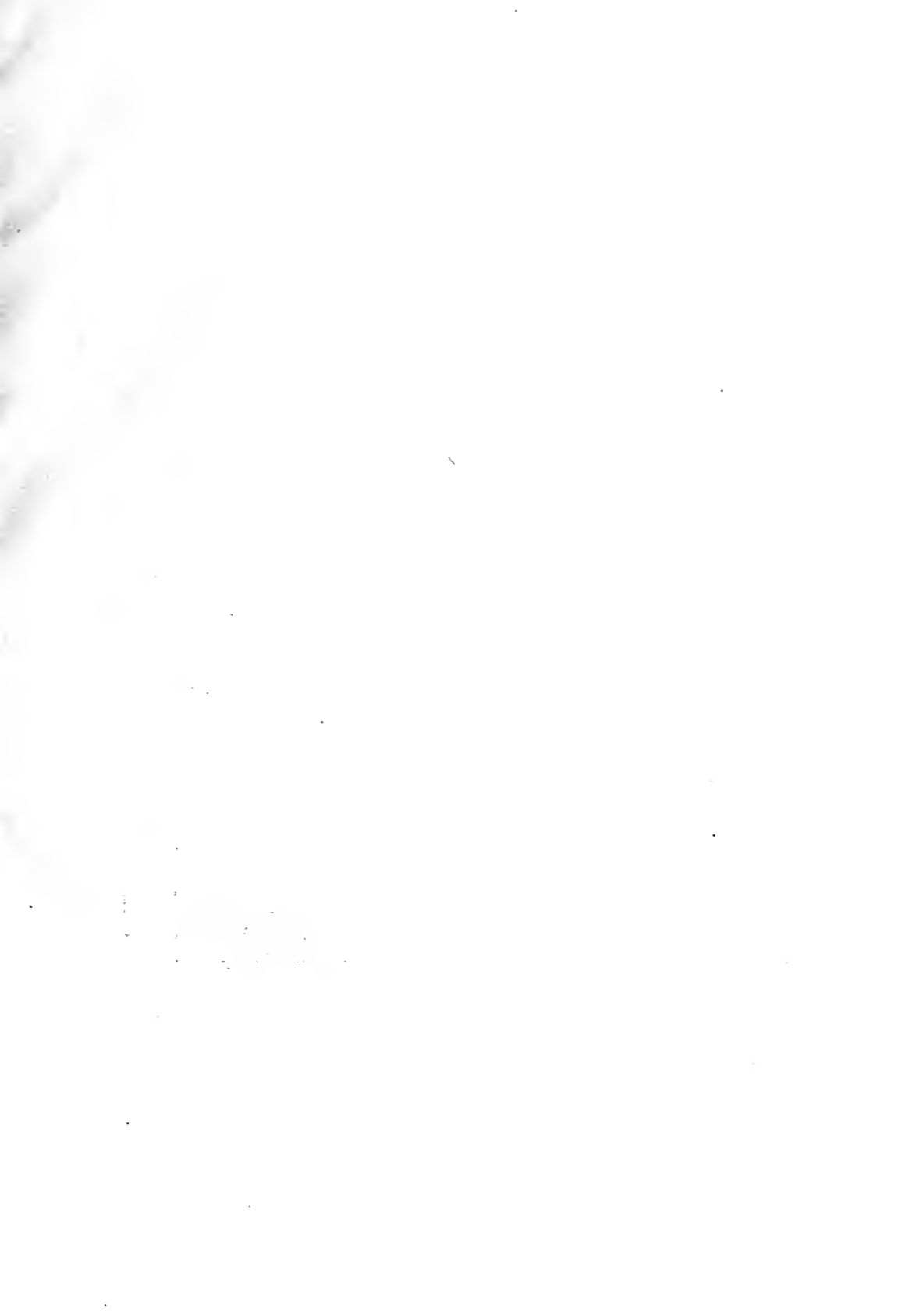
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*J. I. Wyer Jr.*

*President American Library Association, 1910-11, Director New York State  
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THE year 1910 was noteworthy in the library world chiefly for the two international congresses at Brussels, which marked a distinct advance in world organization, and for the successful national conferences at Exeter and at Mackinac. The A. L. A. conference of 1911, in Southern California, should attract visitors from Australia and New Zealand, from the Philippines, Japan and China, and from Hawaii as well as from the Pacific coast itself, and give it something of an international as well as a distinctively national character. Representation from New Zealand by a visiting delegation from its newly-formed general library association would be particularly welcome and appropriate. It is to be hoped also that there may be a visiting delegation from England, which will emphasize the fact of Anglo-American leadership in library organization the world around. But librarians from other countries and of other languages will be no less welcome, and those Americans who participated in the Brussels congresses will be especially pleased to have opportunity to return to their hosts and to their professional confreres who gathered in that hospitable city, some recognition of their pleasant and profitable visit.

ORGANIZATION has also progressed within the United States. A state commission in Kentucky has been added to the roll of 1910. A trustees' association in Indiana, though established toward the close of the year 1909, held its first regular meeting in 1910. The Milwaukee Library Club was added to the considerable number of local organizations. The Professional training section of the American Library Association, which had a preliminary meeting at Bretton Woods in 1909, was fully fledged and held its first meeting at Mackinac in 1910, and promises interesting developments in the way of standardizing and improving library schools, their methods and results. This list of additions, though less than in earlier years, when there were more gaps to be filled, shows continuous and healthful growth. The fact that there are now 34 library commissions, the same figure as last year, as the addition of Kentucky was offset by the termination of one of the Maryland commissions; and that there are

37 state library associations in the 48 states, besides the several interstate and other associations, and some 25 local clubs or like organizations, indicates the large extent which library organization now covers in the United States.

THE chief library buildings of the year were those for the John Hay Memorial Library at Brown University, the coöperative gift of Mr. Carnegie, university alumni and friends, and the Howard University for colored people at Washington, the gift of Mr. Carnegie. Not less noteworthy was the transformation at New Bedford of the old City Hall, a historic landmark, into an adequate home for the public library, by a local architect who has succeeded remarkably in preserving the exterior features of the old building and developing its architectural character in the additions while making it a real practical library building. The new building of the Reuben McMillan Free Library in Youngstown, Ohio, was also completed. Progress is reported on the new buildings at St. Louis, Denver and Springfield and the Connecticut State Library. The contract has been signed and ground will be broken early in the new year for the new central building of the Brooklyn Public Library system, but the great event of 1911 will be the transfer of the central collections and of the administrative work of the New York Public Library to the magnificent new building which is expected to open in May.

THE past year has not been so noteworthy in important appointments and transfers as the year previous, but we note the passing from the library sky of that picturesque and effulgent library comet, Charles Fletcher Lummis, and the worthy appointment to Los Angeles of Mr. Purd B. Wright, whose place at St. Joseph has been filled by the selection of Mr. Charles Rush; and the change at Denver by the replacement of Mr. Charles R. Dudley, a veteran of the A. L. A., whose buoyant and delightful personality have always made him a loved favorite, by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, whose place as secretary of the association it will be hard to fill. The library situation at the University of Chicago,

which was anomalous and acephalous, has been unified, in connection with the retirement of Mrs. Zella A. Dixon from a difficult post, by the designation of Prof. Ernest DeWitt Burton, an able and learned scholar, as Director of Libraries, comprising separate and various libraries which will be brought together on the completion of the new building, and the appointment of Mr. James C. M. Hanson, to the loss of the Library of Congress, as his distinctively professional associate. The Drexel Institute Library and School, which suffered so serious a loss in the death of Miss Kroeger, has secured the services of Miss Donnelly as the new head for both. Mr. Stevens succeeded Miss Lord as the librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library. Mr. Borden, of New Haven, was appointed to an important library post in India.

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THE death of James Lyman Whitney removed from the library profession one of its most honored seniors, the contemporary of Winsor, Poole and Cutter, of whom few now survive. New York lost two veterans who were contemporaries with Mr. Whitney — S. Hastings Grant, the former librarian of the Mercantile Library, and Wentworth Sanborn Butler, for so many years the head of the Society Library, both of them men of large acquaintance among men of letters and leading figures in the library and literary world of old New York. Dr. Edward Winslow Hall, librarian of Colby University, passed away within the year, as did also Miss Pierce, who did good service as librarian of Wellesley College for some years. We record, also, with a sense of personal grief the loss of a former associate, in the death last summer of Miss Augusta I. Appleton, sister of Mrs. Charles A. Cutter, to whose careful and conscientious work American bibliography is much indebted in connection with the early volumes of the "American catalog," some portions of which were directly in her charge. In the library world outside this country, the notable loss was that of Leopold Delisle, the veteran head of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, though he had retired from the profession some time before his death, which was formally announced at the Brussels Congress and recorded with the unanimous tribute of a rising vote in appreciation of his services.

ONE of the features emphasized at Mackinac was the development of agricultural libraries, which is a topic of vital and growing importance in years to come. Scientific farming is the solution of the problem of food supply which will more and more press itself upon this country, and in close relation to it are the matters pertaining to the increase of education among the rural populations. Travelling libraries and commission workers have been the standard bearers in this aggressive work of bringing books into the isolated farm homes, and it is now for rural libraries to wake up to the importance of waking up the farmer by progressive propagandism of the library gospel throughout agricultural communities. This will be greatly helped by the promised development of the parcels post on rural free delivery routes, at a rate which will make possible this means of delivering and returning books in the country at best advantage. It is hoped that this may prove the first step towards a parcels post in which all libraries should be interested and which all librarians should be active in promoting.

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THE report of the Librarian of Congress is a remarkable document in two respects. It shows accessions for the past year which now give the library third rank in the libraries of the world, and if continued on the like scale promises to make it ultimately the foremost. Secondly, and in connection with this, is to be noted the success of the policy of Mr. Putnam in making the national library the permanent home for great special libraries, either by gift or purchase. In the appropriations for the new year a proposal to increase the salary of the librarian to \$7500 was included. The librarianship of Congress is not only the ranking post in the American library profession, but the most important library post in the world. While the salaries of chief librarians have been advancing in the past ten years, that of the national librarian has remained unchanged, and at least seven other posts are paid equal or larger salaries. This salary should be not less than \$10,000, and any lesser salary is justifiable only for reasons of governmental economy and the fact that citizens are expected to serve the United States Government at a lower rate than they are expected to serve the public in municipal positions.

## THE WORK OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CIVIC CAMPAIGNS\*

BY PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian Public Library, Los Angeles, California*

PUBLIC libraries conducted along progressive lines may in all sincerity be said to endeavor to live up to what might be termed a very broad motto, expressed in words paraphrasing the advice of a judicial friend to a law class, "To do something of everything, and everything of something."

With such a broad foundation claim, it naturally follows that the modern, up-to-date library should devote more or less of its energy and income in furthering any movement looking to a betterment of civic conditions.

Primarily, the library was founded as an educational center. This is its real business still, and the hope is expressed that it will continue indefinitely. But it should be made plain in passing that it has broadened the definition of the word education far beyond the confines of the school, or recitation or lecture room.

The public library has become, if you will pardon the term, the storage battery from which practical help as well as cultural inspiration may be drawn.

The power or energy in these "batteries" is not stored in a day, nor is it drawn upon daily, or weekly, or even monthly, for any considerable part of it. But the storage goes steadily on, so that when the demand is made the library responds with more or less promptness and to a degree depending entirely upon governing conditions.

Steam is not generated instantaneously, nor without the expenditure of heat. Electricity is not harnessed for man's use without cost. False economy in the fuel room is instantly apparent in the steam chest or the dynamo. Carrying the analogy to the present question, it is plain that the community which deals niggardly with its library can expect at best but a like service in return. If the support given be broad and liberal its supporters have the right to expect and to demand of its library an enlightened administration, one of adequate responses when the call comes.

And the call of to-day is decidedly more

urgent than the call of yesterday, more complex, more diversified. In civic matters, it is for progressive city charters and suggestions by students and experts for better laws for the betterment of city government; for playground plans, ideas for educating attendants, games for developing the child mentally and physically; for outlines, plans and suggestions for parks and boulevards—otherwise the city beautiful; for house and ground plans for the housing commission, its organization, methods for getting the most effective results; comprehensive plans for civic and educational centers, museums and art galleries; statistical and expert advice for those interested in the study, development and control of public utilities; for methods for the health protection organizations—and on and on through a long list known to every community of high-minded, helpful people.

As a matter of fact, the demand of to-day is but partially expressed by the questions raised at this meeting, voiced by the papers, addresses and discussions. What it will be to-morrow or next year, it would be folly to attempt to say. The world is moving fast in these early days of the 20th century, and the wants of the people immeasurably faster. Whatever these wants may be, the sort of library I like to think of, and the kind I hope all of you would like to have, will be partially prepared for the emergency—and ready fully to prepare itself. Remember, please, this is the ideal library in all its perfection, which we will have just as soon as we have a perfect people and perfect cities. The millennium? It is worth striving for, even if we know it cannot be reached in our day and generation—if ever.

The careful book committee or the painstaking librarian may not know it, but the storing of the library battery with the thing or things sure to be needed in the future is going steadily on, printed page by printed page, from leaflet to pamphlet, from pamphlet to magazine, from magazine to book. For this charging of the battery is merely the keeping in touch with the trend of events, the

\* Abstract of an address read before a city planning conference in Los Angeles, November, 1910.

watching of the formation of movements, the development of ideas from their infancy. What some may term the fad, or fancy, or hobby of the altruistic few of to-day may be the insistent demand of multitudes of earnest men and women to-morrow. What may have been smiled at as an "ism" of the few yesterday is accepted to-day as a matter of fact by millions.

In few good movements may the library be only a follower. More often it is the leader, only it was so quiet in its leadership those interested did not know of it. Time and time again has the average library been asked to "join the procession," "to get behind" a movement attracting the attention of healthy minded enthusiasts, when as a matter of fact the inspiration for the movement came from the printed page on the library shelf.

No movement worthy the name is born into full-fledged activity—full grown. It is a case of growth, of development. The growth of anything of consequence is fully recorded, "writ down in words of fire," and preserved by the "art preservative," and it is to be found somewhere—usually on the shelves of the public library in a properly appreciative community.

It is intended that you should gather that it is conceded, nay, admitted, with all the pride of the profession, that one has the right to go to the library for help on any

civic question in which the public, or any considerable number of citizens are interested, with the full expectation of receiving such help—that it is a duty of that library to meet such calls as a matter of course.

But mark you, it must be borne in mind that there is another side to the question, one which should be of as much importance and of as keen interest to the citizen as to those in charge of the library, and that is, briefly as it may be put, that the public library should be placed in position by its owners to meet any legitimate demands made upon it. Not until this has been done to the very last detail of management, equipment and housing is it a subject for criticism from those who should be its friends, defenders and users.

For the public library everywhere, in your home city, in my home city, may I not make the personal plea for a broad and helpful interest in its affairs so that it may show a wide and comprehensive interest in your public affairs? In helping it you merely help yourselves. It is yours, and I know you will pardon the enthusiast in a work he believes in for thinking and saying of the general public library that it is as fully entitled to a movement for its betterment, for an improvement of its condition, no matter how admirably they may already be, as any advocated by any person on this floor.

## THE CHRISTMAS BOOK EXHIBIT IN LIBRARIES\*

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn N. Y.*

IN the Pratt Institute *Monthly*, December, 1892, occurs this paragraph: "There is now on the shelves of the Reference department, for inspection until Christmas, a careful selection of the books of the season best adapted for holiday gifts. It is hoped that this arrangement may save some of our borrowers the trouble of a trip to New York, as the library will readily forward orders for any of the books. Orders must be accompanied by cash, and may be left with the assistant in charge of the department. The price of each book is plainly marked on the title-page."

In the January number we find the state-

ment: "The gift book exhibition seems to have been a convenience to a number of people, and it has been a pleasure to us, as book-lovers, to find others falling down and adoring the 'Buch der Lieder' of Heine, 'Prue and I' in its holiday gown, the 'Wit and wisdom of Charles Lamb,' etc. . . ."

This happened eighteen years ago, and because there was no real bookstore in Brooklyn. That was, at least, the main reason, the convenience to buyers; but, as so often happens, the library builded better than it knew, and filled also another want quite different from the one it had imagined—the need of some care in the selection of gift-books as regards contents, edition and illustration. The

\* Read at a joint meeting of the Long Island and New York Library Clubs, Dec. 8, 1910.

arrangement by which the library took orders for the books did not prove a very satisfactory one, as the difficulty of filling the orders, as Christmas drew nearer and the grand rush began at the bookstores, proved almost insuperable, and as so many people did not give their orders until the last minute. So that feature of the exhibit was given up after a year or two. No special effort was made to supply books for children, since the library had not then a separate room for children nor many children among its patrons.

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for 1893 there was a notice of the experiment in a brief paragraph. So far as we know this was the first fore-runner of the present rather widely-spread practice of exhibiting books suitable for Christmas giving.

In preparing this paper I have written to 67 libraries, ranging from collections of the size of the Montclair (N. J.) and Mankato (Minn.) Public Libraries to such as the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Public Library of Cleveland. So far I have had answers from 55, and of these 37 reply that they do make an exhibit of books for Christmas giving each year, 10 that they do not, and either do not expect to because they cannot, or because they question the necessity or desirability, while the rest have either tried it and given it up for want of room to exhibit or of satisfactory attendants to answer questions, or say that they have not yet had an exhibit, but hope to.\*

Buffalo reports such exhibits for ten or twelve years past, Worcester for five, Utica for five, Syracuse for several years, and this library began its exhibit of children's books as soon as the children's room opened, in 1896, and of adult books, as stated, in 1892, with a lapse of several years, and a resumption. So much for history.

Libraries which exhibit or have exhibited both adult and children's books are Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Utica, Pratt Institute Free Library; East Orange, Trenton, Perth Amboy; Wilkes-Barré, Pittsburgh, Bradford; Davenport and Cedar Rapids, and Des Moines will add adult books this year; Mankato, Minneapolis; Jackson (Mich.) will add adult books this year; Madison; Nashville; Hartford.

\* A few replies came in after the tabulation was made and the paper written, and are not included. These would not materially change the result.

Libraries confining themselves, so far, to books for children are the public libraries of Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) (exhibiting for the first time this year), New Rochelle, Children's Museum Library, Brooklyn; Worcester; Evans-ton; Dayton; Ft. Wayne (for the first time this year); Detroit; Omaha; Houston and Galveston; Louisville; Atlanta (will distribute lists this year instead); Seattle, Tacoma; Portland.

Brockton, Mass., tried such an exhibit under a previous administration, and found some difficulty in getting the prices published in the local papers. Consequently not many books sold, they say. The library now exhibits holiday lists of books. Grand Rapids advertises in its bulletin that the library will be glad to give information as to the character and prices of books, and advice if wanted, in the children's department and the order department. As many as 25 or 50 requests for help have been made some years. Haverhill has wanted an exhibit, but has hesitated to ask dealers to lend copies, and its own copies have been too worn to be attractive. The library recommends on request. Most of the libraries do not approve of taking orders for books, or of the library's doing anything that savors of commercialism.

The next question asks if books are secured from publishers or dealers, and what conditions are made by consignors, if any. In reply, the majority of the libraries state that they buy the books outright, in whole or in part, sometimes using copies already owned if in good condition; ten secure them as loans from the dealer, five from publishers, and one each from the state library or through the A. L. A. and the state library commission. In our own case, if we want five or more books by the same publisher, we borrow from the publisher, otherwise from the dealer. Two or three libraries report that dealers lend rather unwillingly. Stipulations are mentioned such as these: that the library buy copies of the books during the year; that it pay return express charges and make good all damage or loss; that the books be bought substantially on approval. In one case, an excellent example of coöperation, the library and the local dealer issued a catalog together of the books on exhibition, and the dealer distributed copies and referred persons to the library's exhibit for examination of the books.

One library only takes orders occasionally to oblige, but prefers not to do it.

A difficulty that was met in the early days of such exhibits was the uncertainty of finding the books recommended in the local dealer's stock. Even in the large bookstores it seemed as if one could find everything but the thing one had come to get. This was partly due to the fact that books especially published for Christmas sale, unless they happened to be standard books in good, new editions, were not of the kind usually chosen by the library for its exhibit. The ideal of the exhibit has been to recommend books people might like to own as well as to read.

At present nearly all of the libraries answering report that they have some arrangement with the local dealer, letting him know beforehand what books and what editions of them will be in the library's list or in its exhibit. This list is used by some dealers as a partial purchasing list. The Mankato library has secured the consent of the local dealer to have a library table in his shop, on which he is to exhibit only the recommended books, while the library keeps a list and tells people where they can see the books. If the dealer has a satisfactory place in which customers can examine the books at their leisure, this saves the library some work; but if not, examination at the library seems preferable, especially since, without great care, it would be easy for the wrong books to get on the dealer's library table through the carelessness of customers. It is not that we wish people to buy only what the library recommends, as implicitly as they might obey a doctor's instructions, but that we wish those who do not yet realize that there is a difference in the quality and desirability of books to have the opportunity to realize this through seeing plenty of the best. The Omaha library reports that persons not finding the books at the local dealer's are given the addresses of agents or publishers or dealers elsewhere. Twenty-one libraries report that they make lists of the exhibit, eight of them printing and the others typewriting them. As a rule, the typewritten lists are posted near the exhibit rather than distributed. Eleven put a slip in the book, giving publisher and price, and all answer questions on these points very willingly. The Omaha library sends postal card notices to borrowers known to be in-

terested, and several report that they print lists in the newspapers. Dayton advertises the exhibit through church bulletins and Sunday schools. At Providence the children's librarian speaks to mothers' clubs on the exhibit. Louisville's list was duplicated for other libraries with their own imprint, and 7000 copies of it were ordered.

The persons who come to ask questions, consult lists, and look at books may be divided roughly into parents and other relatives of children, teachers from day schools, kindergartens, and Sunday schools. One library reports that the chairman of the book-buying committee of a local Sunday school uses the Christmas list regularly as a buying list. Worcester reports occasional art students studying illustrations as among the visitors to the exhibit. Buffalo has more adult visitors than children. Hartford limits the exhibit to one day and that a school-day, so that teachers and children are not a large proportion of its visitors. It also sends the exhibit to near-by towns and to a club of mothers.

One or two libraries which have exhibited express a doubt whether the value of the exhibit is in satisfactory proportion to the time and work required, and one doubts the value of all exhibits. The others judge of its value by different signs: 1. Attendance. In the Pratt Institute Free library last year 400 persons examined the adult books and between five and six hundred the children's books. East Orange reported in 1909 that 630 persons had visited its exhibit. Several libraries report the attendance increasing. 2. Appreciation and thanks, requests for help in selection, inquiries as to when the exhibit will be ready; many people postpone buying until the library list appears. 3. Visitors' note-taking; mothers and teachers show a growing tendency to consult the children's library during the year when children's books are wanted. 4. Demand made on dealers. This can be ascertained easily in places with only one or two dealers.

The question of price is an important one. None of the libraries replying report anything under fifteen cents except Hartford, where Miss Hewins says they will exhibit a little five-cent book this year. The highest price is indefinite, a number of libraries reporting the inclusion of books as high as



\$10, \$12 and \$15. The average maximum limit, where any is set, seems to be \$3.40.

All the exhibiting libraries have some standard of selection, many using the printed Christmas lists of other libraries, others the A. L. A. Book-list, while only one or two use the publishers' catalogs. A few have each book passed upon by the library itself, reading it always if it is a new or unfamiliar book. This last, of course, takes time, but it has decided educative value for those who read, and indirectly for those whom they serve.

What is the object of the exhibit as now given? Is it to "boom" books that ought to be "boomed" by their publishers?—a proceeding to which one answering library objects—a library which does not make an exhibit. And in that case, is the library out of its province, and becoming commercialized?

Selection does not imply booming—indeed, as a rule, it is in modification of the publisher's advertising that the library makes all its select lists. It is "business" for the publisher to sell everything he publishes, good or bad, well written or poorly written, out of date or up to date; hence he advertises, often to the extent of booming. It is the library's business to select for its own constituency not the boomed books, but the best books—sometimes they are one and the same. Every time it publishes a bulletin of books it has selected, it publishes its choice, a list of the books that, in its opinion, are the best books, all things considered. When it prints a Christmas list, it does not by that imply that all other books are undesirable, but it does imply that after due examination it has found certain books desirable, considering the character, the standard of living, and the tastes and needs of its constituency. A printed list of books suitable for the foundation of a children's library, one of books suited to certain grades in school, a list of recent technical books, are all open to the same charge, that the library is advertising some books at the expense of others. That is what the library does with its open shelves, when it puts its standard novels where the public may handle and come to know them, as an offset to the red-hot-from-the-press fiction which is advertised in the street cars and the subway. The library is simply making the race a fair one, realizing

that the older book, published before many of to-day's readers were born, and no longer widely advertised, is handicapped in comparison with the book whose title is almost megaphoned into our ears wherever we go. That this is realized not only by librarians, but by the educator, is shown by this quotation from Principal Edwin T. Reed, of the Moorhead (Minn.) Normal School, who says: "To counteract the excessive advertising of the bookseller, the library should take steps to attract equal attention to the books that have proved their right to endure." What if an advantage does accrue to the publisher of the better book? That is where it should accrue, certainly, not to the publisher of the poor or ephemeral books, as might otherwise be the case. It means encouragement to the man who has put out the good book to go on making good books accessible, and to put them into attractive form, while it may have a tendency to set the other publisher to thinking. Even where the race lies between two new books, the emphasis is still put on quality, and it should have a tendency to make publishers' readers more discriminating. In children's books, particularly, publishers have been too lenient.

The fact that people may buy the books advertised on the list has nothing to do with the case. A book's appearance on a list for schools may lead to the purchase of hundreds of copies instead of the half-dozen sold by means of a Christmas exhibit, and the same might be true of the books recommended for stocking up a library. Any list, made in sincerity, without collusion with publishers or dealers, and without the expectation of any return or advantage to the maker, must be held free from the suspicion of commercialism.

The same objection was made when children's librarians first began to taboo certain authors they found on the shelves. It was held they had no right to dispense with anything a boy or girl might like, and that they were injuring certain authors and publishers; as if one should say to a father, "You should let your boy smoke all the cigarettes he wants—he likes it, and if you don't let him have them, you injure the cigarette factory's trade," or to the mother, "Why do you not give your little girl the candy she is so fond of? It must be good for her or she wouldn't

be so fond of it; and if you don't give it to her, how will the candy store live?" Of the need of help in book selecting and a better knowledge of the value of books, any librarian who studies his or her business will tell us. There are many fathers and mothers unable to read English; there are others so unfamiliar with books that they regard all printed matter as good and true; there are others who want the best for their children, but know they are not capable of judging what is the best; and there are still others able to judge the contents of a book who know nothing of editions and are uninstructed in the matter of illustrations; there are many teachers and Sunday school teachers also who have not the time to seek different editions of a book, to collect in one place editions of varying prices and degrees of merit. For all of these the Christmas exhibit for children fills a real need.

As to the adult book, any one who has tried to shop for books at the bookshops during the Christmas season can imagine the relief it must be to go to a quiet place where there is plenty of room and spend an hour or so in looking over and dipping into attractive copies of books on all subjects; books of more or less permanent value, and selected with a view to many tastes and interests.

There is a pleasure in receiving a book to the purchase of which thought and a consideration of one's taste have been given, which is not felt when one receives a copy (however luxuriously bound) of the leading gift-book or of some volume obviously made to sell, which will go straight to the shelves and never be taken down except for dusting. For the latter kind of gift, one has to make one's acknowledgments with a mental reservation.

One western library sends the following letter, received unsolicited from a mother, which typifies the case of many:

"I recall with so much pleasure the profitable half day I spent browsing among your display of children's books last year, that I find myself looking forward eagerly to a recurrence of the event. With the aid of the special lists furnished, the help of the courteous attendants, and the actual books to examine, I was able to make a selection of Christmas books for my little son which have been a joy to him ever since they became a part of his 'very own' library. I was

particularly pleased to find so many inexpensive, but withal, attractive editions of children's classics. Such books are not generally displayed in the shops, as the tendency in such places is rather toward showy and expensive editions which are often awkward and tiresome for a child to handle. I have found that half hour which I intended to spend at the display and which extended itself into half a day, and was even then reluctantly terminated, time well spent."

One librarian tells us, what I suppose some of us have already observed, that the colored supplements of the Sunday papers, usually the depth of vulgarity, to say nothing worse about them, are made up into Christmas gift-books and fairly overflow the dealers' counters, and are bought because they are cheap, because there is very little else in sight, and because buyers have to overcome difficulties of various kinds in securing equally elementary and low-priced books of a better sort.

Another says: "So far the exhibit has chiefly attracted the well-to-do and cultivated friends of children. The mass of people go to the cheap book counters at the stores and buy Elsie books, Alger, Meade, etc. What can we offer as cheap as these? If you have any suggestions as to cheap editions, *please* let us know. Our books average \$1 probably, and most people spend 25 to 50 cents on a child's book."

The question of price is indeed a difficult one. Still, as I have reported, some libraries report purchases as low as 15 cents, and a number speak of books at 25 cents. A joint list of all these, if one could be compiled, ought to be of service. It is rather interesting to learn that the Elsie and Alger books have been driven to the low prices mentioned and to the cheap book counters, for libraries have certainly done what they could to stop the free circulation of them. The offense must come, I suppose, but it is at least reassuring to think the libraries are no longer responsible.

A very interesting result reported by several libraries is the formation of a permanent collection of books to be recommended, which forms the basis of the Christmas exhibit each year, and is used all the year through by persons interested in giving books to children or reading books to and with children.

Buffalo reports such a collection amounting to between 200 and 300 titles, and including a range from toy-books to expensive books with fine illustrations. Omaha also has pursued this plan, and now regards the collection as a necessity, since it is so much used.

Dayton considers that this exhibit is the most important of all its exhibits, saying: "It was an eye-opener to many mothers as to the high grade of books and illustrations provided for the children at the public library. We suspect that the children who come to the library develop a better reading taste than many who rely on gifts not always intelligently selected."

At Pittsburgh there is a difference of opinion as to the value of the exhibits. One view is that they cost more in time, money and strength than they come to; also that the only satisfactory way of getting the books is to buy them, and that that is expensive. Another opinion is that the exhibits are valuable, if properly carried on. The library has been having such exhibits for six or seven years.

Most of the librarians exhibiting would agree with Miss Olcott, that certain conditions are essential for success, and most of them seem to have arrived at the same conclusion as to what these conditions are:

1. Attractive copies of the books, with considerable range in price.
2. Either lists giving publisher and price, or slips containing same to be put into the books, or both.
3. An attractive, artistic and at the same time more or less systematic arrangement of the books, where they can be easily seen and the handling of them supervised as much as is absolutely necessary, no more.
4. Advertisements, in the papers, before mothers' and teachers' clubs, in the Sunday schools, etc.

5. Intelligent and interested and sympathetic attendance by those appointed to supervise the exhibit.

Miss Olcott says: "People have come and gone, not by the thousands, but in pleasant little companies. Frequently parents and others sit by the hour examining books. . . . We cannot afford to buy yearly fresh exhibit copies for each branch, so this year we are having our exhibit at the Central children's room and advertising it at the branches. We are also giving at some of the branches talks to mothers on the selection of children's books. A collection of fine, well-illustrated books helps to show our public the educational value of children's books and reading. I think perhaps one of the most desirable results we have is the pleasant relations established between the library and the teacher and parents by our efforts to be of value to them."

In concluding, I might say that the formation of a permanent collection suitable for giving at any time of the year, and the keeping of it from year to year, so long as the books are in print, in good condition, as a nucleus for the Christmas exhibit, seems to solve a large part of the difficulty of expense. As the Jackson (Mich.) librarian has said in his report for 1909, "Children, unlike their elders, want good books rather than new books," and the additions each year of the current books need not be large. Unless these, too, are classics fit for the reserve collection they can easily be absorbed into the regular loan collection afterward.

I must ask your indulgence for having presented so long a report, but as this appeared to be the first time the subject had been reported on, it seemed to me that it might save future research and duplication of *questionnaires* if I made my account — not to say exhaustive — but full.

## THE USE OF THE LIBRARY LECTURE ROOM\*

By SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

IN our newer library buildings lecture rooms are a very common feature. They are not unknown in some old library buildings. The library that gets a new building, and

with it a lecture room gets at that same time a new set of problems. In looking through annual reports, and in visiting libraries, one is impressed with the different policies libraries are pursuing in regard to these rooms. There are, of course, good reasons for this

\* Read at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Library Association, at Jackson, Oct. 18, 1910.

variety. First of all local conditions are most varied; and each library ought to fit itself into the needs of its environment. Another reason for this variety is the fact that the problems presented by the lecture room are relatively new, and the whole subject is still more or less in the experimental stage.

The consideration of the use of the library lecture room naturally divides itself into two parts; first, the use of the room by local organizations, and second, the use of the room under the direct auspices of the library. It is the former that brings up the most problems.

And right here let me say that a lecture room in a library is a most valuable asset, if for no other reason than for the publicity that the library as an institution may be given through its use. The lecture room may be made to give the library more favorable publicity in the newspapers than all the other departments together, simply because public meetings held in it are items of news, are things that are talked about (and therefore get into the newspapers), whereas the library's regular everyday routine work is not news. Managers of political campaigns recognize that public meetings are necessary not only on their own account, but because their political cause can best obtain newspaper notice in this way. Mr. Herbert Parsons' article in *The Outlook* of Oct. 15 calls attention to this fact, as it relates to getting political questions before the people. Furthermore, lectures bring new people into the library building, people who have lived in the town for years but were never inside the library, and thus they are introduced to its regular work. The library building itself is the very best place to bring the man and the book together. This is happening right along in Grand Rapids after six years in our new building.

As I said before, the lecture room brings a new set of problems, and in some cities the solution of these problems has been the source of no little ill feeling, and there are times when libraries would be glad, perhaps, if they never had had a lecture room. I know of one instance where the more or less exclusive use of the room was given to the leading woman's club of the town, and the fact that this club had the exclusive use disgusted a lot of other people, so that in this particular

town the lecture room was the cause of a great deal of contention, became a matter of issue at the polls, and, as I know from having heard it, the source of large volumes of profanity. The feeling in this particular case was that the wealthy and well-to-do were getting the use of a public building that was denied to the common everyday citizen. It is needless to add that a library should be careful not to stir up a class feeling of this kind. It should insure a square deal for all.

There are libraries that make a charge for the use of the lecture room, and permit all kinds of neighborhood gatherings, entertainments, etc., to be held in it on the payment of a rental. Sometimes this covers only a fee for the janitor, sometimes it includes in addition to the janitor the cost of heat and light, and sometimes it is made a source of revenue. In Pittsburgh there is a sliding scale of charges for the use of the lecture room and the Auditorium (music hall) in the Carnegie Library and Institute building, the scale of prices depending on the character of the entertainment, meeting, convention, lecture, etc. Last year the income from this source was \$15,133, the expenses \$10,123.94, leaving a net revenue of over \$5000. The rentals received from the lecture room and the auditoriums at the branch libraries were nearly two thousand dollars additional.

The lecture room is much smaller than the music hall and the scale of prices correspondingly lower. For the auditoriums in the Pittsburgh branch libraries practically the same plan as outlined above is followed, the library making some sort of a charge in every case and varying it according to the character of the meeting. The use of the club rooms at Pittsburgh (some of which seat as many as 100 persons) is always given free, and these are in almost daily use.

It seems to me sooner or later each library must recognize the fact that, through its management, it is responsible for the general character of what goes on in its building. This responsibility does not cease when it gets a sum of money for its use. I do not mean that it endorses all that may be said in its lecture rooms, any more than it endorses all that may be said in the books on its shelves, or that it should act as a censor. The best rule to be applied to speakers is, I believe, the one insisted on by Dr. Leip-

ziger in his great system of free lectures in New York City—"He [the lecturer] must speak with knowledge, sincerity, and sanity." I believe in the long run it will be found unwise in most instances for a public library to use its lecture room as a source of revenue (over and above the actual expenses), unless this matter is thoroughly understood by the public before the room is opened.

In Grand Rapids the use of the lecture room in the Ryerson Public Library building the first year or two after moving into the building received more consideration from the Library board than any other one phase of the library's work. At that time every request for its use from outside organizations or individuals (and these included every variety of commercial and musical entertainment or show or meeting for money) was most carefully considered by the whole board. After a year or two of experimenting in this way the board finally adopted the following rule with reference to its use:

"The use of the lecture room shall be under the control of the Committee on administration and the librarian. In a general way all the exercises conducted therein shall be for the purpose of fostering an interest in educational, literary, historical, and scientific subjects and the books relating thereto in the library, rather than for mere entertainment."

The adoption of this rule, however, did not settle the problems that came up, for there was constantly arising the question of interpretation. Perhaps after six years of experience even this is not fully decided, for occasionally matters come up which have to be regarded from a new angle. In a general way, however, the use of the lecture room by outside organizations has been restricted to the following classes of meetings:

First, The character of the meeting must be in line with the general policy defined in the rule given above.

Second, The occasion of an organization using the room is one when it brings a speaker from outside of the city. This means that the room is not given to a local organization for its regular meetings.

Third, The room is occasionally used by local organizations for regular meetings when there is a subject or feature on the program that bears directly on the work that the library is doing. For example, clubs sometimes have a library day and program, when the meeting has been held in the lecture room.

There are a number of reasons why the policy outlined above has been adopted. Among others we realized that we would have to draw the line somewhere, for it was a physical impossibility to grant the use of the room to every organization that could hold its regular meetings in it, simply because there are so many organizations with so many meetings that they could easily keep the room in continued use, thus shutting out the library from any lectures or exhibitions which it might wish to conduct itself.

As a part of the constant use to which the room would be put we figured on the item of expense, for such use would cost from \$1500 to \$2000 a year additional—a most important consideration. Organizations which get the use of the room have it absolutely free of expense, and the library furnishes the ushers and helps to advertise the meeting. Furthermore, the library has not permitted anything to be given in its lecture room to which the general public does not have free access, free of charge; in other words, every meeting in the lecture room must be open to every one and free to every one. As a public building we believe that access to the public rooms of the library should always be free to all, and that any other arrangement would be unwise for us. If we had a separate entrance to our lecture room from outside of the building, I am inclined to think that our board would have adopted a policy different in some respects. Committee meetings and other similar meetings of organizations which are held from time to time in the building are held in the study rooms. I may add that the position of the lecture room in its relation to the other rooms of the building will have a most important bearing on the regulations governing its use.

In many of our libraries the lecture room is not well placed. Often the room is rather an unattractive dark room in the basement. While this is better than nothing, at the same time it makes the problem of heating, lighting, and ventilation, and sometimes the control or discipline, more difficult. In fact, the problem of heating and ventilating a lecture room is altogether different from that of the other rooms of the library, simply because the number of people who get into a lecture room is frequently several times as many as would get into the same space in a

reading room. This requires more fresh air and less heat. The room, therefore, needs a separate ventilating apparatus to get the best results. I know of buildings where the heating apparatus is so arranged that if the crowded lecture room is well ventilated and comfortable the people in the rest of the building freeze, and if the people in the other parts of the building are comfortable those in the crowded lecture room swelter and suffocate. In planning lecture rooms for a library, therefore, all these matters should be thoroughly considered and provided for.

An exception to the practice of the Grand Rapids Public Library as noted above is the relations of the library with the Historical Society of Grand Rapids. In 1905 the Society reorganized in affiliation with the library, by this arrangement turning over to the library its collection of books and funds, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of material relating to the history of Michigan. This fund now amounts to nearly \$2000. Both the Society and the library work together in building up the historical department, so far as this relates to Michigan, and for that purpose the library has set aside a special Michigan room. The only reservation that the Society made in turning over its funds and its books to the library was that it should have the right to hold its meetings in the Ryerson Public Library building, at such times and place as might be arranged for with the library. The meetings of the Society at which papers are read, etc., are held in the lecture room and the public is invited to be present. It is hardly necessary to add that the library regards this arrangement as a satisfactory one to all concerned.

There are libraries where political and other propaganda organizations of various kinds hold regular meetings in the lecture room. So far as I know, the St. Louis Public Library is the most liberal in this respect. Here not only the lecture rooms of the branch libraries, but also the club rooms are used as meeting places for all kinds of organizations—757 meetings in four branches in one year. Let me quote a few sentences from a letter from an official of that library, so often the pioneer in policies that have become general.

"Regarding the public rooms in our branch libraries we have no printed rules at present, nor any

other publication outside of the report which has just reached you. The policy of the board, however, in granting the use of these rooms is very liberal. There is no charge for light or janitor service, though most of the organizations voluntarily give the janitor a small fee. All sorts of organizations are allowed to meet here, including those of a political nature. A socialist society is at present holding its sessions in the auditorium of the Crunden branch. We make practically but one requirement, that is that there shall be no admission fee charged at any meeting. We assume good order and we have always gotten it."

Conditions in different cities vary, and the regulations governing the use of the room ought to relate directly to local conditions. I believe, however, that few cities are ready to adopt the liberal policy pursued by St. Louis.

The second use of the lecture room, namely, under the direct auspices of the library, is a much simpler problem, although there are libraries that use their lecture rooms in this way very little, if at all. Newark is a good example of this latter use, and Newark has had over 600 meetings of outside organizations in its library building in a single year, and few or none of its own. The chief use of the lecture room of the Ryerson building in Grand Rapids is for lectures and exhibitions under the auspices of the library. If any library has a lecture room and funds available so that its other work will not be crippled, it is certainly more than worth while for it to conduct lectures on its own account. The lectures should be, of course, worth while of themselves, but in reality they may be used to serve three purposes. The lecture room as a means of giving the library publicity has already been mentioned.

The lecture announcements may be used to encourage the use of books on subjects to which the lectures relate. This feature has been extensively used in Grand Rapids. In connection with each lecture we print slips announcing the lecture (in addition to the announcements published in the monthly bulletin), and on the slips are given some of the books in the library that relate to this subject. Persons bring these slips to the library and ask for the books on them sometimes several years after the lecture has been given. A by-product in connection with this list is that its preparation brings to the attention of the order department and the librarian weak spots in the library's collection of books. This

is happening right along, and our book collection has been strengthened in many directions as a direct result of having our attention called to our weaknesses in preparing these announcement slips. I may sum up this whole matter by saying that all our lectures are conducted as roads to books.

The securing of lecturers with suitable subjects is, of course, an important part of the work. Endeavor to get subjects that will appeal to all classes of people. Do not put into your course a lot of subjects that will appeal only to the cultured few; and then, most important of all, make every effort to get speakers who can interest a miscellaneous audience. If the lecturer fails to interest the people all your other work is more or less in vain. So far as possible arrange subjects in series, for it requires less advertising for a series of lectures than for a single lecture, and the people will get more from the cumulative effect. The advertising for the first lecture of a series will usually carry the rest, if the speaker has any success in presenting his subject in an interesting way. Lectures in series given by one person are the easiest to handle. Where different people speak in the series the problem is more difficult. A poor speaker at the beginning of a series of this kind may easily queer all the rest, unless some of the other speakers happen to be very well known. After each lecture the librarian usually discusses with the lecturer his method of presentation, etc., calling attention to the points which might receive greater or less emphasis in future presentations of the subject. The point most frequently emphasized is that the lecture should rarely exceed an hour in its delivery. It is always better for the speaker to stop when every one wants him to continue, than to have him speak after some in the audience are wishing he would stop.

For our lectures in Grand Rapids we depend largely on local talent, although a number of speakers are brought to the city each year for our lecture work. This coming winter we are arranging for about sixty lectures to be given at six different libraries. The average attendance at our lectures exceeds the regular seating capacity of the lecture rooms. It is not unusual for as many to be turned away as can get in.

At the beginning of each library year the

Library board sets aside a sum of money to be used for the compensation of lecturers, and the plans are made accordingly. I might say that we found it best to pay all local people an honorarium for lectures, except persons in the service of the city speaking on a municipal subject. The Library board concluded that if a lecture was worth giving at all it was worth the small honorarium it allows local speakers. Many persons could not afford to get up slides and prepare lectures for us without some compensation which would reimburse them in part at least for the slides. Others are glad to do the work without the honorarium, and they frequently turn it back to the library for the purchase of books.

The compensation for the lecturers is only about half of the expense connected with our lecture work. Giving the lectures proper publicity is about one-fourth the expense. The other expenses include the operator of the lantern, gas for the lantern where electricity cannot be used, electricity where it is used, ushers, printing, general supervision, etc. The library has carefully studied the cost of this work, figuring in all of these items, including heat, light, and janitor service in its own building. In the school buildings where the library gives lectures these last three items are supplied by the Board of Education. Nevertheless, the total cost per hearer for the library is about eight cents. If our lecture rooms were larger it would be very easy for us to reduce this expense per capita to five cents. This, as I said before, includes every expense connected with the work, for we have no free list. The lecture work, so far as the number of people directly reached is concerned, is the most expensive work that is done by the library.

In building a new library building lecture rooms ought to be so arranged that they can be used for purposes other than lectures; exhibitions, for example. This means that the seats should not be fastened to the floor, for if they are the exhibition space will be limited to things that can be hung on the wall. The seats being fastened to the floor in the Ryerson building is a considerable limitation to the use of the lecture room.

Before closing these remarks permit me to venture a few words on what I regard as the ideal lecture room arrangement for a library building in towns the size of Grand Rapids

and larger, and most of this, I believe, will also apply to a smaller town, with but a single lecture room in its building. All lecture rooms should be equipped with a lantern. For Grand Rapids we need three rooms properly to care for the kind of things which the library is now giving or could easily give. We need a room that will seat about 100 to 150 people for small meetings. This room might have a small movable platform. Ordinary chairs would be used, so that the room could be cleared and used for other purposes if desired. We need a room also to be used as an exhibition room that would seat 400 or 500 persons. The seats in this should also be movable. In addition to the two rooms mentioned we could frequently use an auditorium that would seat from 2000 to 3000 persons. This room, in addition to being equipped with a lantern, should also be equipped with moving picture apparatus, a pipe organ, and have a good-sized stage. The seats on the main floor should be movable, and there should be one or two galleries to give the best results.

Probably few cities in America have advanced to the stage of enlightened coöperation where the people are ready to erect and maintain a library building that would provide meeting places in rooms such as I have mentioned for all kinds of educational, literary, and scientific organizations, as well as for meetings conducted by the library itself. Nevertheless, I understand that municipal buildings of this kind are under consideration in England, if not yet in operation; but I can easily conceive of a library building in which all local organizations—club women, professional men, and labor union men—should hold their meetings, making the library the headquarters for all literary, scientific, sociological, educational, and social welfare enterprises of the city, as well as the headquarters for all persons banded together for the betterment of mankind. The public is rapidly readjusting its idea of a public library and its function. It is insisting that libraries "function up" to their opportunities; and this means that they must deal with other things as well as things in print. We are coming more and more to realize that the business of a library is the dissemination of ideas—through books, through conferences,

through lectures, through exhibitions—"to put sunshine into our hearts and to drive the moonshine out of our heads," in the words of Lord Morley; or, to use the words of Matthew Arnold—"to make sweetness and light prevail." All this will be done in the future, I firmly believe, in library buildings especially equipped for such service, for practically all these things are being done in library buildings now, but not all in any one building. It goes without saying that these things should not be attempted without the proper equipment. I think too many libraries make the mistake of trying to do things for which they are not properly equipped, just because some one else with the equipment (which includes sufficient funds for administration) is doing them successfully.

I shall close by quoting three paragraphs from my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1907:

"During the year another opportunity for extension has presented itself in the inquiry from the local society of dentists of the possibility of their having a regular meeting place in the library. At present this hardly seems possible, owing to our closing at nine o'clock and to the lack of an available room. Nevertheless, it is highly desirable that the library should be able to furnish a meeting place for all local non-exclusive, public-spirited societies of an educational, philanthropic, scientific, engineering, or artistic character.

"The dentists, and doubtless similar organizations, would gladly pay a nominal rental for the use of a meeting place in the building. The income from such a source might well be devoted to the purchase of books and periodicals relating to the work of the organization. If we had several rooms which could be used in this way it would probably be an easy matter to organize the engineers, architects, and others in affiliation with the library.

"Such organizations stimulate thought; they promote study and investigation; they help to spread abroad knowledge among men. For them to meet in the library would be to the advantage of all concerned. It would bring them near the books and current publications which the members need in their work; it would help to make the library, to a much greater extent, the center of the best intellectual life of the city; it would promote in a larger degree the things for which the library stands—the dissemination of ideas among men. For ideas, not books, after all, are the things that mould our lives, that make over, recreate, our country, our cities, our institutions, our industries, and ourselves."



## PIERRE BAYLE'S DICTIONARY \*

BY HENRY W. KENT, *Assistant Secretary Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City*

OUR president told me that I was to have ten minutes in which to read a paper on some given book of my choosing and that I was to be as amusing as possible. I have chosen to speak of my favorite author, though knowing well that I cannot do him justice in so short a time, even if it were possible for me to conform to the other stipulation. I very much doubt if I should attempt to be ten minutes funny in the face of Mr. Bayle's own stricture, "That writer must be vastly lavish who would attempt to be witty in a pamphlet of only seven or eight pages and aim at beautiful diction." He never condescended to the humorous throughout the whole course of his labors from A to Z, being, we must suppose, careful of his style, besides having too many things of a serious nature to say; for you must know that he was a philosopher and a sceptic, one, according to Webster, who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition, one who has the tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons. Indeed, his original idea in writing the dictionary of which I shall speak was to correct therein all of the errors of other dictionaries and authors, or, as he puts it, "to compile the largest collection possible of errors which are found in dictionaries; and not to confine myself within these limits, how vastly extended soever they may be, but also to make incursion into authors of all kinds, as occasion may offer," a pretty task which seemed to appeal to him; and it was only when he found that such a book would make him quite too unpopular with the theologians and other sceptics that he gave up this plan. Through his scepticism concerning the popular beliefs of his day he was acquainted more than most men with the troubles that come to those who attempt to point out the mistakes of their friends; and so, abandoning the wholly critical idea, he changed his dictionary into a general one, historical and

critical, containing accounts of the most illustrious persons of all ages and nations, distinguished by their rank, actions, learning, and other accomplishments, an ample field for one of his turn of mind.

We should not blame my friend too much for this inordinate desire to criticise everything; it was the fashion of his time, and while it was undoubtedly unpleasant for the subjects of his essays, it was, as may readily be imagined, something of a task, and a risk too, for the author. He should have our sympathy, were it not that his works have weathered the assaults, personal, civic, and hieratical, which they compelled and have come down to us alive and militant still after two centuries of attack.

That he had suffered Bayle shows in his account of Christopher Helvicus, a professor of Divinity, Greek, and the Eastern tongues in the University of Giessen, a youthful prodigy who died in the flower of his age and whose works, we are told, had he lived, would have filled several folio volumes. Here our commentator says: "Helvicus was irreproachable as to his manners; he loved to live in peace with all men, and had never quarrelled, either with his colleagues or any other person. This was a very rare circumstance." "Rara avis in terris," he adds feelingly.

So, knowing that he but followed the dictates of conviction and nature, and that he suffered for his literary excesses, let us, as librarians, dwell rather upon the marvellous power of a man who produced, so far as we know, unaided, a great number of biographies, histories, and criticisms, all tinged with his own personality and philosophy. Just think of the help which Samuel Johnson had in making his Dictionary of the English Language, employing, we are told, *six amanuenses* (five of whom, Boswell joyously adds, were Scotchmen). Consider the army of clerks, editors, and scholars who were assembled to write the Dictionary of National Biography or even the Century Dictionary, and

\* Read before the New York Library Club Nov. 10, 1910, as a contribution to the "Convention of books."

then see what it was to be a scholar in the seventeenth century. Think of the many tomes Bayle must have known, of the libraries he must have consulted in order to bring together the great mass of references with which he fortifies his opinions. Of course, it must be admitted that of the pages of Bayle's book, a good many have only one line of his great primer text at the top to many columns of nonpareil quotations at the bottom, but even then is it not true that the reference librarian of to-day would faint with weariness if he were asked to produce and transcribe the apt quotation referring to each of the many obscure or even famous personages of whom our author treats?

There are two things that ought to have been stated at the very outset of this paper, lest there be any misunderstanding as to the character of the dictionary, and lest any one of my hearers, fired by my enthusiasm for my favorite author, should be tempted to go out to get a copy of him. It must be understood, first, that the work is printed (at least the English edition printed for G. Strahan and others to which I shall refer) in ten tall and rather heavy volumes—too tall and too heavy, I fear, for the average lady librarian to read comfortably under the shadow of the loan desk. I am inclined to be apologetic about this, because I realize how important it is nowadays to an author's reputation that he should be of the light and easy to hold pocket edition kind, that he should be something convenient to read in the car, or of the just-before-you-go-to-sleep variety. I am sorry that Mr. Bayle isn't one of those kinds. He did the best that was known in his day. It would be interesting to speculate on what he might have done had he lived with us and understood the art of our publishers and the demands of our librarians.

The other thing of which I feel constrained to speak is more serious. Mr. Bayle was quite shocking sometimes in his language, or rather in his frankness, a habit which, I know, some librarians would feel it their duty to discountenance in an author, believing, I suppose, with the Frenchman that language was given to us to conceal our thoughts. But I would beg of you to remember that Mr. Bayle did not have the advantage of the polite ideas which prevail in our own circles,

and, also, to note that he did have the ready and saving grace of his time of easily dropping off into Greek and Hebrew foot- and side-notes whenever he thought it necessary. I should not have dared mention my liking for Mr. Bayle in this public manner, if I were not secure in my own consciousness of adeptness in the art of skipping notes—particularly the hard-to-translate kind, which modern authors for various reasons find it unnecessary to add to their productions.

The reader of Bayle will have to take him as he is, if at all; because, I fear, it would never pay even the philanthropic Mr. John Cotton Dana, or me, to issue my friend in a pretty and handy form suitable to meet the standards of the most respectable Massachusetts librarians.

I must not neglect to say that Bayle was perfectly well aware of the dangers of plain speech and of the strictures of self-appointed public mentors. He devotes several pages of his last volume to an apology for his methods, a practice which latter-day authors might well follow with good results, only perhaps it would be wiser to bring this explanation into the front of the book and so prevent inspection of the text until the readers were properly warned.

Granted that the conscientious librarian after perusing this essay or apologia still found it impossible to conform to the author's point of view and to give the book a place on the open shelf, Bayle's physical weight would seem to palliate his offence, because no one could carry off all of the volumes except in a cart, an act which would immediately draw attention to him and his barefacedness, and the librarian could easily keep his eye upon the work, and any clergyman found revelling in its heresies could be put out. If the late lamented Mary Twain, or even Mr. Hichens, had only known Pierre Bayle, they might, so to speak, have saved their skins in certain directions if they had taken a leaf out of the dictionary—a large folio leaf bound in heavy pigskin—and had kept their offensive passages in foot or marginal notes.

Literature, of course, has changed very much for the better since Bayle's day. Think of the devotion paid by him to his Bible, his theology, and above all his classics, the im-

portance given by him to the exposure of inexactness or misstatement in connection with them. Scholarship was to him the end of the educated world. It is sad to think how times have changed since then and how lightly even you and I treat many matters that were serious to him. The first article in his dictionary will show this. It begins with a double a, Aaron, high priest of the Jews, and brother of Moses. "As we have," says our author, "a copious account of him in the Pentateuch, in Moreris dictionary, and that of Mr. Simon, to give a large article to him here would be superfluous. I shall only observe, therefore, that his weakness in complying with the superstitious desires of the Israelites with regard to the golden calf has given rise to a multitude of fictions. One Moncaius published about the beginning of the seventeenth century an apology for Aaron, which the Inquisition of Rome condemned. Cornelius à Lapide, the Jesuit, had foretold the author. 'Tis supposed in this apology that Aaron intended to exhibit the same image which Moses represented sometime after, Inecan a cherubim, and that the Israelites worshipped it, contrary to the intentions of Aaron. A Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of Amiens, completely refuted these suppositions in 1609. According to some authors, the only reason of Aaron's criminal indulgence on this occasion was the fear he was under of being felled by the people, and that he hoped to elude their request by requiring the women to contribute their ear-rings, imagining they would desire to continue without a visible deity rather than give up any of their personal ornament, but found, however, that such minds as are intoxicated with superstition and idolatry will sacrifice everything to their darling enthusiasm. The Scriptures don't any way favor the opinion of those who assert that the golden calf was of gilded wood.

"We are not, I believe, to suppose that God suspended the power of fire in favour of Aaron as he did for the three Hebrew children who were cast into the fiery furnace at Babylon, though this is the opinion of some writers"

Bayle was over ready for a discussion, sometimes even giving an entry to a man for this purpose alone, as in the case of

Lysimachus, the preceptor of Alexander, of whom he says, "I would not have mentioned him, if Imiot had well translated what Plutarch relates of him." He was willing even to confess his own ignorance in order to lay bare the ignorance of a rival as, for instance, when he says of John Kircher: "I cannot pursue my account of him any further; and I should be very blameable not to own it, since the learned Mr. Balliet has made no scruple to acknowledge that he knew nothing of the adventures of this person."

But it would not be worth while for me to undertake to give an analysis of Bayle's work since it has already been done by able hands, particularly well and briefly by Voltaire in his "Dictionary of philosophy." To me he stands for the delights of the Old Librarian-ship. Given him, heavy as he is and plain-spoken, I can so far forget my duties as to read this friend beguiling and satisfying. The growing multitude of books makes life a burden to the searcher after truth and references; here all is brought together in one work — biographies, histories, criticisms, bibliographies — and I, for one, am of the opinion of Thomas Hobbes of Leviathan fame, who had thought much more than he had read, and who was of opinion that large libraries were quite unnecessary when one reflected how much in books was but repetitions of what had been said before.

What is the use of so many books? I am inclined to throw away the accessions book and the order blanks, and give up the business of collecting everything into my library for the education of the public and to sit tight with Pierre Bayle and the Bible — yes, in spite of lists like those of President Eliot and Mr. Lubbock. Still, you never can tell — a duodecimo Pierre Bayle might arise while I was keeping company with my folio friend, and then I should miss the new man and the delights of him. It is Voltaire again, who puts this very well when he says:

"A large library has this that is good about it, that it affrights those who look at it. Two hundred thousand volumes are enough to discourage a man intending to write a book. But, unhappily, he says to himself, one cannot read all of these books, so perhaps mine may be chosen. He remembers the drop of water that complained of being cast in pro-

fundity and forgotten in the ocean. A genii took pity upon her and caused her to be gobbled up by an oyster and she became the most beautiful pearl in the Orient, the principal ornament in the throne of the Grand Mogul."

And now, having taken more than my ten minutes, I will ask your further complaisance while I read as a foot-note a passage from Voltaire, which will tell you more than I can about Peter Bayle. In doing so I shall approach my author in method, at least:

"Why has Louis Racine treated Bayle like a dangerous man, with a cruel heart, in an epistle to Jean Baptiste Rousseau, which, although printed, is but little known?

"He compares Bayle, whose logical acuteness detected the errors of opposing systems, to Marius sitting upon the ruins of Carthage:

*Ainsi d'un oeil content Marius, dans sa fuite,  
Contemplant les debris de Carthage destruite.*

Thus exiled Marius, with contented gaze,  
Thy ruins, Carthage, silently surveys.

"Here is a simile which exhibits very little resemblance, or, as Pope says, a simile dissimilar. Marius had not destroyed reason and arguments, nor did he contentedly view its ruins, but, on the contrary, he was penetrated with an elevated sentiment of melancholy on contemplating the vicissitudes of human affairs, when he made the celebrated speech, 'Say to the proconsul of Africa that thou hast seen Marius seated on the ruins of Carthage.'

"We ask in what Marius resembled Bayle? Louis Racine, if he thinks fit, may apply the epithets 'hard-hearted' and 'cruel' to Marius, to Sulla, to the triumvirs, but, in reference to Bayle, the phrases 'detestable pleasure,' 'cruel heart,' 'terrible man' should not be put in a sentence written by Louis Racine against one who is only proved to have weighed the arguments of the Manichæans, the Paulicians, the Arians, the Entychians, against those of their adversaries. Louis Racine proportions not the punishment to the offence. He should remember that Bayle combatted Spinoza, who was too much of a philosopher, and Jurieu, who was none at all. He should respect the good manners of Bayle and learn to reason from him. But he was a Jansenist, that is

to say, he knew the words of the language of Jansenism and employed them at random. You may properly call cruel and terrible a powerful man who commands his slaves, on pain of death, to go and reap corn where he has sown thistles; who gives to some of them too much food, and suffers others to die of hunger; who kills his eldest son to leave a large fortune to the younger. All that is frightful and cruel, Louis Racine! It is said that such is the god of thy Jansenists, but I do not believe it. Oh slaves of party, people attacked with the jaundice, you constantly see everything yellow!

"And to whom has the unthinking heir of a father who had a hundred times more taste than he has philosophy addressed this miserable epistle against the virtuous Bayle? To Rousseau—to a poet who thinks still less; to a man whose principal merit has consisted in epigrams which are revolting to the most indulgent reader; to a man to whom it was alike whether he sang Jesus Christ or Giton. Such was the apostle to whom Louis Racine denounced Bayle as a miscreant. What motive could the author of 'Phædra' and 'Iphigenia' have for falling into such a prodigious error? Simply this, that Rousseau had made verses for the Jansenists, whom he then believed to be in high credit.

"Such is the rage of faction let loose upon Bayle, but you do not hear any of the dogs who have howled against him bark against Lucretius, Cicero, Seneca, Epicurus, nor against the numerous philosophers of antiquity. It is all reserved for Bayle; he is their fellow citizen—he is of their time—his glory irritates them. Bayle is read and Nicole is not read; behold the source of the Jansenist hatred! Bayle is studied, but neither the Reverend Father Croiset, nor the Reverend Father Caussin; hence Jesuitical denouncement!

"In vain has a Parliament of France done him the greatest honor in rendering his will valid, notwithstanding the severity of the law. The madness of party knows neither honor nor justice. I have not inserted this article to make the eulogy of the best of dictionaries, which would not be becoming here, and of which Bayle is not in need; I have written it to render, if I can, the spirit of party odious and ridiculous."

## ROUND TABLE MEETINGS, 1910

(Reprinted from *New York Libraries*, July, 1910.)

It is now five years since the plan formulated at the Lake Placid Conference of the New York Library Association of 1905, of holding each year a series of small district library meetings called "round tables," was first put in operation. How successful the plan has been and how great has been the increase of interest in these meetings during this period, are indicated by the figures of the table below. Four years ago the committee having charge of these meetings reported with great satisfaction that 194 libraries had responded to their efforts and that the meetings had been attended by 402 persons. With no additional features to interest or attract, and in the face of a possible weariness on the part of some because of necessary repetitions from year to year, the statistics for 1910 show a total of 334 libraries participating in the meetings, and an attendance of 983 persons. This is a gain in four years of 70 per cent. in the number of libraries represented and of more than 100 per cent. in the actual attendance. As a further feature of encouragement it will be seen from the figures given below that while each of these four years there has been an advance over the preceding, the degree of advance this past year, both in the number of libraries and the number of persons interested, has been the largest ever reported, 79 more libraries and 217 more persons taking part than in 1909.

Partly for local reasons and partly for the purpose of providing a more logical center for the groups, many changes were made this year in the place for holding the meetings, though the groups themselves were left very much as in former years. Most of the changes proved to be happy and were factors in the increased success reported. In a few sections of the state, it is practically impossible to find any convenient center for meeting and the attendance at these meetings is necessarily small. As in former years, the libraries of Greater New York were omitted in making up the groups, it being assumed that local clubs and associations provide all the stimulus of this kind needed in this center, with its advanced library development. In planning for the district of western Long Island, however, it was deemed best to merge the round table gathering with a meeting of the Long Island Library Club held in Brooklyn, and this was done. The statistics reported for this district are for this joint meeting, as was the case a year ago. In point of attendance, this was naturally the largest of the series, but there were several others which had an attendance of from 50 to 85 persons, including those at Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Geneseo and Essex. Other especially well attended meetings were those at Watertown,

Fort Plain, Geneva, Middletown and Olean, at each of which were registered from 26 to 45 delegates. The smallest number of persons taking part in any meeting was eight, this being the number at Attica and Homer.

In point of library representation, the leading meetings were those of Albany and Buffalo, 22 different libraries taking part in each. At both Utica and White Plains 18 libraries were represented, at Watertown 16, at Geneseo and Fort Plain 15 each, at Geneva 14, at Olean, Kingston and Middletown 13 each, at Tarrytown 12, at Hornell 11, at Syracuse, Glens Falls, Oneonta and Mayville, 10 each. The smallest meetings in respect to libraries represented were those at Elmira and Mattituck, at each of which but four libraries were registered.

In point of interest, due either to the character and vigor of the discussions or to the *esprit de corps* developed, it would appear from the reports received that the most noteworthy meetings were those at Buffalo, Watertown, Geneseo, Geneva, Utica, Olean, Middletown, White Plains, Glens Falls and Hudson. Others may in fact have been more helpful and stimulating to those participating, but interest in these was most conspicuously manifest.

In assigning conductors for the meetings, several changes from former years were made, due to inability on the part of some of the old leaders to serve this year, and, to the coming into the field of some new and very able workers. For the first time since the institute committee began its work, the name of Mr. Eastman, who had carefully planned the series for this year, but was in the far West when the meetings were held, does not appear among those of the conductors. The names of Miss Bacon and Miss Rathbone, who have done such faithful and admirable service in former years, are also conspicuous by their absence, both being prevented against their will from taking part. But the new friends who have risen up to take their place have shown such engaging enthusiasm and vigor, both in attracting to the meetings and in sustaining interest that some of the most conspicuous successes of the year are to be credited to their work. These new leaders are Caroline Webster, of Geneseo, who had charge of three meetings; Rena Reese, of Utica, who also conducted three; Mary Z. Cruice, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, who conducted two, and Mr. Porter, of the State Library, who presided at two. Seventeen of the meetings were in charge of the state library organizers, Miss Brown presiding at nine and Miss Phelps at eight. Mr. Peck, of Gloversville, since the beginning a member of the state committee, represented that committee and gave valuable service at five meetings; Mr. Wynkoop, public library inspector, represented the committee at two. Other

leaders were Mr. Fison, of the Brooklyn Public Library, who conducted a small but very successful meeting at Amityville, Miss Hume, of the Queens Borough Public Library, who had charge of the western Long Island meeting, and Mr. Brown, of the Buffalo Public Library, who with the assistance of his staff conducted one of the best meetings of the kind ever held in the state.

In the choice of topics for discussion there was a greater degree of uniformity than has ever before appeared. One topic, "How to increase local interest," was chosen for all but three of the meetings, an indication of a very widespread desire on the part of the libraries to enlarge their service to the public. The topic next in order of popularity was "Good books for children," an evidence that the child is receiving due attention by the libraries of the state. Other topics in the order of their choice were: "How to select books," chosen 15 times; "Best three novels of the year," 12 times; "Librarian's reading," 10 times; "Coöperation with teachers," 8 times; "Reference books most used," 7 times. Topics on the list submitted by the committee which failed to receive a sufficient vote to get on the program of any meeting were: "Books for the farm," "Hours of opening," "Division of expenses," "Annual report," "Progress in my library this year." The omission of this latter topic was clearly due to an excess of modesty on the part of voters; in respect to the others, the omission was evidently due to lack of interest.

From a study of the statistics and characteristics of the meetings for the past five years, two very encouraging generalizations may be made: First, that when libraries have once begun to take part in these meetings, they are almost sure to continue their interest and support. The libraries which ignored the meetings this year are, in the great majority of cases, libraries that have steadily ignored them in previous years and which do not know from experience how pleasant and helpful these conferences are. When a library is once won from its isolation and brought into active association with its neighbors, it almost never goes back to its former state. Thus the gains of each year are a positive and permanent gain, held secure while other gains are being made.

Secondly, there is a very manifest tendency for meetings in different parts of the state to differentiate and to assume distinct and definite characteristics, corresponding to dominating local forces and conditions, thus showing that the different localities are not suffering from undue pressure from the state committee or from an enforced conformity to a too rigid program.

The following table shows the place, date, number of libraries represented, number of persons present and name of conductor of each meeting:

*New York library round table meetings, 1910*

PLACE	DATE	LIBRARIES	PERSONS	CONDUCTORS
Albany.....	May 5	22	85	A. Wynkoop and A. L. Peck
Glens Falls....	" 19	10	25	C. F. Porter and A. L. Peck
Essex.....	June 7	5	55	Miss A. R. Phelps
Plattsburg.....	" 9	9	14	"
Canton.....	May 20	7	15	Miss Zaidee Brown
Watertown.....	" 19	16	44	"
Fort Plain.....	" 24	15	44	Miss Rena Reese
Utica.....	" 17	18	50	"
Syracuse.....	" 19	10	70	"
Auburn.....	" 21	9	18	Miss A. R. Phelps
Geneva.....	" 28	14	31	Miss C. Webster
Palmyra.....	" 24	7	12	Miss A. R. Phelps
Geneseo.....	" 26	15	50	Miss C. Webster
Attica.....	" 12	6	8	"
Buffalo.....	" 14	22	36	W. L. Brown
Oneonta.....	" 11	10	14	Miss Zaidee Brown
Homer.....	" 13	6	8	"
Elmira.....	" 10	4	10	Miss A. R. Phelps
Hornell.....	" 12	11	29	"
Olean.....	" 17	13	26	"
Mayville.....	" 19	10	35	"
Cambridge.....	" 26	7	17	C. F. Porter and A. L. Peck
Hudson.....	" 31	8	26	Miss Zaidee Brown and A. L. Peck
Kingston.....	" 24	13	23	Miss Zaidee Brown and A. Wynkoop
Middletown....	" 26	13	27	Miss Zaidee Brown
Tarrytown....	" 27	12	17	"
White Plains....	" 5	18	33	"
Western Long Island.....	" 19	9	100	Miss J. F. Hume
Amityville.....	" 11	6	15	H. W. Fison
Southampton...	June 3	5	35	Miss Mary Z. Cruice
Mattituck.....	" 4	4	11	"
Total.....	31	334	983	

The following table shows the development of the state institute or round table meetings since their beginning in 1902:

*Library institute and round table meetings in New York, 1902-10*

	MEETINGS.	ATTENDANCE.	
		Libraries	Persons
1902.....	8	108	299
1903.....	9	102	317
1904.....	8	80	258
1905.....	8	93	341
1906.....	29	194	402
1907.....	29	213	467
1908.....	30	256	585
1909.....	31	255	766
1910.....	31	334	983

### BEST BOOKS OF 1909

(Reprinted from *New York Libraries*, July, 1910)

THE results of the general vote by librarians in this state and some others who had indicated their interest, as to the 50 books of 1909 to be chosen first for a village library, are given below.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Schauffler. Arbor day.

Bailey. Cyclopedia of American agriculture.

Schauffler. Lincoln's birthday.

Arnold. A mother's list of books for children.

Hastings. Dictionary of the Bible. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. Catalogue of books in the children's department.

Children's Catalog; a guide to the best reading for young people. . . comp. by M. E. Potter and others.

Robbins. Selected articles on the commission plan of municipal government.

#### PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

Bryce. The hindrances to good citizenship.

King. The laws of friendship—human and divine.

Münsterberg. The eternal values.

#### RELIGION

Eliot. The religion of the future.

Clarke. Sixty years with the Bible.

McComb. The making of the English Bible.

Thompson. The churches and the wage earners.

#### SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Addams. The spirit of youth and the city streets.

George. The Junior Republic.

Steiner. The immigrant tide.

Abbott. Women in industry.

Fagan. Labor and the railroads.

Parsons. Choosing a vocation.

Sumner. Equal suffrage.

Eliot. Education for efficiency.

Foltz. The federal civil service as a career.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE

Rotch. The conquest of the air.

Serviss. Curiosities of the sky.

Chambers. The story of the comets.

Clarke. Astronomy from a dipper.

McCook. Ant communities and how they are governed.

#### USEFUL ARTS

Brigham. Box furniture.

Hutchinson. Preventable diseases.

Mitchell. The fireless cook book.

Bond. Handy man's workshop and laboratory.

Call. Nerves and common sense.

Rexford. The home garden.

Hill. Cooking for two.

Knopf. Tuberculosis a preventable and curable disease.

#### FINE ARTS

Krehbiel. A book of operas.

Barnes. House plants and how to grow them.

Upton. Standard concert repertory.

Melitz. The opera goer's complete guide.

Singleton. A guide to modern opera.

Caffin. Story of Dutch painting.

Stickley. Craftsman homes.

#### AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS

Hartt. The people at play.

Holder & Jordan. Fish stories.

Wright. The grizzly bear.

#### LITERATURE

Van Dyke. White bees, and other poems.

Maeterlinck. The Blue bird.

Brownell. American prose masters—Cooper,

Hawthorne, Emerson, Poe, Lowell, Henry James.

Oberammergau passion play. The passion play of Oberammergau; tr. from the German text by M. J. Moses.

Peabody. The piper.

Zangwill. The melting-pot.

Huneker. Egoists.

Willcox. The human way.

Lounsbury. English spelling and spelling reform.

#### DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Grenfell. Labrador.

Brown. Haremlik.

Johnson. The picturesque Hudson.

Muir. Stickeen.

Riis. The old town.

Shackleton. The heart of the Antarctic. 2 v.

Howells. Seven English cities.

Lucas. A wanderer in Paris.

Collier. England and the English from an American point of view.

Conger. Letters from China.

Greely. Handbook of Alaska.

#### HISTORY.

Channing & Lansing. The story of the Great Lakes.

Griffis. Story of New Netherland.

Trevelyan. Garibaldi and the Thousand.

Laut. Canada.

#### BIOGRAPHY

Stanley. Autobiography.

Grenfell. Adrift on an ice-pan.

Parker. Recollections of Grover Cleveland.

Janvier. Henry Hudson.

Shaler. Autobiography.

Pryor. My day.

#### FICTION

Montgomery. Anne of Avonlea.

Page. John Marvel, assistant.

White. A certain rich man.

Locke. Septimus.

De Morgan. It never can happen again.

Porter. A girl of the Limerlost.

Glasgow. Romance of a plain man.

Crawford. The white sister.

Wright. Poppea of the post-office.

Rice. Mr. Opp.

Lane. Katrine.

Bryant. Christopher Hibbault: roadmaker.

Barclay. The rosary.

Lincoln. Keziah Coffin.

Wiggin. Susanna and Sue.

Kipling. Actions and reactions.

Beach. The silver horde.

<sup>1</sup>New work in 1 volume.

Gale. Friendship Village love stories.  
Grant. The Chippendales.

#### JUVENILE

Adams. Harper's machinery book for boys.  
Bond. The Scientific American boy at school.  
Richards. Florence Nightingale.  
Moses. Louisa May Alcott.  
Wyss. The Swiss family Robinson.  
Bancroft. Games for the playground.  
Beard. The boy pioneers.  
Catlin. The boy's Catlin.  
Barbour. Captain Chub.  
Defoe. Robinson Crusoe.  
Duncan. When mother lets us garden.  
Nicolay. Boys' life of Ulysses S. Grant.  
Rogers. Trees that every child should know.  
Wiggin & Smith. Tales of wonder.

MARTHA THORNE WHEELER.

### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was issued before the end of the year, as usual, and covers 305 pages, as against 220 pages of last year and 143 pages of 1908. A list of officers precedes the report. Various plans of the building, namely, cellar, basement, first or main floor, second floor, attic, and new book stack are included as illustrations. An exterior view of the library makes the frontispiece.

The report records accessions of 90,473 books and pamphlets (net gain), as against accessions of 167,677 books (net gain) last year. The total collection of books in the library is now 1,793,158. The net accessions in maps and charts was 6822, the total number in the library being 118,105. The net additions in music were 16,513 volumes and pieces, making a total of 517,806 musical works in the library. The total of prints is 320,251 (17,215 gain). The accessions in documents are recorded as 45,882, a greater number than ever before. Although the amount of material handled annually in this department has more than doubled during the past decade, no increase in the force has been provided by law since the Division was established.

Continued effort has been made to complete the sets of foreign documents received in part through international exchange and revised or supplementary want lists have been sent to some 25 countries with gratifying response. Gifts from foreign governments also include a complete set of over 23,000 cadastral sheets of the maps of the provinces of Egypt, presented by the Survey department of that country. From state governments gifts of 6386 volumes and pamphlets have been received, as compared with 3000

or 4000 in earlier years. This increase is probably partly due to a more effective method of acquisition depending on a new undertaking of the Documents Division, namely, the issue of the *Monthly list of state publications*, begun under date of Dec. 15, 1909. The number of subscribers to this list to date is 126. The six numbers for the half year January to June, 1910, amount in the aggregate to 219 octavo pages. Provision is made that each official state publication be sent to the Library of Congress not later than the last day of the month in which it appeared so that its title may be included in the proper number of the list. Current state documents are thus made available for the use of readers in a much larger number and more promptly.

The law library has a total of 138,059 (5504 additions). In the Division of manuscripts the most important accessions were the volumes of Madison papers hitherto owned by the Chicago Historical Society, the title of which has now passed to the United States. Accessions to this division are given in detail in appendix III of the report. In the Music division the most notable gifts came from Adolphe M. Förster, of Pittsburgh, and George W. Chadwick, of Boston. The former presented the autographs of his op. 29, 67, and 69, and Mr. Chadwick the autograph score of his "Symphonic sketches."

The most noteworthy musical purchase *en bloc* was that of the Marquise Martorill collection, which was honored by the jury of the Paris exposition of 1900. It includes nearly 30 full scores in manuscript of old operas, among them Meyerbeer's "Semiramide riconosciuta" and Haydn's "Isola disabitata"; it also contains about 1300 full scores of favorite arias from the 18th century operas in neat contemporary manuscripts, uniformly bound.

In the Cataloging department there were 116,038 volumes cataloged. There were also 880 parts of volumes added on the serial record and shelf lists. Though the number of volumes cataloged was less than last year, this was due to the building of the new stack, which for six or seven months interfered considerably with the work in the main catalog room, and also should be attributed to the decrease in the number of assistants actually engaged on cataloging owing to increased pressure of proofreading, classification, and shelf listing. Another serious drawback to the work of this division has been the difficulty, noted in previous reports, of securing and retaining the services of competent catalogers, there having been 21 resignations and 23 new appointments during the period July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910. Among these resignations are an unusual number of the oldest and most experienced catalogers.

In the work of recataloging 10 classes were completed and three classes recataloged in part. In connection with the work of reclassification classification schedules of five

<sup>1</sup>New edition.



classes were printed and issued, and also an outline scheme of classes. This was done chiefly for administrative purposes and to satisfy demands from other libraries. There has been a total of 151,727 volumes classified and 69,834 volumes reclassified.

"At the request of the president of the American Library Association, the chief of the Catalog division prepared a report on the history and status of the catalog rules question in America which was submitted to the International conference of librarians and archivists which convened at Brussels in the latter part of August. Steps were to be taken at this conference to secure, if possible, an extension of the Anglo-American agreement on cataloging rules of 1908 to other countries. In case these efforts are successful they may ultimately lead to the preparation and printing of catalog cards in various countries according to uniform standards, thus facilitating the interchange of entries and saving a large part of the expenditure for cataloging and printing now incurred by most libraries. The Royal Library in Berlin began on Jan. 1, 1909, to print on standard size cards its catalog titles for books added after that date. A set of these cards is received at the Library of Congress, but has so far not been put to much practical use, mainly for the reason that only one copy of each card can be obtained. As soon as the annual index for 1909 covering these entries is at hand it may be possible to withdraw from the files cards for books received at the Library of Congress, the cards after revision to be utilized as copy for the printer. It is hoped that the Royal Library may soon be in a position to furnish cards for separate titles in any desired number. Until this stage is reached it is doubtful whether other libraries will derive much profit from a subscription to a single set. . . .

"While the Royal Library cards for general publications have not therefore as yet proved a direct saving, the entries issued by the same institution for German dissertations published after 1908 are freely utilized. It has even been deemed advisable to discontinue the printing of cards for German dissertations received at the Library of Congress and for which the Royal Library has already furnished entries."

The chief of the card section reports that the number of subscribers has increased from 1220 to 1366. The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to the proof sheets, amounted to \$28,498.09, an increase of about 16 per cent. over the sales for 1908-9. The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States government paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$802.53. The total of the deposits received in payment for catalog cards was \$29,368.66. Cards for about 45,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year. The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is

approximately 440,000, including about 23,000 "unrevised" cards not represented in the depository sets.

The report of the Register of Copyrights included as appendix II records gross receipts of \$113,662.83 and salary expenditures of \$87,761.97. Entries for title numbered 109,074; 219,024 articles were deposited in compliance with the copyright law.

"The new copyright act permitted the introduction and use of new record books of an improved character, securing greater expedition in recording and greater facility of reference and search. This first year of operation under the new law has demonstrated the administrative advantages secured thereby. It is possible to keep the current business much more closely up to date and to eliminate a larger proportion of uncleared material. The fees applied for the fiscal year under the new law exceeded the \$100,000 mark, and were nearly \$21,000 in excess of the fees for the previous fiscal year. The annual fees have nearly doubled during the last 13 years since 1897.

"On the other hand, the first year of the new law (as was to be expected) greatly increased the copyright office correspondence."

The appropriation granted the library (including copyright office) was \$484,947.59, of which \$108,000 was for increase of library and \$87,860 for copyright office salaries. For building and grounds \$855,482.48 was appropriated, including Sunday service; of this amount \$233,329.89 was for the new book stack in the southeast court of the building.

The report includes, as usual, the separate report of the superintendent of buildings and grounds. There was a total of 768,911 visitors to the library building during the year.

The new stack in the southeast court of the building was finished and occupied. It is in use by the library and already half filled. The court filled by this stack is 150 feet long by 74 feet wide by 80 feet in height, and contains 748,000 cubic feet of space. "The stack comprises a cellar for ventilation, elevator and electric apparatus, nine stories of shelving and an attic assorting and store room well skylighted. The remainder of the structure is lighted by automatically controlled electricity and the whole is well ventilated mechanically. The materials of the construction are steel and cast-iron framework steel shelves and white marble decks arranged similar to the previous and original stacks in the building. Three automatic electric elevators and three stairways are provided from basement to attic, and also pneumatic tube communication from the shelving to the main reading rooms.

"The building of this stack was begun in the fall of 1908 and essentially completed, excepting a machine book carrier in March, 1910. The total appropriation for the stack was \$310,000, of which \$301,466.42 has been expended."

Resignations from service of the library are reported upon, special emphasis being given to the loss sustained by the library in the loss of Mr. Hanson, chief of the Catalog Division, who has resigned to become associate director of the Library of the University of Chicago.

### COÖPERATIVE LIBRARY LISTS

Two lists have appeared within a few weeks which are published on a somewhat new plan of coöperation between several large libraries and two manufacturers. A list of "Books for home builders — planning, decorating, furnishing," is issued by the Sherwin-Williams Co., of Cleveland, the largest paint and oil manufacturers in the country. A list of "Practical books for practical boys" is issued by Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., of New York, a firm which since 1848 has sold a high grade of tools and supplies for mechanics and amateurs.

The lists were compiled by the District of Columbia Public Library, and the printing of about 40,000 copies of each list was undertaken by the two companies for the sake of advertising on the last two pages. The company names appear also on the front covers and title-pages. Both lists were intended to be the same size,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  inches. In topography and press work the lists are of excellent design and appearance, the house builders' list having a deckle-edge cover and tipped-on cover design. The cover imprint was changed for each of about 25 large libraries, which will distribute the lists, and good results should follow in bringing the books and libraries to the notice of new readers. It is proposed to carry on this plan with other subjects as opportunity permits.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

### LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE

A city planning conference with view to developing and beautifying the city has been recently held in Los Angeles. There were several exhibits in connection with the conference, among them that prepared by the library was of special interest. Reference lists of books, periodicals and pamphlets in the library dealing with matters to be discussed at the convention were prepared and submitted by Mr. Wright at the conference. Such topics as Baths, Depots, Fountains, Garden cities, Housing problem, Municipal arts, Parks, Playgrounds, Undeveloped city areas, and Water fronts were covered by these lists. The work indicated included only the artistic side of the subjects.

As an indication of what the library is prepared to do along other helpful lines, a second list was made a part of the exhibit, covering works on municipal affairs, magazine articles not included. A copy of this list has also been submitted to the public utility commission, showing to what extent calls for as-

sistance in the book line may be made at the library.

This exhibit comprises 25 pages, and covers the following questions: General works on municipal government, city charters, reports and council proceedings, commission form of government, direct primary, initiative and referendum, franchises, gas and electricity, street lighting, valuations and rates, harbors and docks, municipal finance, municipal improvement (bill posting), municipal markets, public comfort stations, smoke abatement, municipal ownership, public works, sanitary engineering, refuse disposal, sewage, street railways and valuation of railroad properties, street cleaning and paving, telephone, tunnels and subways, water supply and purification, together with a list of periodicals on these subjects regularly taken by the library, and to be seen by those interested.

A third portion of the exhibit was the new *Bulletin for Teachers*, issued by the library and circulated among all the schools of the city. These bulletins list the most important articles in the leading educational magazines each month. Educational books are also listed.

Mr. Wright also represented the interests of the library at the convention and delivered an address "On the work of the public library in civic campaigns." (See p. 3.)

### CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

A child welfare exhibit will be opened in New York City at the 71st regiment armory, 34th street and Park avenue, on January 18. The purpose of this exhibit is to give a comprehensive and vivid picture of child life in the city of New York. It aims to emphasize the importance of concentrating efforts for human betterment upon the children of today, with a view to lessening the social waste and financial burden of the charities and reformatories of to-morrow. Various committees have been appointed to investigate various fields of welfare work for children and present results. These committees may be outlined as follows: Committee on homes (Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman); Committee on recreation and amusements (Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, chairman); Committee on streets (Jacob A. Riis, chairman); Committee on libraries and museums (Edwin H. Anderson, chairman); Committee on schools (Dean Thomas M. Balliet, chairman); Committee on health (Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, chairman); Committee on social settlements (Gaylord S. White, chairman); Committee on associations and clubs (William M. Kingsley, chairman); Committee on churches, temples and Sunday schools (John H. Finley, chairman); Committee on public and private philanthropy (Homer Folks, chairman); Committee on laws and administration (Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, chairman); Committee on work and wages (Prof. Charles R. Richards, chairman).

The wide range of investigation covered by the exhibit is indicated in the list of committees. The data obtained by them will be graphically presented at the exhibit, and will show the influences which are at work upon the vast multitude of the city's children.

The aim of the Committee on libraries has been to show that children's rooms in public libraries are quiet but significant forces in the everyday life of thousands of boys and girls in New York City. Within the last 12 years 73 branch library buildings have been opened in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan, the Bronx, Richmond and Queens. In each of these buildings provision has been made, not merely for the circulation of books to children, but also for such use of books in the library for recreational reading and for purposes of study as the neighborhood seems to need. The extent to which children avail themselves of library privileges will be partially shown by a series of photographs forming a connected story in pictures of the daily life in typical children's rooms during a period of time extending from March to November, 1910. The frieze is to be broken at intervals by posters explanatory of the circulating, reference and reading room work and of the story telling carried on in connection with the guidance of children's reading.

A collection of books representative of the reading interests of boys and girls in various parts of the city will be grouped by subject: Myths and fairy tales, American history, Electricity, Aeroplanes, Poetry, Stories of adventure, Athletics, etc. The books are to be arranged on book shelves below the frieze. The book feature of the exhibit is in no sense a model children's library. Books have been treated as graphic material, and the selection has been made with a view to illustrating specific subjects rather than with the idea of making a list of "best books."

Some illustrations in color from a series of English history pictures are suggestive of wall decorations for a children's room which are directly related to reading and study. Albums or scrap-books contain certain pictures not included in the frieze of photographs of children's rooms.

Children's librarians who are actively engaged in daily work in various sections of the city will be in attendance during the exhibit to give informal talks upon different features of the work and to answer inquiries concerning books and reading for boys and girls.

The social value of a children's library to a neighborhood, its relation to the homes of the children, to the schools, the playgrounds, the settlements, and to whatever institutions are affecting the lives of children is to be strongly emphasized by the informal talks during the exhibit and at the public meetings to be held by the Committee in libraries and museums on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 2.

#### A. L. A. POST-CONFERENCE, 1910\*

IN July L. J., p. 323, a record is given of the departure of the post-conference party into the woods of Temagami, amid the tearful farewells of those who "had been there before" and knew whereof they spoke when they prophesied annihilation by black flies. Some of these enthusiasts (?) went so far as to say that these enormous flies would bite out chunks of flesh and retire to the trees to eat thereof. So this report of the departure of the unscared few was concluded by the statement that no word having come of the party's return, doubtless all had been destroyed by the flies.

Our ability as a "guider" of parties being thus challenged, we have finally been compelled to overcome our diffidence and break into print to record that all the intrepid explorers of Temagami are safely returned to their homes some months since, and are doubtless so busy recounting their pleasant experiences in the sub-arctic country that none have had time to deny the statement referred to. So here is the truth at last. We have had a letter from each and every member of the party, and all are at home safely. There was no trouble whatever with the black flies, and we hold the written apologies of those who, being so sure we were going into the jaws of disaster worse than death, caused us (even in the face of numerous letters from the region saying it was all right) to purchase that bolt of tarleton (not cheese cloth, as erroneously reported), the only use for which was made by a camping party to protect them from the cold and rain at night, and doubtless to use in bartering with the native Indians for furs and other commodities, for no tarleton came out of the woods, while fox skins did, and as the undersigned held the party's money and jewelry while the camping was in progress, there could have been no other medium of exchange.

The point is that we were not eaten by the flies, and we are on exhibition in various cities of the United States to prove it.

THE GUIDE.

### American Library Association

#### COUNCIL MEETING

The mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council has been called for 9.30 a.m. Jan. 5, 1911, in the room adjoining the Executive office of the Association, Chicago Public Library building.

#### TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AT COUNCIL MEETING

##### *Net fiction*

There is a noticeable and growing tendency among publishers to issue fiction net, allow-

\* This post-mortem authentic account of A. L. A. travel is not printed as a timely contribution for the first number of the new year, but in untimely justice to its author.

ing libraries but 10 per cent. discount for the first year. The *Publishers' Weekly* for Oct. 15, 1910, shows that half of all the fall fiction this year was published net; and that 10 publishers, including Houghton Mifflin and Putnam, are publishing all their fiction net. The reason given, whenever any is offered, is "improvement of the booktrade and the status of the retailer."

Should this presumably worthy aim involve as a considerable (and to librarians a very important) corollary, the material increase in the price of fiction to libraries cannot the booktrade be improved and the retailer once more be rehabilitated without bringing library prices into the matter at all?

Does the Council wish to enact any formal resolution in this matter? Does it wish to discuss or recommend any such phases of the matter as—

(a) The systematic abstention from the purchase of net fiction during the period in which the short discount obtains.

(b) The systematic preference in buying fiction, of novels that are not published net, whenever of suitable merit.

(c) Has the public library reached a point where it may properly question the wisdom or necessity of assuming as so large a part of its work the furnishing of such vast quantities of ephemeral reading matter?

Members of the Council are asked to note the effect which net fiction has had on book purchases in their own libraries, and to be ready to contribute to the discussion facts or suggestions for sound policy or procedure.

#### *Affiliation of state and local associations*

Miss Alice S. Tyler, chairman of a committee of the Council which has been working on this matter for the past year, will present a report.

#### *International catalog rules*

The Association is advised by the secretary of the International Conference of Archivists and Librarians of the following resolution:

1. That there should be established an international code of rules for the editing of the cards in an alphabetic catalog.

2. That these rules should be determined by language.

3. That the work of preparing these rules be confided to associations of librarians having a common language.

4. That the code be constituted according to an understanding among such associations.

Action by the American Library Association on the Brussels resolution is requested.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE, 1911

#### *Preliminary announcement of the Travel committee*

The decision to hold the next meeting in Pasadena, beginning May 18, offers an opportunity to see California at much less ex-

pense, and under much more favorable conditions, than ordinarily. Exact figures are not possible until definite rate has been settled by the railroads, but at this time an approximate can be given, and the skeleton of itinerary proposed by this committee. The route has been decided as most nearly meeting the wishes of those expecting to take the trip, and gives a rather remarkable opportunity to see the principal features of our West and Southwest, including the Rocky Mountains. Two methods of making the trip are possible: one by a personally conducted party, by special train out, and opportunity to return either with the party or by any other route at any time during the summer; the other by individual journey, having the benefit of the reduced railroad rates and, if desired, travel by tourist sleeper instead of Pullman.

The proposed itinerary of the special party is here given, and has been made up in consultation with those familiar with the region to be visited, as giving the maximum of variety, and covering the most notable features of that part of our country. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona will be the only stop on the going trip, and the fame of this canyon is such that no description need be given here. It is one of the wonders of the world.

During the week at Pasadena it is assumed that side trips will be made by the delegates to the various points of interest thereabouts—Los Angeles, Mt. Lowe, Mt. Wilson, Riverside and Mt. Robidoux, Redlands, Long Beach, Catalina Islands off the coast, and possibly to San Diego and Coronado Beach, the extreme southwestern corner of the United States. The expense of such trips is not included in the party ticket, nor the cost of the week at the conference in Pasadena (Hotel Maryland is headquarters, and ample chance nearby for accommodations at somewhat less rate if desired). There is no doubt that special excursion rates will be made to the various points of interest mentioned, and an extra day after the adjournment of the conference is allowed in order thoroughly to cover the region.

Leaving Pasadena on the homeward journey, the party will travel north by the famous coast line, over the "Road of a Thousand Wonders," stopping first at Santa Barbara, where a visit will be made to the old Mission, one of the best preserved and most beautiful of the historic line of old missions extending from San Diego to San Francisco, built nearly two hundred years ago by the Spanish Fathers. The Santa Barbara Mission is still occupied, and with its attractive gardens and beautiful location forms one of the attractions of the state.

At old Monterey two nights will be spent at Hotel Del Monte, famous the world over for its location and beautiful grounds with palms and cacti, and here the famous 17-mile drive

along the coast to the old cypress grove will be taken.

At Santa Cruz there will be a chance to visit the grove of big trees; at Palo Alto a stop in order to inspect the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Arriving at San Francisco the party will spend three days, which will give opportunity to visit Oakland, the State University at Berkeley, the Golden Gate Park, and to ascend Mt. Tamalpais. An expedition to the new Chinatown will also be of interest.

From San Francisco starting eastward, stop will be made at Sacramento for a few hours to visit the State Capital and see that beautiful city. Then Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the Mormons, will be visited, whence a day ride by train through the heart of the Rockies will bring the party to Colorado Springs and Manitou, where a day or two can be spent. The ascent of Pike's Peak, the drive through the Garden of the Gods, trolley trip to the North and South Cheyenne Canyons, and a visit to the Cripple Creek gold fields are among the many possibilities. Then, to end the sight-seeing, a day in Denver with opportunity to visit the new Public Library.

Those who desire to visit Yosemite Valley can do so by prolonging the trip about four days, and adding to the expense about \$45, and if a sufficient number desire this, a second personally-conducted party will leave San Francisco for Yosemite and then on, following the same route as the former party.

This trip as outlined, from New York to New York, without including Yosemite, will occupy about 31 days, and will cost, everything included except the stay in Pasadena, between \$225 and \$250, first-class Pullman service and first-class hotels everywhere.

#### SYNOPSIS OF PROPOSED ITINERARY

May 12. Leave eastern points.

" 13. Leave middle-western points, forming special train at either Chicago, St. Louis, or Kansas City.

" 14-15. Travel.

" 16. a.m. Arrive Grand Canyon.

" 17. Leave Grand Canyon.

" 18. Arrive Pasadena for supper.

" 19-26. In Pasadena.

" 27. Leave Pasadena, arriving Santa Barbara.

" 28. Leave Santa Barbara, arriving Monterey.

" 29. At Del Monte Hotel, Monterey.

" 30. Big trees near Santa Cruz.

" 31. Palo Alto, and arrive San Francisco, forenoon.

June 1-2. San Francisco.

" 3. Sacramento.

" 4. Travel.

" 5. Stopover several hours Salt Lake City.

June 6. Arrive Colorado Springs and Manitou, in evening.

" 7-8. Manitou.

" 9. Denver.

" 10. Travel.

" 11. Arrive middle-western points.

" 12. Arrive eastern points.

Those taking Yosemite, leave San Francisco evening of June 1, arriving Sacramento June 6, Denver June 12, middle-western points June 14, eastern points June 15.

In a later announcement the committee will give the railroad rates, the Pullman and tourist car rates, and a list of the various lines over which this trip may be made. It will also be arranged that those going out with the special party can return home by the northern routes from Portland and Seattle, with opportunity, if desired, to visit Yellowstone Park, or go through the Canadian Rockies.

FREDERICK W. FAXON,

Chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee.

### State Library Commissions

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION

##### ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF ORGANIZER

Owing to the contract of a previous position the organizer was unable to assume active work until March 1, 1910. Hence this report covers but nine months of actual duties.

After nine months of actual experience the commission law has proved to be entirely satisfactory and to cover all necessary lines.

Some difficulty has been experienced in the interpretation of the law for establishing public libraries. This law provides for a tax of 1.2 mills to 2 mills for cities, towns, villages, etc., and varies according to the government and population of same, but the law is not clear as to what constitutes a city or town and the limit of population in same.

The nature of inquiries received from different localities in the state, together with the kind of information desired and the spirit of coöperation manifested in all directions has proved that the library interests and activities were ready and anxious for help from the commission.

The travelling library collections presented to the commission by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs are being reorganized into one general collection as fast as time and money will allow. This includes only the volumes in good condition. The others are being mended for temporary use. The percentage of fiction is so large that it was found impossible to balance the classes of books to make fixed collections of them.

The organizer has visited 20 towns in the state upon invitation, has appeared officially on the program of five conferences and conventions, lectured before the Summer School

students of the State Normal University at Normal, Ill., and the Library School students of the University of Illinois.

A plan has been started for the organization of the library boards of the state, but as yet no definite steps have been taken.

Through correspondence it has been found that there are now but 27 counties in the state without a public library. The additional counties since Miss Sharp's report in 1904 are Cass, Menard, Monroe, Moultrie, Saline, Scott, Union, Washington.

Information requests to date may be classed as follows:

- Advice (4).
- Club work (6).
- Commencement theses (1).
- Convention program (1).
- General information (42).
- Help desired (11).
- Specific information (22).
- Organizer (13).
- Positions wanted (6).
- Program (club) (4).
- Travelling libraries (60).
- Visits made by organizer (20).

#### VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION

THE Vermont Library Commission sent during the autumn exhibits to the Franklin County fair at Sheldon, the grange fair at Ludlow, the Windsor County fair at Woodstock, and the state fair at White River Junction. The Vermont Commission is the first New England library commission to exhibit travelling libraries, plates, pictures, stereoscopes and library devices at agricultural fairs, and this advertising experiment has made the work of the commission better known throughout the state.

In the town of Ludlow, where there is a local travelling library system the state travelling libraries were taken as a matter of course, while in White River Junction, where such work is not done locally, they were greeted with exclamations of surprise. More than a hundred application blanks were given out.

## State Library Associations

#### ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association was held on Nov. 16, 17 and 18 in Selma, Marion and Montevallo. The night sessions were held in the Carnegie Library at Selma on the 16th and 17th, while the day sessions on the 17th were held at the Judson College, Marion, and the day sessions on the 18th at the Alabama Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo. Most of the visitors arrived in Selma by noon on Wednesday in time to enjoy an automobile ride over the city and surrounding country, which was given in the afternoon.

The meeting was formally opened in the evening by Mr. Ernest Lamar, president of the board of trustees of the library, who extended a cordial welcome to the members of the Association. The meeting was then turned over to the president, Dr. Thomas M. Owen. Miss Ora Ioneen Smith, librarian of the University of Alabama, was presented, who responded for the Association. Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School, was the principal speaker of the evening, and made an address on "The library and its constituency." Miss Hazeltine defined the place the library should hold in a community, and then presented in detail some of the methods by which it could come to hold this place. This address was heard with the keenest interest both by the members of the Association and by the visitors who were present.

On Thursday morning the Association members took the six o'clock train for Marion, to be the guests of Judson College for the day. Two sessions were held here, a general session at which the students of both Judson College and the Marion Seminary were present, in addition to the faculty and visitors from the town, and a session for the librarians only, at which, however, the faculty and some advanced students were present.

Dr. George Petrie, head of the departments of Latin and History, delivered an address at the general session on "The librarian as a statesman." He showed the very vital force that the librarian, through the medium of the library, should be in the constructive life of a community, and considered that librarian was a statesman just in so far as he became this force. Miss Hazeltine was asked to speak, and she gave an informal talk on the meaning of the librarian's profession and the special opportunity it offered to women.

The next session was called in one of the club rooms in the library building. The general subject of discussion at this session was the college library, and it proved to be one of the most interesting of all the sessions. Miss Ora I. Smith, of the University of Alabama, spoke on "The relation of the faculty to the college library." Miss Smith's discussion was confined almost entirely to the question as to whether the faculty should hold keys to the library. Extracts were read from about a dozen letters from the librarians of as many southern colleges, principally state universities, in answer to inquiries covering this point. The replies gave some very interesting sidelights on conditions in school libraries, and the evidence seemed overwhelmingly against the practice of the faculty's holding keys and having the unlimited privilege of the library. This question produced a very lively discussion.

Miss Susan Lancaster, of the State Normal School, Jacksonville, presented a brief paper on the subject, "Instruction on the use of the

library in normal schools," based on her own experience in her present position as librarian. The course as given covers about 30 hours, and consists of lectures and practice work, the whole being based on Marjory L. Gilson's Course of study for normal school pupils on the use of a library.

Miss Anne Ogle Shivers, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, spoke on "Scientific periodicals in technical schools," confining the discussion to their selection and use in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. The meeting concluded immediately after this paper, as the hour of two had arrived, which was also the hour for lunch.

Immediately after lunch the visitors left in a driving rain for the station to return to Selma. Before leaving each guest was presented with a facsimile of the first diploma issued by Judson College in 1841.

The feature of the second evening session, which was again held in the Selma Library, was a book symposium. Those participating and the books discussed by each were as follows: Miss Ora I. Smith, "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," by G. F. R. Henderson; Miss Lucile Virden, "The hunting of the snark" by Lewis Carroll; Miss Susan Lancaster, "Ba-ba, black sheep," by Rudyard Kipling; Miss Alice S. Wyman, "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo; Miss Tommie Dora Barker, "Pride and prejudice," by Jane Austen; Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, "The bluebird," by Maurice Maeterlinck; Dr. Thomas M. Owen, "The literature of the South," by Montrose J. Moses; Miss Kate Jarvis, "Letters of Sidney Lanier." It had been planned to have short reports from the different libraries on some special activity being done by each. Miss Betty Keith and Miss Lucile Virden were the only ones present of those who were expected to participate. The special development reported by both Miss Keith and Miss Virden was the effort to extend the privilege of the library to all the people of the county. Talladega County has already appropriated \$200 as a beginning to help make this possible for the Talladega Public Library, and the Selma Library hopes to get a similar appropriation from Dallas County.

This was the last session held in Selma, and a six o'clock train was taken Friday morning for Montevallo, where the day was spent at the Alabama Girls' Industrial School. A session was held in the library of the school at 10.30, and consisted of round table discussions. Miss Lucile Virden was the leader in the discussion of the "Selection and use of periodicals in the small library." Magazine agencies, periodical indexes and the circulation of back numbers of magazines were included in the discussion. Miss Tommie Dora Barker called attention to "Some recent library aids" that had been published, showing copies, giving price and place of purchase.

Miss Wyman then gave a "Practical demonstration in the mending of books." The whole process was taken up from the preparation of the glue to the completed book. There were several other topics put down for discussion, but those who were to present them were absent, and as time was limited calls could not be made from the floor.

The president next made his annual address, giving a brief survey of library progress for the year. At the conclusion of Dr. Owen's address, Dr. Thomas W. Palmer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, by the Alabama Library Association, in its seventh annual meeting at Montevallo, Nov. 18, 1910, that the state legislature be most earnestly requested and urged to make such appropriations as will enable the Alabama State Department of Archives and History to enlarge and further develop the library extension work now being so well carried on under its direction.

Resolved, further, that such additional support is imperatively demanded if the state is to fully meet its duty in this great field of educational effort, commensurate with the growth of our people in other directions, and to keep abreast with the enlarged aspirations of sister states.

The meeting adjourned for lunch and was called again at 1.15 in the chapel of the school, where the members of the Association and the faculty and students had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Frederick D. Losey, professor of rhetoric and public speaking at the University of Alabama, on the subject of "Books in the home." Dr. Losey emphasized the refining influence of books, and the companionship that comes from close knowledge. At the conclusion of this address the Association adjourned to meet in 1911 at Tuscaloosa and the University of Alabama. Miss Hazeltine remained at Montevallo to be the guest of the school until Saturday.

The following officers were elected: Thomas M. Owen, president; Charles C. Thach, 1st vice-president; Ora I. Smith, 2d vice-president; P. W. Hodges, 3d vice-president; Tommie Dora Barker, secretary; Laura M. Elmore, treasurer; and for the executive council in addition to officers: J. H. Phillips, Thomas W. Palmer, Frances Pickett, Susan Lancaster, Mrs. F. A. Happer.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Secretary*.

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Colorado Library Association held its annual meeting at the East Denver High School on Monday, Nov. 21, at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting was conducted as a section of the Colorado Teachers' Association, which is in session this week.

There was a very good attendance of both teachers and librarians, and the two papers and the several round table topics, which comprised the program, were heartily appreciated and discussed with considerable interest.

A reception was given for the members of



the association and their friends at the new Public Library in the afternoon, and in the evening a party of about 30 librarians were the guests of the Public Library at a most enjoyable informal dinner, and were entertained by Miss Anna Hillkowitz and Miss Janet Jerome, who told appropriate stories in a most approved children's story hour style.

#### PROGRAM

1. Some phases of children's library work, Miss Anna Hillkowitz, Public Library, Denver.
2. The inter-dependence of libraries and schools, Alfred E. Whitaker, former librarian at State University.
3. Round table:  
Affiliation of state library associations with the American Library Association.  
Inter-library loans.  
Travelling libraries for country schools.  
Bibliography of Coloradoana.

HERBERT E. RICHIE, *Secretary*.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at South Bend, Oct. 19 to 21, 1910.

A cordial word of welcome extended by Mr. Weidler, president of the South Bend Library Board, opened the meeting. Following this was an address by Mr. W. M. Hepburn, president of the Association, setting forth the conditions and needs of the Association, and urging that a "clear note of activities" be defined, followed by the coöperation of all hearts and hands in the accomplishment of the work outlined.

A library exhibit, prepared by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, consisting of exterior and interior views, plans of buildings and brief information as to number of volumes, circulation, etc., of the public libraries in northern Indiana, proved to be an excellent method of bringing before the Association the work being done by the different libraries in the section in which it was meeting.

Miss Browning and Mr. Brown gave interesting reports of the Brussels and Exeter meeting. The Association was fortunate in having with them also Miss Ahern and Miss Lyman, who brought greetings from these meetings.

An interesting book symposium was conducted by Miss Eunice D. Henley.

The chief subjects under discussion were: Special libraries, Rural extension work, and the Work of the Association. To the latter subject one entire session was devoted, at which time the report of the Committee on coöperation between the I. L. A. and the Public Library Commission was heard. This report showed careful thought and contained some excellent recommendations. Among them was the districting of the entire state

into 10 districts, each to have a district secretary appointed by a committee composed of the Executive committee of the I. L. A. and the secretary of the P. L. C., whose business it shall be to keep the commission informed as to library conditions in that district, and to make an annual report at the annual meeting. As many meetings as desired shall be held in the districts during the year. The meetings shall be informal, with no set program, and one meeting each year shall be attended by a representative of the commission. Two other important recommendations were the increased annual appropriation for the work of the Public Library Commission and funds for the erection of a state library building. The report, with a few minor changes, was adopted by the Association.

The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen: president, Miss Eliza G. Browning; vice-president, Mr. John A. Lapp; secretary, Miss Orpha Maud Peters; treasurer, Miss Jennie Scott.

The subject of special libraries was ably presented by Mr. John A. Lapp and Miss Elizabeth Abbott. Mr. Lapp pointed out clearly what a special library is, defining it as being "not a law library, not merely a bureau of information, not merely a department of a large public library. It is *all* of these things in charge of people trained in library methods and in the things with which they have to deal." The four classes of special libraries, said the speaker, are: the editorial library, the library as an adjunct of business, the industrial library and the legislative reference and municipal reference department library.

The Studebaker Library, of South Bend, is an example of the library as an adjunct of business. This library the delegates were fortunate in being able to visit, and still more fortunate in being able to hear about its work from the organizer and librarian, Miss Elizabeth Abbott, who said, among other things, that the library which may "more properly be called a Reference and Service Department," grew out of a need for "a central place in which to file material of a nature too general to belong to any one department." One of the special features is the course of study which is offered for the development of the employees through the educational department of the local Y. M. C. A. All expenses of this educational feature are borne by the company. "For this purpose of encouragement of thrift and partial protection against insincerity of lessened interest on the part of the young men, from each pay envelope is taken 50 cents a week, which is deposited in the bank to the credit of the boy, and returned to him with interest at the satisfactory completion of his course."

In addition to discussions and an impromptu round table on rural library extension, two addresses were given on this sub-



ject. Mr. Carl H. Milam showed clearly wherein the township library controlled by a central department, the reading circle and the travelling libraries are each in themselves inadequate to satisfy the rural demand, and explained why library extension into the township from the city or town seems at present to be the best method of reaching the rural people.

Following this address was a paper by Dr. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, on the "Rural community and the library." Dr. Coulter spoke from the standpoint of the farmer, recognizing that the initiative should come from the rural community, and that in working out the problem of the relation between the rural people and the library the factors of country life must be considered. Among these are the isolation, which although diminished in recent years by the telephone, automobile, electric traction, etc., has not entirely disappeared; the fatigue incident to long hours; uniformity of occupation and interest; individualism. In spite of this, the country dwellers "show tremendous intellectual virility and independence of thought." The extension of library work into the township was approved and a careful and scientific study of the conditions mentioned, and of the literature suitable for the use of the rural community was recommended.

The social side of the meeting was not neglected, and the South Bend people proved themselves masters in the art of entertaining. A most delightful informal reception was given by the South Bend Public Library Board and an elaborate luncheon by the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. ORPHA MAUD PETERS, *Secretary*.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 10th annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at the Kittatinny House, Delaware Water Gap, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1910.

The first session was called to order by the president of the Association, Mr. Henry F. Marx, of the Easton Public Library, who in discussing the subject assigned for the session, "Advertising the library," spoke of the emphasis placed to-day upon efforts made to find a book for every reader.

Mr. William H. Allen, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, followed with a very practical paper upon "Interesting the public in library needs and library finance." He emphasized the need of advertising from the standpoint of the work done, by cards and by newspapers. He advised having classified information on public questions available for immediate use, and urged a study for librarians of methods used in modern social work.

After a brief discussion of this address, in which practical suggestions for definite plans of action were offered, Miss Strange, of the

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, read an interesting paper upon "Advertising methods used by libraries." Among her suggestions were: use of newspapers, public posters, notices in schools, annotated bulletins, free lists on special subjects and exhibits. She recommended moving picture films of library activities, and of dramatization of good novels.

Discussion followed upon "How we advertise our libraries," short five-minute talks by Miss Davis, of Chester Public Library; Miss Pennypacker, of Phoenixville, and Miss Skeele, of Lancaster, followed by general discussion.

The afternoon session was a special one, a conference of librarians of colleges, normal schools and public schools for the purpose of organizing an educational section of the Keystone State Library Association. In the general discussion need of such an organization was considered, and a committee appointed to draw up plans for some future method of procedure.

The evening session was presided over by Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, honorary president of the Association, who introduced the subject of the session, "The workingman and the library."

Mr. W. D. P. Bliss, of the American Institute of Social Service, gave a very helpful address upon "What the library can do for the workingman."

Mr. W. F. Stevens, of Homestead, told of the use of the Homestead Library by the workingmen, mentioning the value of the work of the athletic clubs, night school, gymnasium, billiard room, natatorium, orchestra, study clubs and lecture courses.

The Saturday morning session was called to order by Mr. Marx, after which the report of the Nominating committee for officers for the ensuing year was read and accepted: president, Mr. Robert P. Bliss, Harrisburg; vice-president, Mr. C. W. Runkle, State College; secretary, Miss M. S. Skeele, Lancaster; treasurer, Mr. O. R. H. Thomson, Williamsport.

Mr. Peter Roberts, secretary of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, addressed the session upon "What can the libraries do to aid the foreign speaking people in America."

Miss Howard, of the Wylie Avenue Branch, Pittsburgh, told of the work of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the foreigner, after which a discussion followed upon local work with foreigners by Miss Rathbone, of Wilkes-Barré; Mr. Stevens, of Homestead, and Mr. Wright, of Duquesne.

After an address by Mr. R. P. Bliss, of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, upon the new school code and its effect upon Pennsylvania libraries, announcements were made of a trip to be taken through the picturesque scenery of the Delaware Water Gap, and the session closed.

## MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th meeting of the Maine Library Association was held Nov. 18, 1910, at the Bates College Library, Lewiston, Maine, Vice-President Hartshorn in the chair. About 35 were in attendance at the two sessions held in the morning and afternoon. The Maine Library Commission was represented by Prof. William H. Hartshorn, Litt.D., of Bates College, Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, of Orono, and Mrs. Lizzie Jewett-Butler, of Mechanic Falls.

The following subjects were discussed in round-table conferences: Charging systems for small libraries; Branch libraries, especially among mill operatives; Disposal of books in houses where there are infectious diseases; Imposing fines for unnecessarily soiling books; Binding in buckram; Call numbers in white ink on backs of books; Discipline, and Hours of opening.

Prof. George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, presented a tribute in memory of Prof. Edward Winslow Hall, LL.D., late librarian of Colby College, and on motion of Prof. Little the following resolutions were adopted:

"The Maine Library Association, at this its first meeting since the death of its former president, Prof. Edward W. Hall, LL.D., desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of his life work. For over a generation he has been to the people of this state the exemplar of a learned and loyal librarian. By his counsel, by his experience, by his kindly sympathy, he has directly or indirectly aided every library here represented. His zeal, his ability and his fidelity to the special trust laid upon him have brought honor and good repute to all who follow his calling. And to those bound to him by family ties, this brief expression of esteem for him and of sincere sorrow for them is most respectfully rendered."

The recent meeting of the New England College Librarians was spoken of by Prof. Little and Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: president, Prof. William H. Hartshorn, Bates College; vice-president, John H. Winchester, Corinna Public Library; Mary H. Caswell, Waterville Public Library; secretary, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library; treasurer, Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$60.52.

GERALD G. WILDER, *Secretary*.

## NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was held at Winston-Salem, Dec. 7-8, in the Winston High School auditorium.

At the first session Wednesday afternoon the Association was extended a warm welcome by Colonel Garland E. Webb, of the library board. The reports of the officers

were followed by papers by Miss Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, and Miss Cornelia Shaw, Davidson College. Miss Leatherman traced the progress of the library movement in North Carolina from 1900 to date, showing the remarkable growth of the past ten years. Miss Shaw told of the new Carnegie building at Davidson College, and something of the work being done there. After the session a visit was made to the Winston Carnegie Library.

The second session was held Wednesday evening in the Memorial Hall Salem Academy and College. Bishop Rondthaler in a few kindly words welcomed the visitors, and Prof. Collier Cobb, of the University of North Carolina, responded.

In the president's annual address, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, told of the ways in which the libraries of the state could reach more people and give more efficient service. He laid special emphasis on work with children and schools, establishment of travelling libraries, coöperation with teachers' associations, and library extension.

Dr. Edward Mims, of the University of North Carolina, was then introduced by Dr. Wilson, and gave an inspiring address to the Association. He spoke of the necessity for social reforms; of the historic reason for the slow growth of public spirit in the South; of the place and importance of the library in the community. The librarian should be an inspired priest or priestess in the temple of books.

A reception to the librarians in the library of the college followed, and a very enjoyable hour was spent.

At the third session, held Thursday morning, Hon. J. C. Buxton spoke with enthusiasm of the work that libraries are doing, and of the companionship of books.

Mr. J. P. Breedlove, Trinity College, and Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal School, led the discussion on "Aids in book selection," with papers on the comparative merits of the book-reviewing periodicals. Miss Minnie W. Leatherman and Mr. Ernest Cruikshank, Raleigh, discussed "Magazines, their purchase and use," and gave very practical suggestions. They were followed by Prof. Collier Cobb, who spoke on "Popularizing the library." He laid stress on the importance of work with children. Miss Cora Dixon, Goldsboro, and Miss Emma Jones, Raleigh, told "How the commission can aid the libraries," with instances of its helpfulness in the past. The state offices and their publications was discussed briefly by Dr. Wilson, and the morning session was ended.

The Association was the guest of the Winston United Daughters of the Confederacy at a delightful luncheon.

The afternoon session was opened with a

round table discussion of cataloging, with papers by Miss Carrie Broughton, Raleigh, and Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte. Mrs. Mary Prather, Winston, spoke on "Work with children and schools," and papers on the same subject by Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, Greensboro, and Mrs. E. C. Hovey, Spartanburg, S. C., were read.

The event of the afternoon was the paper by Mrs. G. F. Harper, on "Children's books from the standpoint of ethics." She made a plea for fewer and better books for children, and for wholesome, sane stories free from harrowing incidents. She made mention of excellent stories of ethical value which have charmed children of all times.

The Nominating committee then made its report, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mr. J. P. Breedlove, Trinity College, Durham; 1st vice-president, Mrs. S. P. Cooper; 2d vice-president, Mr. E. P. Wharton, Greensboro; treasurer, Miss Bertha Rosenthal, Raleigh; secretary, Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte.

MARY B. PALMER, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Columbus, Oct. 10-13, 1910.

An informal reception to the visiting members of the Association was given at the Columbus Public Library, Monday evening, by the trustees and staff of the Columbus Public Library, assisted by Miss Mary E. Downey, Ohio library organizer, and the staffs of the public school, the State and the Ohio State University libraries.

The first business session was held Tuesday morning, in the auditorium of the Public Library. The president, Mr. John J. Pugh, called the meeting to order, and made a brief address. Miss Clatworthy gave an interesting account of the library conference held at Exeter, England, this summer. Miss Clatworthy being one of the eight Americans who were guests of the conference. Mr. Galbreath, made a brief report of the A. L. A. conference held at Mackinac this summer.

The reports of the secretary, treasurer and some of the committees were given and the Association adjourned.

In the afternoon Mrs. A. P. Morris greeted the Association in the name of the Women's Federated Clubs of the Southeast district, and Mrs. George Hopper, of the City Federation of women's Clubs, made a brief address of welcome.

Miss Boardman, of Columbus, chairman of the Committee on Women's clubs, reported much and varied work done for and by the libraries in connection with women's clubs throughout the state.

Miss Nina K. Preston, of the Michigan Library Association, briefly addressed the Association.

Miss Mary E. Downey, Ohio library organizer, reported the work done in her department during the year. 113 towns had been visited in the interest of the library movement, and in 20 towns assistance in establishing libraries was given. New libraries had been started in eight towns; assistance in simplifying the registration and charging systems was given in places where too much time was consumed in more complicate methods. Attendance at summer and long course training schools was encouraged, and as a result Ohio was represented at the Chautauqua Library School by 13 students, and the long course schools have 35 students from Ohio this year. During the year six district meetings were held, which were well attended. The presence of members of library boards not only lent inspiration to the library workers, but also broadened their own conception of library matters. The presence of principals and teachers has stimulated coöperation between libraries and schools.

Miss Electra E. Doren presided over the session devoted to the small library, its work and experiences. Brief talks and papers, with informal discussion, were given on library organization, crowded shelves and the remedy, coöperation between school and library, county library extension, "personal equation in work with children," and the preservation of clippings and the best ways of preparing them for circulation.

In the evening Mr. W. D. Campbell lectured on "The public library as an art center," and the latter part of the evening was devoted to a social session.

Wednesday morning Mr. G. S. Marshall, mayor of Columbus, welcomed the Association to Columbus, and spoke on "The relation of the public library to the municipality from the point of view of the city official."

Dr. Rufus E. Miles, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Cincinnati, spoke on "The relation of the public library to municipal research." General mismanagement of municipal affairs not in dispute, but the analysis as to cause and the remedy, are at the base of every municipal problem. Essential not only to have a good official in office, but also that the machinery of that office be efficient. Municipal research must enlighten the public as to the necessity of efficient system. The public library can help in this work by maintenance of public lectures and discussion of municipal questions; by collections of special material; by gathering together photographs and lantern slides to be used as loan collections; municipal exhibits and by preservation of the records that different officials in Ohio towns take away with them when they leave office.

Mr. E. S. Martin, director of civic recreation in Columbus, gave a short talk on the work done among the children in the playgrounds in Columbus.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. A. D. Wilt, of Dayton, gave a short introductory address on "The public library as an adjunct to manufacturing interests," and then took charge of a symposium, in which was discussed the following topics: Can the public libraries materially increase the amount they are now expending for technical works and publications? Would collections of considerable size in the public libraries be of value enough to manufacturers to warrant them in contributing to furnish them? The special libraries as an adjunct to the public library. Are there enough expensive publications which the public libraries of a single city cannot afford to buy with the help of the manufacturers to warrant some plan of cooperative purchase and circulation by a number of cities?

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Ohio Library Association heartily approves of the plans suggested by the Educational committee of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, for the cooperation of the manufacturers of Ohio through boards of trade and chambers of commerce and otherwise to secure larger supplies of technical works relative to our industries, both by larger taxation and by private contribution of the manufacturers, and pledge our cooperation in as effective a way as possible, and agree hereby to appoint a committee in this movement.

Mr. Galbreath reported the establishment of a reference department in the Ohio State Library, to assist members of the legislature in their work.

Mr. Robert H. Jeffrey, of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus, spoke on "The public library as an asset to the working man." The Cleveland and Columbus Public Libraries were used as examples of the work being done for the working man by the public library.

Wednesday evening Prof. A. S. Root, of Oberlin, lectured on "History of wood engraving," illustrated by stereopticon views. He was followed by Mr. Archer B. Hulbert, who made an address on "Historical fiction in the college curriculum."

Thursday morning Prof. Homer B. Williams, president of the Ohio Teachers' Association, addressed the Association and the pupils of the Normal School, who had been invited to be present, on "Coöperation between the library and the school."

Mr. Williams stated that such recognition could be effected by recognition of the common aim—the educated individual. The characteristics of such an individual was knowledge of the experience of the race acquired through acquaintance with books, through a love of books, and through familiarity with the library itself. Coöperation could also be effected by library training in normal schools and teachers' institutes by sending the pupils in the schools to the library for help in their work, and by development of a taste for good reading.

A full and interesting report of the work done by the committee on Relation of library and school, prepared by Miss Straus, was read by Miss Metz. This was followed by an informal discussion on the work done for the schools in different libraries.

Miss Burnite then took the chair, and opened the symposium of books for children with a paper prepared by Miss Mabel Haines, (New York), "On rhythm, poetry and childhood."

Dr. Hodges gave a talk about "the books I read when I was a boy."

Miss Ely (Dayton) told how she used Mrs. Oliphant's histories with older children.

Miss Milliken (Cleveland) read a paper giving her experience in the use of early English novels with girls in the children's room.

Miss Burnite read a short paper on "Importance of the use of adult books in the children's room."

A garden party was given on the Ohio State University campus by the Columbus Library Club to the Ohio Library Association on Thursday afternoon. At the close of the afternoon a business meeting was held on the campus. Mr. B. E. Stevenson, of the Committee on legislation, reported the passage of a bill in the legislature by which important amendments were made to existing laws. Where a board of education appoints the board of trustees of a library, the trustees levy is to be mandatory, and the trustees by a two-thirds vote are to be permitted to retain in treasury any surplus, to be set aside as a building and repair fund.

The following officers were elected: president, Miss Linda M. Clatworthy of Dayton; vice-president, Miss Caroline Burnite of Cleveland; 2d vice-president, Mr. S. J. Brandenburg of Oxford; 3d vice-president, Miss Nana Newton of Portsmouth; secretary, Miss Mary E. Downey of Columbus; treasurer, Miss Mirpah Blair, of Columbus; chairman of the college section, Mr. R. B. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan University; secretary of college section, Miss Alice Wing, of Ohio State University Library.

The conference closed with a lecture by Prof. S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, Thursday evening, in the auditorium of the Columbus Public Library.

BEATRICE M. KELLY, *Secretary*.

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association held a winter meeting at Brown University on Nov. 28 and 29, 1910, with the librarian and staff of the John Hay Library acting as hosts. In honor of the recent dedication of this new library all the associations of southern New England were invited to share the sessions with us.

The conference opened Monday evening with a meeting in Manning Hall at 8.15. Mr.

Brigham, as president, welcomed the members of our own association and all visiting delegates. He then introduced Dean Meiklejohn, who spoke most pleasantly and cordially for the university.

Following him Mr. Koopman reviewed briefly and described somewhat in detail the plans of the building. He called the attention of those present particularly to the system of indirect lighting, an experiment in which his library is a pioneer among our eastern libraries.

The chief address of the evening was given by Mr. Charles M. Lamprey, professor of education in the Boston Normal School, on the subject "Developing the reading habit in children." Mr. Lamprey has devoted much time and attention to this special subject and gave a most interesting and instructive talk, taking the question up from the viewpoint of the school and the home. He gave several most valuable suggestions which seemed extremely practical for librarians to follow. Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, of the Providence Public Library, was allowed a few moments for a little discussion of Mr. Lamprey's paper. She cited several striking illustrations of the reading done by children, choosing for examples those who had come to her attention in her own library.

After a few brief notices given by the president the meeting adjourned to the John Carter Brown Library, where a pleasant informal reception was given to the visiting delegates.

The sessions on Tuesday were somewhat interfered with because of stormy weather, but the attendance was good. The morning was given up to the inspection of the John Hay Library and to visiting various points of interest in Providence.

The conference was called together again by the president at 2 p.m. The question for discussion was "The inter-relationship of the libraries in the community." Mr. William E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, gave the first paper, an introduction to the question. Mr. Clarence W. Ayer, of the Cambridge Public Library, spoke from the "Public libraries' point of view," emphasizing the inter-library loan system. Mr. William I. Fletcher, of the Amherst College Library, looking at the matter from the "College library's point of view," suggested the use of the college, as a *reference* library, leaving the public library free as a *lending* library to the college and the community.

Mr. Willis K. Stetson, of the Free Public Library, New Haven, in his remarks on "The college library and the community" took up the papers given by Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Jewett at the Mackinac conference.

After a little general discussion the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the college for its hospitality and to the speakers for their kindness in coming to us.

ELEANOR STARK, *Secretary*.

#### VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Library Association of Virginia held its regular meeting in connection with the Virginia Educational Conference in Richmond on Nov. 25, 1910.

The first meeting was held in the auditorium of the John Marshall High School at 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. This was by far the most enthusiastic session in the history of the Association. The auditorium was well filled, and the interest in the subjects discussed was evident. Ex-Governor Andrew Jackson Montague presided. The ex-governor, in introducing the first speaker of the morning, said that he hoped legislative action could be secured, through enlightened public sentiment, to give the Association a legal status. He remarked also that he had had the honor of seeing the establishment of the travelling libraries through a recommendation made by him to the legislature. State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. D. Eggleston, Jr., was the first speaker on the program. Mr. Eggleston praised the good work of the travelling libraries, and showed the importance of the travelling library preceding the permanent library. Superintendent Eggleston expressed the desire that a library organizer be secured at the next meeting of the legislature. Mr. W. M. Black, of Lynchburg, president of the Association, was next introduced. He declared that the next great step in educational progress in Virginia is the extension of the library. He advocated the enlarging of the powers of the State Library Board so as to include a library organizer under its jurisdiction. Mayor D. C. Richardson, of Richmond, closed the session with a few encouraging words to the workers for better library conditions.

The second and closing meeting of the Association was held in the Virginia State Library at 5.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th. This session was chiefly a business session. A resolution was passed asking the *Times Dispatch* to devote some of its space once a month to the work of the library movement in Virginia. The State Library force was asked to contribute to the material for publication, provided space could be secured. It was also decided to ask for a column in the *Virginia Journal of Education*, and further to seek space in papers throughout the state. The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: president, W. M. Black, Lynchburg; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Metcalf, Richmond College; secretary, G. Carrington Moseley; treasurer, W. F. Lewis, both of the Virginia State Library. The executive committee was appointed as follows: Mr. E. G. Swem, of Richmond; Mr. J. E. Perkinson, of Danville, a member of the Norfolk Public Library staff, together with the four officers of the Association. GEORGE CARRINGTON MOSELEY, *Secretary*.

### WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin State Library Association will hold its annual meeting in the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library on Washington's birthday and the day following.

This meeting is to be of especial interest, as it is the 20th annual meeting of the Association. The meetings are to be an afternoon session on the 22d, devoted to Civics, led by Mrs. Anna Garland Spencer. The Milwaukee Library Club have invited the Association to a banquet at the Normal School. Toasts on the "History of the Association" will be given. Miss Van Valkenburg will be the toastmistress. A special speaker will speak in the evening.

The morning of the 23d the subject of the meeting will be "New aspects in library work."

A number of people prominent in the library world will take part in the program.

GABRIELLA ACKLEY, *Secretary*.

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## Library Clubs

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### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met on the evening of Nov. 10, in the Assembly Hall of the Chicago Public Library.

The topic of Reference work was discussed under the following headings:

Some difficulties of reference work, Edward D. Tweedell, reference librarian John Crerar Library.

A day in a corporation library, Annebelle Fraser, librarian Commonwealth Edison Co.

Reference work in the normal school, Helene L. Dickey, librarian Chicago Normal School.

Reference work in the political sciences, F. Sorenson, reference librarian Newberry Library.

Children and reference work, Caroline L. Elliott, reference librarian Chicago Public Library.

These short and interesting papers brightly touched upon the various problems of the reference department, suggested solutions for some, and pictured the different phases of the work of to-day.

The attendance of 72 gave evidence that the theme was of more than general interest. Nine new members were received.

On Thursday, Dec. 8, the members of the Chicago Library Club spent a delightful evening among book-plates, under the leadership of Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the American Library Association, who in a charming talk touched upon the history, use, and design of book-plates, illustrating with examples from his own collection and Mr. Legler's larger one; later several hundred plates

selected from these two collections and arranged on the book shelves in the Assembly Hall were examined at leisure.

Following the talk, those present had the great pleasure of informally welcoming back to Chicago and to the club Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the University of Chicago libraries, who became a member of the club at the beginning of its first year.

The attendance of about 100 was unusually large for a December meeting.

Sixteen new members were received and the resignations of two accepted.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Secretary*.

### MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club was held in the children's room of the Public Library on Monday evening, Dec. 5.

The early part of the evening was given over to Mr. I. N. Mitchell, of the Milwaukee Normal School, who spoke on "Winter birds." Mr. E. J. Ward, of the University of Wisconsin, then spoke on "The center of the centers." Mr. Ward discussed the different phases of the work of the social centers and civic clubs, and showed how the library may be made the center of these centers.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The club issued (Nov., 1910) a Manual (16 p. D.) containing constitution, by-laws, and membership of the club, revised to date.

### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting for the season of the Pennsylvania Library Club, which was postponed from Nov. 14, 1910, was held on Monday evening, Dec. 12, 1910, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Hedley. Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. A number of new members were admitted to full membership, after which Mr. Hedley introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, who in a half hour talk gave the club some very valuable information about the work being done by the college. It was very interesting to learn that the first Hebrew Bible printed here was from types of the famous firm of Binney and Robinson, also the first English translation of the Bible made by a Jewish scholar was made by Leeser in Philadelphia. Dr. Adler assumed, and very rightly too, that we are asked many questions relating to the Bible and Jewish history, and he said that while there is not much literature on the subject in English, the Jewish encyclopædia covers in a very fair way, Jewish literature, history, etc., so that any one can hardly fail to answer

intelligently questions relating to the Jewish people, it being on the whole fairly accurate, and containing a good bibliography. A very excellent history of the Jews by Graetz (another good help) was published in Philadelphia.

A special society devoted to the history of the Jews in America have also collected a great deal of material on this subject. Dr. Kayserling, of Vienna, and Henry F. Morais, of Philadelphia, have also contributed several publications. Dr. Adler spoke at length of the two Jewish Colleges in Philadelphia, the Gratz College, the work of which is conducted on much the same lines as the public schools, being a school of practical work, and there has recently been established in Philadelphia a college for the advancement of Jewish learning covering biblical and rabbinical subjects, also allied subjects in Syrian, Arabic and the Cognate languages. The *Jewish Quarterly Review*, formerly published in London, having been taken over by the college, is now published in Philadelphia.

Another book which Dr. Adler recommended highly is a dictionary of Mohammedanism, "Hughes's Dictionary of Islam," as there are about a million and a half Mohammedans in the Philippine Islands. It is a book of interest.

After Dr. Adler's very interesting and able address the meeting adjourned to the Art Gallery, where a delightful and informal reception was held and an opportunity given the members to meet Dr. Adler.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The entering class this year was the largest enrolled since the organization of the school. It numbered 35, including three seniors. The students represented 20 colleges and universities, and registered from Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Colorado, as well as from Canada and China. Seven members of the class have had previous library experience, three extensive teaching experience and two experience in social settlement work.

The school year opened auspiciously with Miss Lutie E. Stearn's inspirational talks on "Why a children's librarian: the problem of the boy: the problem of the girl: some interesting phases of library work."

The first term's work was confined chiefly to lectures on technical subjects and book selection by members of the regular faculty. In addition to the regular lectures Miss

Beulah Kennard, president of the Pittsburgh Playground Association, gave a series of lectures on "The social settlement: the problem of the girl, and the juvenile court." These lectures are part of a course which are to extend through the winter term to familiarize the students with the social work of other institutions which cooperate with public libraries.

On Dec. 8 Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, gave an illustrated lecture on the work with the blind. On Oct. 26 Miss Jane Maude Campbell, the immigrant expert, gave two lectures on "The work with foreigners in the Passaic Public Library" and "The work of the Immigrant Commission."

The students have matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh for a course in story telling and the selection of stories given by Effie L. Power, of the Carnegie Library. This course is open to teachers and others wishing instruction in story telling.

The regular practice work in the branches, home libraries and other library agencies was continued throughout the term. The school closed for the Christmas recess Dec. 20.

FRANCIS J. OLCOTT, *Director*.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Christmas recess will extend from Friday, Dec. 23, through Tuesday, Jan. 3, and the class are preparing to celebrate the coming holidays by a Christmas party, for which their invitations are out.

### GRADUATES

Miss Margaret Forgeus, '06, has been appointed as a cataloger in the Cornell University Library.

The Pennsylvania State College has instituted a course, required of freshmen in the Liberal arts course, in the study of bibliography and reference books. Miss Martha Conner, '02, conducts the course, using Miss Kroeger's "Guide to the study of reference books" as a text-book.

The Alice B. Kroeger Memorial Fund is growing steadily, and it is hoped it will be materially increased by the proceeds of a lecture, to be given under the auspices of the alumnae, on Jan. 14, in the New Century Drawing Room, Philadelphia, by Seumas McManus, author and lecturer on "Irish folk and fairy tales."

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

That many former students of the school have followed the familiar injunction to have interests outside the walls of their own libraries is shown by the following incomplete but representative list of recent publications:

Elva L. Bascon ('01), "Library work for college women," in the *Kappa Alpha Theta* for May, 1910; Clara W. Hunt ('08), articles



on children's reading in the *Outlook* for Nov. 26 and the *Ladies' Home Journal* for Dec. 15; Katharine B. Judson ('06), "Montana, land of sunshine," Chicago, 1909, and "Myths and legends of the Northwest," Chicago, 1910; Isadore G. Mudge ('00), joint compiler of "Thackeray dictionary," London, 1910; Edmund L. Pearson's ('04), "When my ship comes in" and "The flight," in the *Outlook* for Oct. 1 and 22 (his "Old librarians' almanac," the "Library and the librarian," and his *Boston Transcript* articles are too well known to need special mention); and excellent articles on library work for women by Josephine A. Rathbone ('93), and Mary L. Robbins ('92) in "Vocations for the trained woman," published by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, 1910.

Among the articles first published in professional periodicals may be mentioned "What makes a novel immoral?" by Corinne Bacon ('03), first published in *New York Libraries*, October, 1909, and reprinted in the *Minnesota Library Notes* and *News*, the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* and the *Library World*; and C. P. P. Vitz's ('07) "Meeting the demand for a printed catalog," reprinted from *New York Libraries* July, 1910, by *Library Work*, and also issued as a separate by the H. W. Wilson Co.

The last *Bulletin* of the Bibliographical Society of America lists nine bibliographies, wholly or in part, by former students of the school.

An informal Christmas entertainment, to which the faculty and the State Library staff members, whose work is closely related to the school, were invited was given by the senior and junior classes in the school lecture-room, on the evening of Dec. 12. An elaborately decorated Christmas tree, a great variety of simple but appropriate presents, and many obviously original presentation verses were prominent features.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Kaiser, Mr. John B., B.L.S., '10, assistant librarian, Texas State Library, was married Monday, Nov. 14, to Miss Gertrude Swift, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Topping, Miss Elizabeth R., '09-'10, has been appointed to take charge of the legislative reference work and debate libraries for the Oregon Library Commission.

Wright, Miss Rebecca W., B.L.S., '05, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, Vt., to accept the secretaryship of the Vermont Free Library Commission. F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since the last report the school has listened to a talk by Miss Winnie L. Taylor, formerly in charge of the library's information desk,

on the "Suggestibility of books." As a member for many years of the book committee of a library board, Miss Taylor has had much experience in selecting books, and in fitting them to the needs and wants of readers.

On Dec. 6 Montrose J. Moses, of New York, spoke on "The publisher and the child's book." Through the kindness of Mr. G. A. Plimpton, of Ginn & Co., a large number of chap-books and early gift-books for children, including imprints of E. Newbery and Isaiah Thomas, were on hand as illustrations.

A joint meeting of the Long Island and New York Library Clubs was held the evening of Dec. 8, in the art gallery of the library, the subject of the program being "The Christmas book-exhibit in libraries." The exhibits, both of adults' and children's books were placed on the same floor in one of the school rooms, where the students assisted in answering questions, etc.

Eight students will remain in Brooklyn during the holidays, one of them acting as substitute in the library.

On the 20th the director will entertain the class between term examinations, at a kaffee-katsch in the north classroom, preliminary to the vacation separation.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Edyth Miller ('03) has been appointed head cataloger of the library of the Hispanic Society of America, New York.

Miss Huestis ('09) has been appointed librarian of the Lincoln Memorial College, near Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Miss Noyes ('09) was married Dec. 3, at Oshkosh, Wis., to Mr. H. G. Barkhausen, of Green Bay.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been given to date in Bibliography III:

"Principles of bibliography, incunabula and the German booktrade," and "German books, originals and translations, desirable for American public libraries," by Dr. Charles Kullmer.

"Literature of European history," by Dr. Alexander C. Flick.

"Literature of American history," by Dr. Tanner.

"Bibliography of political science," by Professor Randell.

"Selected bibliography of American history," and "Brief bibliography of travel and politics of the Nearer East," by Professor Wrench.

"Bibliography of sociology," by Dr. Philip Parsons.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Margaret B. Hawley, '03, has resigned as librarian of the Potsdam Normal School to



become librarian of the Norwood branch of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Laura Harris Durand, '09, has resigned as assistant in the Attleborough (Mass.) Public Library and accepted the position of reference librarian in the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library.

Laura Milligan, '10, who has been reorganizing the high school library at Baldwinsville, N. Y., has accepted the position of assistant in the public library of Attleborough, Mass.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Eugenia Allin, B.L.S., '03, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, gave two lectures before the school on Nov. 21. The first was a comprehensive report of the work done and planned by our new commission, and the second was an informal account of her experiences in the many small libraries she has visited.

Miss M. E. Ahern, '95-'96, editor of *Public Libraries*, lectured before the school on Nov. 29 and 30. The subjects of her three lectures were: "The International Congresses at Brussels, 1910;" "American library journalism," and "The librarian and the business world." Students from the University courses in journalism were in evidence at the second lecture.

The Library Club, composed of students, faculty, and members of the University Library staff, held its regular meeting on Dec. 15, at the Kappa Alpha Theta House. Assistant Professor Anna May Price told of her observations of and experiences in European libraries last summer.

Recent social events of the school have included an informal party given to the juniors by the seniors on Sept. 26, a Halloween party for the seniors given by the juniors on Nov. 1, an at-home on Nov. 29 by the Director and Mrs. Windsor, in honor of Miss Ahern, and a Library Club reception in the parlors of the Woman's Building on the evening of Nov. 19, at which the club had as guests President James and several of the University faculty who have recently given lectures on bibliography before the school.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Lucile A. Clinton, B.L.S., '03, has resigned her position as librarian of the Charleston (Ill.) Public Library, to become an assistant in one of the branches of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Miss Nellie M. Robertson, '07-'08, has been appointed an assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Lois Criswell, '09-'10, has been appointed substitute in the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

Miss Alice Mann, B.L.S., '03, until recently librarian of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Li-

brary, was married on Oct. 26 to Mr. Charles H. Sheldon, of Kewanee.

Miss Carrie B. Sheldon, B.L.S., '06, until recently librarian of the Ottawa (Kan.) Public Library, was married on Dec. 20 to Mr. Benjamin F. Bowers, of Ottawa.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### NEWS NOTES

The course of lectures in Children's work was opened the first week in December by Miss Effie Power, first assistant, Children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Miss Power gave five lectures on different types of children's literature and one on instruction in library work and children's literature to the normal school students.

In the course in Book selection a new feature is being introduced as an experiment this year, namely, an occasional lecture on some group of authors, or of particular books, that are less well known to the average student than the standard authors on the one hand or the best sellers on the other, and yet are of real merit and usefulness in a public library. The first of these lectures was given Dec. 6 by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian of the Carnegie West Branch. She reviewed a group of present-day novelists, both English and American, including such writers as Mrs. De la Pasture and Anne Sedgwick. It is planned to present later in the year besides other groups of novelists, poets, essayists and dramatists.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 10, the class of 1911 entertained informally in the rooms of the school for the faculty.

##### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Jennie M. Flexner, '09, has been recently appointed to the position of classifier in the Free Public Library of Louisville, Ky.

Miss Eliza Townsend, '05, has resigned her position with the Iowa State Commission to become superintendent of branch work and work with children in the Public Library of Spokane, Wash.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Beyond the changes announced in the last report, the routine work of the school has proceeded without interruption, excepting for the Thanksgiving recess from Wednesday, Nov. 23, to Saturday, Nov. 26. The courses in Alphabetizing and Trade bibliography have been completed, including the final examinations given in both, and the lectures on Publishing houses were concluded with an exhibit prepared by the students on the representative work of the more important houses. In the course on Book selection the general introductory lectures on book reviewing periodicals, annotations, etc., have thus far been

considered, also history, biography and travel. Several special lectures have been given in connection with this course, two by Dr. R. G. Thwaites, on "How history is written" and "Source material." The students have in the Wisconsin Historical Library unusual opportunity for the study of source material. Prof. D. C. Munro, of the History department of the University of Wisconsin, gave the lecture on the "Evaluation of books in European history." In the cataloging course the students are now having the usual practice in ordering and using Library of Congress cards.

Miss Ahern was the guest of the school on Dec. 7. At the request of the preceptor she spoke to the students on the history and work of the Library Bureau. She also gave an interesting talk on the Brussels Conference and European librarians at an informal reception given for her at the home of Miss Mary F. Carpenter. The students enjoyed their opportunity to meet Miss Ahern personally, and found her visit one of help and inspiration.

On Dec. 15 and 16 Miss Maude Van Buren, librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) Public Library, visited the school. She gave two most interesting and illuminating talks on some phases of her work; one on the Junior Civic League of Mankato, of which she is the director, another on the "Library as a social center." Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon entertained the faculty and students at their home in honor of Miss Van Buren.

The Christmas recess extends from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.

#### SCHOOL NOTES

On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, the students, assisted by Prof. T. H. Dickinson, of the English department of the University of Wisconsin, gave a dramatic reading of Maeterlinck's "Blue bird" at Miss Hazeltine's home. So enjoyable did the evening prove that the students enthusiastically agreed to keep up these readings. After the Christmas recess "The piper," by Josephine Preston Peabody, will be read.

Miss Hazeltine has been at home to faculty and students on Friday evenings of each week.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Helen D. Carson, 1907, has accepted a position in the Order department of the University of Illinois.

Miss Lydia Kinsley, 1907, has been elected librarian of the Janesville (Wis.) Public Library. After a summer in Europe she has been doing indexing of some private medical libraries in Chicago, and will enter upon her new duties Dec. 1.

Miss Grace Woodward, 1910, has accepted a position as cataloger of the Normal School Library, Bowling Green, Ky.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

## Reviews

DANA, John Cotton. Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, Part v, Section 1, The school department room. Woodstock, Vt., The Elm Tree Press, 1910. 18 p. O.

The description of the School department room in the Newark Free Public Library commences on page 11 of this pamphlet. Very briefly it describes the organization and equipment of the room, and the various uses to which it has been put.

The primary purpose of the room is to approach the pupil by means of the teacher. The collections, therefore, are mainly for the teacher. They consist of the following divisions: (a) the Teachers' professional library, made up of about 600 titles on pedagogy, history of education, psychology, etc.; (b) Magazines for teachers; (c) text-books approved by the Board of Education of Newark, with other books suitable for comparative study; (d) a model library for children, used chiefly as a tool in selecting school-room libraries; (e) a reference library for children, for their use in the room; (f) a vertical file, containing clippings, etc., relating to Newark, mimeographed copies of single poems, examination questions which have been put to applicants for teaching positions, and clippings relating to the public school curriculum; (g) specimens of minerals and local woods to be loaned to teachers for class room work; (h) manufacturers' exhibits, showing the processes of the production of certain commodities of commerce; (i) large educational and decorative pictures, to be loaned to teachers for the period of a month; and (j) exhibits of an educational character.

For detailed information concerning the Teachers' professional library, Magazines for teachers, the Model library for children, and Large educational and decorative pictures, the reader is referred to three pamphlets in the series which have not yet been issued.

The usefulness of the school department room cannot for a moment be doubted by any one who reads this pamphlet, and if its publication leads to the establishment of such rooms in public libraries, it will have accomplished an extraordinarily useful result.

But the portion of this pamphlet which has the most lively interest is that which precedes the description of the school department room. It is devoted to a discussion of "The library's limits in work with children."

In these pages Mr. Dana has thrown down the gauntlet to those who advocate the continuance and extension of the public library's work with children along the lines now generally accepted. But he has the reader at a

disadvantage because the pamphlets in the series, on a Model library for children, and on The Children's department, have not yet been published. For this reason, as well as because the efficiency of the prevailing methods of library work with children has not yet been fully tested, the time has not arrived for a full discussion of Mr. Dana's arguments and conclusions. A summary of the discussion, with brief comments, may, however, not be out of place.

The Newark library, says Mr. Dana, "has only one children's room, that in the main building. . . . Each of the six branches has a few children's books, but no special children's department. The library has no expert story tellers and gives no story hours; organizes no boy's clubs; puts out no home libraries; makes no elaborate bulletins; has no picture books for the young; and looks upon its one children's room rather as a place in which to study typical child readers and the popularity and value of books offered to them, than as a school for teaching morals, manners or the art of reading."

The specific reason for the adoption of this policy in Newark is that the funds available, or which it would be justifiable to devote to the library, would not enable the children's rooms to reach directly more than a small fraction of the children of school age.

Proceeding then to the general subject of library work with children, Mr. Dana, after arguments pro and con, concludes that the library is exceeding its proper functions when it attempts the training of children by direct means. This is because, (1) the library has its hands full in the performance of functions concerning the propriety of which there is no doubt, and (2) the school has an equipment and teaching force which will enable it to reach more children more effectively and economically than lies in the library's power. The claim is not made that schools are now performing this function or that all teachers are equipped to perform it. But he believes that the library can so instruct the teacher that she will in the future accomplish much more than would ever be possible for the library. Hence, the efforts of the school department should be concentrated on the teachers, not only within the library, but in promoting the establishment of library courses of study in normal schools.

That school department rooms and library normal courses should be multiplied will be admitted without reference to the previous argument, but there are many who will deny that children's rooms, except for laboratory purposes, should be abolished. It is to be hoped that some one, well equipped by training and experience, will, in the interest of genuine library advancement, take up the gauntlet, and give adequate expression to arguments which lead to a different conclusion from that reached by Mr. Dana. Has he, for instance, given proper credit to library work

with children in bringing to the attention of educators the necessity for just such work, by whatever agency performed? If this were its only purpose, has the time arrived when the work can be turned over to other hands? Has sufficient importance been given to the fact that the use of libraries by children is entirely voluntary? Are they not responding, when they throng our libraries, to a stimulus which cannot be supplied by formal teaching?

I put the question to a school teacher of many years' experience, in the following form: Teachers are not now trained in methods of library work. Ought they not to be so trained, in order that they may, in school hours, develop in children the desire to visit the library? Would not the present elaborate children's rooms, picture bulletins, the story hour, etc., then be unnecessary? Her answer was that the teacher could hope to do little more than get the child to the library; that the library habit would not be formed unless there was something besides the books to hold the child, and that the pleasant adjuncts of children's rooms would always be necessary to continue the work which the teacher begins.

Is this teacher right when she says that Mr. Dana, by limiting the work of children's rooms, would destroy an agency of coöperation with the schools quite as important as the school department room? What provision, in Mr. Dana's plan, is made for children over 14 years of age who no longer attend school? Can the efficiency of children's rooms be justified or condemned by statistics? Of how much importance is it that children carry books home to adults who otherwise would not read?

These are some questions of which a discussion would be welcome. Mr. Dana's thoughtful pamphlet should stimulate such a discussion, much to the advantage of the library profession. **FREDERICK C. HICKS.**

LAMBERTON, John Porter, *comp.* Supplement to a list of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity. Bulletin of the Free Library of Philadelphia, no. 9. Phil., 1910. 8+88 p. Q. cl.

The main list to which the above is a supplement was published in 1908 and listed some 12,000 periodicals found in 25 libraries down to September, 1907. The aim of this first supplement is threefold: (1) to list the periodicals of two additional libraries, *i.e.*, the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology; (2) to supply certain important omissions in the main list, especially 18th century periodicals and newspapers, and (3) to record additions to the collection of the libraries included in the main list. These various new entries are estimated at 1000, which makes the total number of periodicals recorded in the two lists about 13,-

ooo. In arrangement, rules of entry, form of printing, etc., the supplement follows the main work.

As a revelation of the richness of Philadelphia libraries in periodical literature the work is admirable, although some gaps are naturally revealed. In common with the libraries of other large cities, the Philadelphia libraries seem so far to have neglected the collecting of general college and alumni periodicals, such as the *Cornell Magazine*, the *Michigan Alumnus*, the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, etc., a class of periodicals which is not constantly referred to, but which possesses a distinct reference value for certain topics. Some minor faults of form and some inconsistencies should be noted. While the rule of entering all periodicals under the first word of a title not an article has been followed consistently, the editors have made the mistake of retaining the article in certain cases, e.g., *The Dial*, *The Independent*, *The Nation*, *Le Théâtre*, etc., thus throwing the main word by which the title is alphabetized out of its proper alignment and making it possible for some one who is consulting the list in a hurry to miss such a title. There is some inconsistency, too, in the inclusion of certain publications which appear at regular intervals without being periodicals in the ordinary sense of the word, e.g., *Who's Who*, *Who's Who in America*, and *Qui êtes-vous* are all included, but no mention is made of the similar publication, *Wer ist's*, either in the main list or the supplement, although it is known to the reviewer that a set of this annual is to be found in at least one of the coöperating libraries, and probably in several.

The publication of a supplement within so short a time after the issue of the main list is creditable to the Philadelphia libraries and to their appreciation of the importance of listing the periodical resources of a region. In this respect Philadelphia is distinctly in advance of the other large cities of the country. The New York list of 1887 is long out of date and the projected new edition is not yet completed, while the Boston list (1897) is also out of date and lists only periodicals regularly received, without making any attempt to record sets. This latter statement is true also of the Washington list (1901). The admirable Chicago list (1901, supplement 1905, new supplement announced for 1910) comes nearest to the Philadelphia list. The importance of these regional union lists, not only in local reference work, but also as a help to inter-library loans, cannot be overestimated.

I. G. MUDGE.

NOTE. — The above reviews were furnished by the reviewers at the request of the JOURNAL. While it is customary for the JOURNAL to select reviewers for the professional literature noted in this department, unsolicited reviews are also welcome for consideration.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, December, contains "What are special libraries?" by Louise B. Krause; "Studebaker library and its work," by Elizabeth Abbott; "How to increase the culture reading of college students," by Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, and several other brief articles. The account of the work of the Studebaker library and its work is of particular interest.

*Special Libraries*, November, contains "The Studebaker library and its work," by Elizabeth Abbott; "Coöperation of manufacturers and public libraries," by A. D. Wilt; "Public utility references," by G. W. Lee. The first article also is printed in *Public Libraries* for December.

Vermont Library Commission *Bulletin*, December, 1910, contains an article on "Selection of fiction," by Mrs. Belle H. Johnson.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for November, 1910, reports on the international congress of bibliography and of librarians at Brussels, and prints two ministerial orders regarding Prussian libraries, regulating inter-library loans and the collecting of library fees in the royal and the university libraries. Summaries of the annual reports of the City Library in Elberfeld, the University Library in Vienna, the Royal Library in Copenhagen, and the Royal Library in the Hague are also given, as well as a description of the new building of the University Library in Utrecht, erected 1905-09 at a cost of 255,000 fl. (F. W.)

*Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Oct. 15, 1910, has an article by Dr. Fürstenerwerth on "Making the public libraries of Germany useful to youth." The author finds that while time is past when the "appearance of a reader in one of the old city libraries was an unpleasant occurrence" to the authorities, there is yet much room for improvement, and he suggests that the bookseller might exert a good influence in this direction.

— Oct. 18, 1910, has a summary of an article by Daniel Moret, in *Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France*, on the lessons to be drawn from 500 catalogs of French private libraries between 1750 and 1780, examined by the author. Bayle's "Dictionnaire" (see p. 15) is represented most often (in 288 of the libraries), Buffon next (202), then Voltaire. The number of novels is small — 392; that of periodicals and newspapers is 50,000 volumes. (F. W.)

*Revue critique des livres nouveaux*, October, 1910, notes particularly many new books on Rousseau, 10 being reviewed, biographies, critical works, and an iconography.

*Revue des Bibliothèques* for July-September contains the continuation of Seymour de Ricci's "Summary inventory of the manu-

scripts of the Plantin Museum, at Antwerp," a catalog of works on aerostation and aviation in the library of the University of Paris, by Albert Maire, and the conclusion of the summary of the manuscript in the Chatre de Cagé collection in the National Library, Paris, by M. Prévost.

*Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari* for Oct. 31, 1910, contains the preliminary announcement of the Lombard conference of popular libraries and popular universities, to be held at Milan Nov. 13-14; also Part 1 of the catalog of the Magistrates' Library of the province of Reggio Calabria.

— Nov. 15, 1910, has the greater part of its contents given up to the report of the congress of popular libraries for the section around Venice, held at Vicenza on Oct. 30, 1910. There is also a continuation of the catalog of the Magistrates' Library of the province of Reggio Calabria.

*De Boeksaal*, March, 1910, contains an article on the relation that should exist between public libraries and municipal governments. This topic was chosen for discussion by the Society for Public Libraries in the Netherlands at its annual meeting in April, 1910. For this purpose three of its members were requested to prepare their views and investigations, and these reports are herewith printed so that all members may be acquainted with the question when it is presented at the annual meeting. The first preliminary report, written by Prof. Molengraff, of Utrecht University, discusses very fully why public libraries should be supported by the municipalities instead of by private organizations and funds. The second report is that of Mr. G. Van Rijn, the librarian of the Municipal Public Library of Rotterdam; and in the third report, by Dr. J. Th. de Visser, Member of the Second Chamber, the author states very clearly the reasons why he thinks that public libraries should be aided by the national government.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* At the November meeting of the directors of the library the librarian, Mr. Legler, was authorized to purchase 4000 books for the open-shelf department and to prepare lists for the new reading branches to be opened.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909. This report was issued in 1910.) Added 32,749 v., 4820 pm.; total 364,595 v., 69,086 pm. Of the volumes added during the year 29,225 were acquired by purchase and 2121 by gift and 1249 by bindings. Issued, home use 1,383,825 (473,484 from cent. lib., 702,516 from branches, 112,480 from delivery stations, 33,420 from travelling and schools libs.). Pictures issued 1,383,825. Total no. of registered book borrowers from the

organization of the lib. in 1867 to close of year 308,485. During this period 235,575 memberships terminated, leaving on June 30, 1909, 72,910. Expenses \$162,589.59 (branch libs. and delivery stations \$34,598.07, building repairs \$2295.91, printing and stationery \$3151.26).

One small branch was added to the system during the year. The immediate supervision of branches, stations and travelling libraries was brought under the charge of a chief branch librarian.

The science room or useful arts room has continued to prove its value and usefulness. The circulation from it increased nearly 11 per cent. over the preceding year. The library's circulation of lantern slides was large, running into the hundreds a day during the season of lectures and indoor entertainments. The stereoscope collection now numbers about 10,000. "Many stereoscopic photographs were bought, and these circulate in lots of 50, with or without a stereoscope. This large picture reading has doubtless had an effect in increasing the call for books on history and travel.

Books in raised type for the blind were circulated to the number of 92. These books are now carried through the mail without charge under provision of the new law.

The library has now 13 branches and 28 delivery stations. Reports from all departments are included, and show effective and progressive work.

*Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L.* Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added, by purchase 942, by gift 154; total 19,255. Volumes issued 55,559; pictures loaned 3398. New registration 915; total no. registered 5901. Receipts \$5766.07; expenses \$5766.07 (books \$760.95, periodicals \$256.96). Sunday attendance numbered 1498.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* (37th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2666; total 46,007. Membership 8843.

The Medical section contains 552 volumes, the duplicate rental collection has 107 volumes. In the Coe music collection there are 1207 volumes, 299 pieces, 485 rolls. This collection is housed in a room on the mezzanine floor. A Weber pianola-piano affords opportunity for trying either the piano scores or the pianola rolls, which in large part duplicate the music of the collection.

The library has five deposit stations.

*Greensboro (N. C.) P. L.* In the *North Carolina Library Bulletin* (Sept.-Dec.) a history of the growth of the library is given. In February, 1902, it started with 1490 books, 32 periodicals and 3 daily papers. From occupying three rooms granted by the city aldermen the library's present home is a \$30,000 Carnegie building. It now owns 5773 books and 9375 pamphlets; it receives by gift and purchase 136 periodicals and 9 daily papers. It

has the use of 21 loan collections (1484 v.), including bound volumes of the Greensboro papers for reference use, and the Audubon Library for circulation.

From 75 to 90 per cent. of all the number of books circulated are fiction, and next in popularity are books on North Carolina history, these being used nearly twice as much as those of any other class.

*Jackson (Mich.) P. L.* (25th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 1168; total 33,692. Issued, home use 88,945 (79.5 per cent. fiction). New registration 1919; total registered readers 5165.

The total number of borrowers is slightly smaller than it was a year ago, because the time limit on the large number of cards that were issued at the time of the opening of the new building expired this year. The daily statistics, however, are showing an increasing number of borrowers even over those of a year ago. The total circulation of books was some 4500 volumes less than that of the previous year, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. This is partly due to the fact that the library was able to buy only a little over half as many new books as it bought last year. It is hoped to increase the shelving facilities in the main library. The completion of the library auditorium is now well under way, and it is going to be a most attractive room.

*Long Beach (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending July 1, 1910; in Long Beach auditor's annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 3285; total 18,373. New registration 4768.

*New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—Apr. 1-Dec. 31, 1909.) Added 973; circulated 62,660. Membership cards issued 435.

The duplicate collection is now recognized as a branch of the library and is accomplishing the double purpose for which it was established. The library has been designated as a depository for government documents and a mass of material has been received.

*Norwich Ct. Otis L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1910.) Added 2143; total 39,423. Issued, home use 113,985 (adult fict. 69,126). New book borrowers 1564. Total registration since June 1, 1893, 21,924. Receipts \$8469.84; expenses \$8400.23 (periodicals \$245.31, lighting \$285.13, salaries \$3997.40, furniture \$229.97).

There is continued increase in the issue of juvenile books. There was a decrease of 1313 volumes in the issue of books in foreign languages. The library is now attempting to supply books in six different foreign languages, viz.: French, German, Yiddish, Polish, Italian and Spanish.

*Pomona (Cal.) P. L.* (20th annual rpt.; from libn's. summary.) Receipts \$9396.67. Disbursements \$6667.99. Volumes 17,710. Active members 6849, amounting to 68 per

cent. of total population. Circulation 82,972 (fict. 56 per cent.).

New features are: (1) vacation privilege of more than one 30-day book on a card; (2) the shelving of novels on the same subject, as Religious novels, near the new books, changing the group from time to time; (3) a loan collection, to be drawn in addition to books from the library proper.

The library continues its policy of completing periodical sets as fast as possible. It now contains 65 partial and 12 complete files. "Pomona has the only public library of any size within a radius of 25 miles. Our reference serves not this city only, but also many of the neighboring towns. Thus the library is a lodestone, drawing people to the city. Most of these outsiders do some trading while here. The advantages accruing to our merchants from an attractive and efficient library are manifest. The rooms are, however, far too small. We have neither shelves for our books nor seats for our patrons. Unless the library may expand it must lose in usefulness."

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* (32d rpt.—1909.) Added 8341; total 144,695. Issued, home use 199,950 (1788 sent to schools, clubs, etc.). Cards issued 9912. Receipts \$51,944.53; expenses \$48,006.37 (books \$5981.20, binding and periodicals \$3191.78, pay-roll and building force \$6399.34).

The foreign department issued 10,839 volumes. There were 20 exhibits held in the lecture room, 15 of which were from the Library Art Club. The library is in great need of a stereopticon of its own. From the children's department 51,591 volumes were issued, of which 36,133 were works of fiction.

The use of books for the blind shows a striking increase, whereas the number of volumes in the collection for the blind has unfortunately not been increased.

Record of the special collections shows that the industrial library has a total stock of 9589 volumes, the music library 2781 volumes, the art library 4722 volumes. The circulation of the Sprague House Branch, which has now completed the third year of its history, was 16,048. The North End delivery branch, although really not yet a branch library, issued 8361 books during the year. The need of an extension to the main library building is emphasized.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* In the library's *Monthly Bulletin*, December, 1910, is given the first of a series of lists of favorite books. Each list in the series will represent the choice of a different person.

—and *Public Recreation Commission.* In the proposed reorganization of the Public Recreation Commission of St. Louis, with extension of its powers, it is planned to have several city departments, of which the Public Library will be one, repre-

sented on the commission. The librarian has been appointed by the mayor on a committee to draft necessary legislation to this end.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. The work of the public library with the children of Washington. Wash., Public Lib., 1910. 12 p. T.

This little pamphlet illustrates well the possibility of the development of a splendid coöperation with settlements, playgrounds, schools and other institutions, in using them to serve as distributing agents for the library's books. A novel feature in the fight against "nickel novels" is the bookstore, supported by private funds, which sells good books at a nominal price to the children of poor neighborhoods. Although still an experiment, the library reports it worthy of further trial.

The list of books for grades, printed in convenient form, are worthy to be used as standards. C. W. HUNT.

#### FOREIGN

Aberdeen (Scotland) P. L. At the request of the Aberdeen Public Library Committee a special report on "Open access in public library work" was prepared and presented to the committee. 26 p. D. Aberdeen, 1910.

Advantages and disadvantages of open access are considered in this report. Statistics from the latest "Libraries year book" are given, which lists 59 libraries that have free access. In conclusion, the report states that there are altogether about 650 public libraries, properly so-called, in most of which indicators of a simple kind are in use. The librarian states that from what he has seen of such other libraries throughout England and Scotland that in certain of them at least something of the open access method would be preferable to present arrangements.

Berlin. *Children's reading room.* The first children's reading room in Berlin, says the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* (Nov. 2, 1910), has been opened by the "Volksbund" founded by Otto von Leixner. "The rush of children has shown how great the need is of such institutions."

Bodleian L. The library issued during the year 1910 a brief "Appendix to the Staff Kalendar and supplement to the Stoff-kalendar for 1910." Oxford, Hart, 31 p. Ff.

Stockholm. Royal L. Dr. Gustav Schlegel Berghman, a Swedish physician recently deceased, left his highly important collection of Elzeviers (2273 works in 2377 volumes), as well as about 100,000 crowns in money, to the Royal Library of Stockholm. His catalog of the collection is to be published by the library.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

BINDINGS, PRESERVATION OF. H. Schroeder notes in *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Oct. 7, 1910, that strong light has a more destructive effect on leather bindings than heat. He suggests blue or green glass in the doors of book-cases, or a coating of zapon-lacquer for the leather, this celluloid solution leaving the color of the leather unchanged. This would at least lessen the deleterious effect of light, says he, which is all we can hope for, since "the fight against rapid tanning, aniline dyes and sulphuric acid will have but little result." (F. W.)

BOOK BINDER. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Dec. 6, 1910. 161:155-156.) II.

Eighteen claims are allowed for this book binder.

BOOK-BUYING. Jeffers, Le Roy. List of editions selected for economy in book-buying. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1910. 23 p. D.

This list includes popular titles which are published in more than one edition. It aims to indicate low-priced editions in publisher's covers that are generally suitable in type and paper for library list. "The collected works of an author are given when there is a choice of editions, and when all the volumes are issued by the same publisher at a uniform price per volume and are sold separately."

DAGGETT, Mabel Potter. The library part in making Americans. (*The Delineator*, January, 1911. 77:17-18.)

Refers particularly to the public libraries of Newark, N. J., New York City, Hagerstown, Md., and Grand Rapids, Mich. Journalistic in style and inaccurate as to facts.

DANA, J. C. Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. pt. v: The school department; sect. 3. The picture collection by J. C. Dana. 27 p. (ser. p. 367-391) D. Tt. 1910.

MILAN, Carl H. Rural extension of public libraries. (In the *Public Officials Magazine*, November, 1910. 2:1156-1161.)

Deals especially with the situation in Indiana, and defines the extension of the service of the town library into the surrounding country districts, for which, of course, the rural districts contribute their proportion of the expense in the form of taxation.

NEWSPAPER HOLDER. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Dec. 6, 1910. 161:12.)



## Librarians

BARNES, Mrs. Clara P., for 15 years librarian of Gilbert M. Simmons Library of Kenosha, Wis., has resigned her position to retire from library work. Miss Cora Frantz, who has been Mrs. Barnes's first assistant for several years, has been appointed acting librarian until the annual meeting in June.

DUDLEY, Charles R., will not continue as librarian of the Denver Public Library after Feb. 7, on which date his term expires. Mr. Dudley became librarian in 1899, when it was organized through the consolidation of the old City Library and the Public Library of Denver. Mr. Dudley has given 24 years of devoted service to the Denver Public Library. He has served as president of the Colorado Library Association, chairman of the Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners, as vice-president of the American Library Association, and has served the Association in other capacities as a member of various committees.

HADLEY, Chalmers, secretary of the American Library Association, will succeed Mr. Dudley as librarian of the Denver Public Library. Mr. Hadley has had varied library experience and has won distinction in several fields. In 1896 he graduated from Earlham College, and for six years was connected with journalism in Indianapolis and Philadelphia. In 1904 he entered the Indiana State Library, and studied at the New York State Library School 1905-6. In 1906 he became secretary and state organizer for the Indiana Library Commission and held this position for three years. Mr. Hadley was president of the League of Library Commissions 1906-07, and contributed able service to commission work, especially as chairman of a committee appointed to draw up a model library commission law, copies of which were distributed in different states and used as a model for commission laws; also, as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate and improve library facilities in United States penitentiaries.

In 1909, with the establishment of headquarters in Chicago, Mr. Hadley was placed in charge as secretary of the Association, and in addition to this important and arduous post he has served as secretary of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, as president of the A. L. A. professional training section, and has represented the A. L. A. at numerous meetings of state and other library organizations.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, in her new book, "Stories from the chronicles of the Cid," published by Henry Holt & Company (1910), adds another welcome title for the children's list, to which she has already contributed her "Roy and Ray in Mexico" and

"Roy and Ray in Canada." The legends of the Spanish hero are written chiefly with the purpose of giving to American children the conception of the Cid as he is known and loved by most Spanish children. The little volume is generously illustrated and appropriately dedicated "to the boys who use the children's room of Pratt Institute Free Library."

WARD, Gilbert O. (Pratt, '08), has been appointed supervisor of work in the high school libraries of Cleveland.

## Cataloging and Classification

CATALOGING. MANUSCRIPTS. Delisle, Léopold. Instructions pour la rédaction d'un catalogue de manuscrits et pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, Champion. 98 p. D. pap.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A selected list of books published during the latter part of the year 1909, which are recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of this province, January, 1910. Ont. Dept. of Educ., 1910. 12 p. D.

Published quarterly. The names of publishers and retail prices are included, so that any bookseller can order them.

— Same. v. ix., pt. 2, July, 1910. 12 p. O.

Contains also a short bibliography of representative Canadian fiction (English).

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Hirst, W. A. Argentina; with an introd. by Martin Hume; with a map and 64 illustrations. N. Y., Scribner, [imported,] 1910. 38+308 p. pls. 8°, (South American ser.; ed. by Martin Hume.) \$3 net.  
Bibliography (8 p.).

AUGUSTINE, St. Simpson, Rev. W. J. Sparrow. St. Augustine and African church divisions. N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1910. 154 p. D. cl., \$1.25 net.  
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BIBLE. Bible for home and school; ed. by Shailer Mathews. The book of the prophecies of Isaiah by J. Edg. McFadyen. N. Y.,



- Macmillan, 1910. c. 13+423 p. map, S. cl., 90 c. net.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- BIBLE.** Barnes, *Rev. C. R., ed.* The people's Bible encyclopedia; biographical, geographical, historical, and doctrinal; il. by nearly 400 engravings, maps, charts, etc. 2 v. Chic., People's Publication Society, 1910. c. il. pls. 8°, \$9.  
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- BRIDGE (card game).** Dalton, W. Bridge and auction bridge. N. Y., Stokes, [1910.] c. 363 p. il. D. cl., \$1.20 net.  
Bibliography (4 p.).
- BURNS, Robert.** Carlyle, T. An essay on Burns; with selected poems by Burns; ed., with introd. and notes, by Julian W. Abernethy. N. Y., C. E. Merrill Co., [1910.] c. 133 p. pors. 16°, (Merrill's English texts.) cl., 25 c.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- CATHEDRALS (France).** Rose, E. W. Cathedrals and cloisters of the Isle de France (including Bourges, Troyes, Reims and Rouen); with il. from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis. In 2 v. N. Y., Putnam, 1910. c. 19+392; 12+465 p. O. cl., \$5 net, boxed.  
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- CELLINI, Benvenuto.** Cellini, Benvenuto. The life of Benvenuto Cellini; a new version by Rob. H. Hobart Cust. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 42+390; 20+533 p. il. 8°, per set, \$9 net.  
Bibliography.
- DANA, R. H., jr.** Richard Henry Dana, jr. (author of "Two years before the mast"); speeches in stirring times and letters to a son; ed., with introd. sketch and notes, by R. H. Dana, 3d. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, 1910. c. 6+520 p. pors. O. cl., \$3 net.  
Bibliography (10 p.).
- DIVINE COMEDY (by Dante).** Flamini, Francesco. Introduction to the study of the Divine comedy; tr. by Freeman M. Joselyn; tr., rev. and augm. by the author. Bost., Ginn, [1910.] c. 10+146 p. il. D. \$1.25.  
Bibliography (9 p.).
- DRAMA AND DRAMATISTS.** Murray, J. T. English dramatic companies, 1558-1642. In 2 v. v. 1, London companies, 1558-1642; v. 2, Provincial companies, 1558-1642; appendices. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, 1910. 16+370; 12+434 p. fold. tabs., O. cl., \$7.50 net.  
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A bibliography of German books on all subjects.
- GRILLPARZER, Franz.** De Walsh, F. C. Grillparzer as a poet of nature. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 17+95 p. 8°, (Columbia Univ. pubs.) pap., \$1 net.  
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- HEROES.** James, G. W. Heroes of California; the story of the founders of the Golden State as narrated by themselves or gleaned from other sources. Bost., Little, Brown, 1910. c. 22+515 p. pls. O. cl., \$2 net.  
Bibliography (6½ p.).
- HISTORY.** Chamberlain, H. S. The foundations of the 19th century; a translation from the German by J. Lees; with an introd. by Lord Redesdale. In 2 v. N. Y., J. Lane, 1911, [1910.] 102+578; 7+580 p. O. cl., \$10 net.  
References in footnotes.
- HYGIENE.** Brooklyn Public Library. Personal hygiene and physical development; a list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library. 1910. 28 p. T.
- Elliott, S. M. Household hygiene [Text book ed.] Chic., Amer. School of Home

- Economics, 1910. 4+224 p. il. diagrs., 12°, \$1.25.  
Bibliography (3 p.).
- LONDON, Eng. Foord, A. S. Springs, streams and spas of London—history and associations; with 27 illustrations. N. Y., Stokes, [1910.] 351 p. O. cl., \$3.50 net.  
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- MAMMALS. Osborn, H. F. The age of mammals in Europe, Asia, and North America. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. 17+635 p. il. maps, O. cl., \$4.50 net.  
Bibliography (30 p.).
- MARY, *Virgin*. Jenner, Mrs. H. Our Lady in art; with 40 illustrations. Chic., McClurg, 1910. 28+204 p. T. (Little books on art.) cl., \$1 net.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- MENANDER of Athens. Four plays of Menander: The hero, Epitrepontes, Periceiromene and Samia; ed., with introds., explanatory notes, critical appendix, and bibliography, by E. Capps. Bost., Ginn, [1910.] c. 11+329 p. front. 8°, (College ser. of Greek authors.) cl., \$2.50.  
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## Notes and Queries

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"LIBRARIANS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE."—Circulars have been sent out by a so-called "Librarians' Progressive League" over the name of Ralph Ferguson, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, stating that an "Organization committee" had been formed to advocate old age pensions. As my name has been mentioned as chairman of the "Organization committee," I wish to state that I know nothing of this league other than the information contained in the circulars, and that I have been unable to obtain any information as to the address of Ralph Ferguson, or the street address of the headquarters of the league.

In behalf of the other members of the "Organization committee" it may be well to state that they also have no knowledge of the league, other than that given in the printed announcement. The names of the members of the committee were used without their knowledge or consent. They wish to disown any connection whatsoever with the Librarians' Progressive League and its pension scheme.

It has not yet been possible to ascertain who is the author of the circular or originator of the scheme. CHARLES H. BROWN.

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## Library Calendar

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### JANUARY

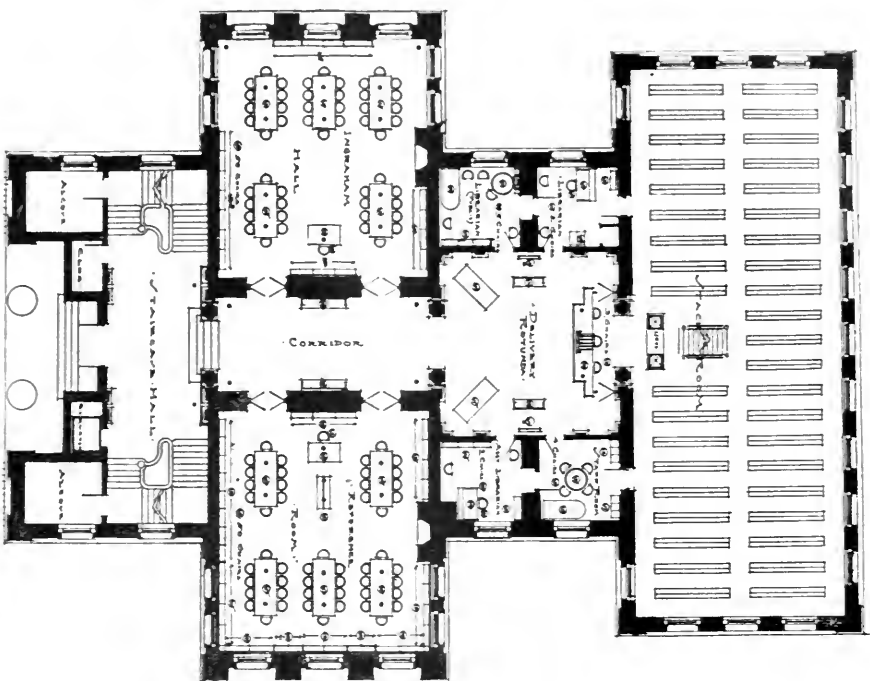
3-4. League of L. Commissions. Chicago. Congress Hotel.

Program: Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Rural library extension from local centers. Wednesday, Jan. 4, a.m.—The work of the League and its committees; 2.30 p.m.—Relation of the Library Commission to the State L. Assoc.

5. A. L. A. Council. Mid-winter meeting. Chicago P. L. (a.m.)

p.m. A. L. A. exec. bd. Chicago P. L.

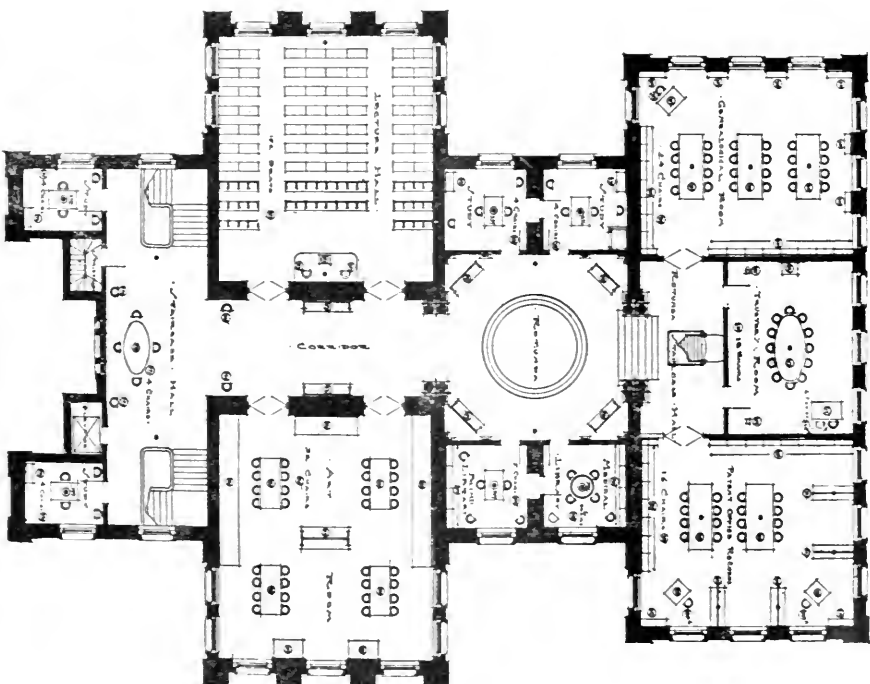
19. Mass. L. C. Brookline P. L.



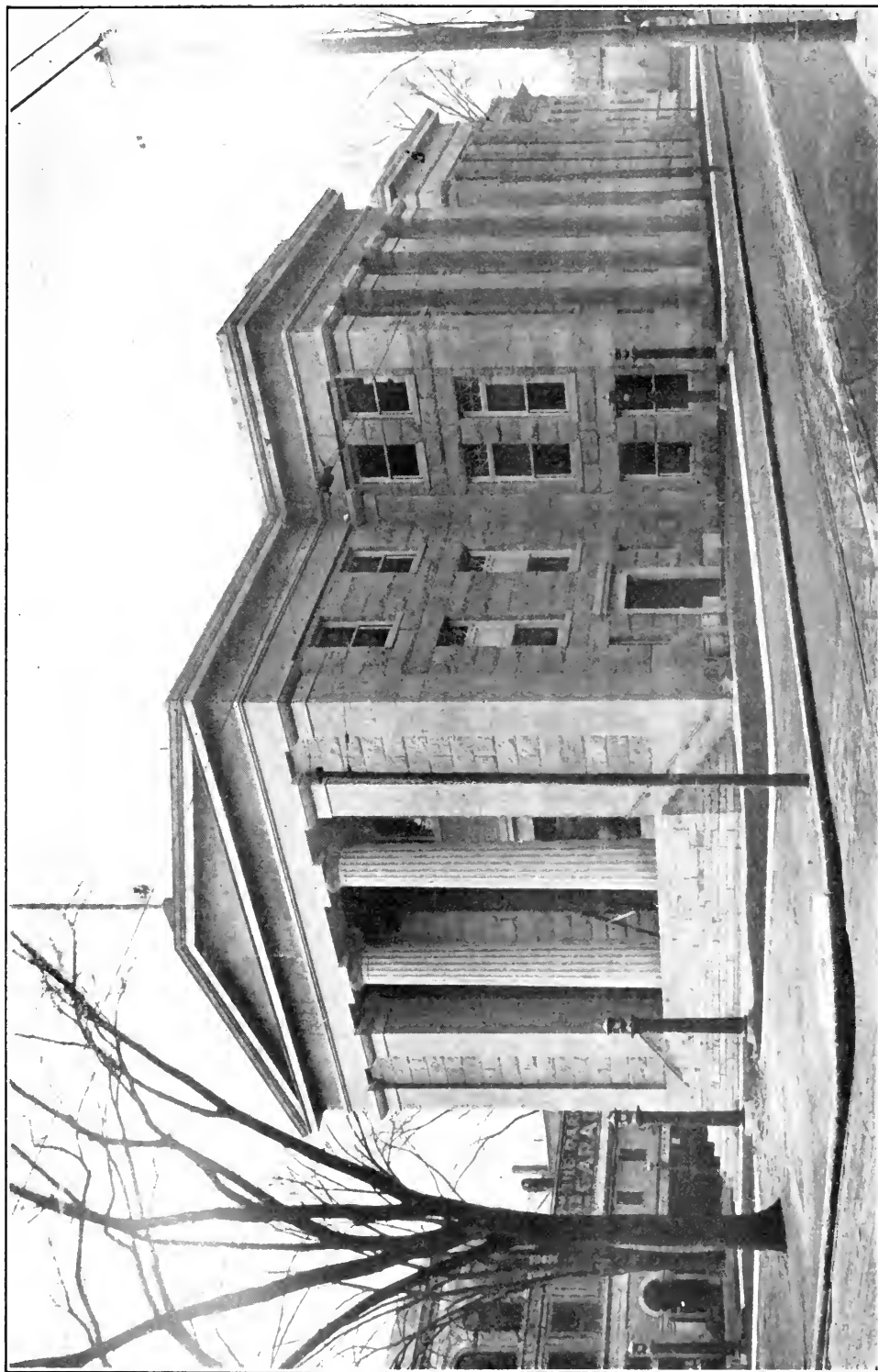
OUTSIDE ENTRANCE: PORTICO STAIRS

MAIN FLOOR

PLANS OF NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



TOP FLOOR



NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 36

FEBRUARY, 1911

No. 2

THE A. L. A. Council held a business-like meeting at Chicago, with a good attendance, and accomplished considerable good work. Affiliation of other associations, national or state, with the main body, was perhaps the leading topic of discussion. The affiliation of the Special Libraries Association is to have further discussion, but the trend of opinion is evidently in its favor, though with some fear as to permitting the establishment of too many national bodies. In respect to the establishment of further sections, as one for Agricultural libraries, it may perhaps be suggested that round table discussions on a special topic with reference to special classes of libraries may be preferable to the permanent establishment of sections which might require time each year in an inevitably crowded program. Round-table method has the advantage that it need be a part of the national program only so far as its topic is commanding and distinctive at the time.

SOME organic link between the A. L. A. and the state associations is generally recognized as desirable; but it seems evident that it should be in all its relations permissive rather than enforced. To confine membership in the A. L. A. to members of state associations, or *vice versa*, would be most unfortunate. On the other hand, possibly some solution of common membership might be worked out on the plan adopted by the National Arts Club with respect to the specialized national organizations, such as the Municipal Art Society and the Scenic Preservation Association. In this case the Club deducts from its larger membership fee, to a stated extent those of the affiliated organizations; and the A. L. A., if its dues were made \$3 instead of \$2 might make a reduction of a dollar in the case of state members. Any requirement for financial support from the association should, in our judgment, be at a nominal fee, and it may be noted that the services of an A. L. A. missionary are most required in states which can least afford to pay the costs. If the president or other authorized representative of the state associations were given an official seat at A.

L. A. meetings, and permitted official presence, if not voice and vote, at council meetings, that might strengthen the relationship on both sides. Certainly the topic is timely and it is a wise suggestion that it should be made the subject of a round table conversation at Pasadena.

THE A. L. A. is to have the good fortune of securing as secretary George B. Utley, of Jacksonville, Florida, who, during some years' service in that library outpost, has done good work locally and kept in touch with library progress generally. He has done much to stimulate library development within the state of his adoption, and will come into touch happily with state association work elsewhere, which is at the moment especially important. He was one of those who took advantage of the international expedition of 1910, and thus, without foreknowledge of his future work, prepared himself the better for equipment in it. The profession will wish him success.

THE attendance of publishers and the book-trade may fairly be asked to the very reasonable report of the committee on book-buying and net fiction and the discussion which it brought out. Naturally and properly the libraries as large buyers in the interest of the public, demand the lowest prices on all books that can reasonably be had, and considering everything this is certainly praiseworthy, while the reasonable tone in the report should make the suggestion the more weighty to the publishing and bookselling trade. Aside from any concerted action it is not to be forgotten that too high prices have a boomerang effect, particularly with reference to library buying, as they tend not only to diminish the number of books bought, but to prevent their frequent replacement and encourage unduly the rebinding of more or less soiled copies. Publishers would do well to have an eye to this fact. Miss Marvin's letter brought out this point excellently and her objections to enforced limiting of fiction purchases, whether or not in the form of a boycott, should be heeded. The committee

is endeavoring to get the facts as to cost and prices, with a view at least to obtaining a discount of 15 per cent., or one-sixth from net prices, and the publishing trade will not be wise if it fails to give the committee all the facts it can ask. The break from the old uniform price of \$1.50 to a price based on the actual physical character of the book seems to us a positive gain which libraries should encourage.

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At the recent mid-winter meeting of the League of Library Commissions closer coöperation with the *A. L. A. Booklist* was discussed. The *A. L. A. Booklist* has developed in scope rapidly, and the action of the A. L. A. Publishing Board in raising its price to Commissions is a reasonable one, as it has so outgrown its early limitations that its original price would now be insufficient to pay for its printing. It is also planned that the A. L. A. Publishing Board shall hereafter handle all the publications of the League of Library Commissions. This is a step in the right direction, and it should really be the concern of the library board to provide for a coöperative and coördinated scheme of reading lists on current topics and the like.

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Of library publications it may truly be said there is no end. The difficulties of record, selection and use therefore become greater and are apt to involve loss of time and waste of energy. This problem has already been discussed more or less in print and the remedy of "coöperation" recommended. This remedy cannot be too strongly urged. However it would deal with the problem chiefly in terms of the future, and it is to be remembered that there are quantities of lists and aids that are already published. It would seem as though some list or catalog that would bring together in classified arrangement all such special lists that have been issued within the last five years would be of use. As things are at present it would be difficult to refer a questioner to the library that had brought out the most recent or the most comprehensive list on aviation or to refer without considerable "looking up" to the most timely list on children's reading or on children's work in libraries. There has been an immense output of library energy into print without a corresponding care as to correlation of results.

With the growing complexity of library interests it is not only the question of the printed record that assumes serious aspects. There is a general tendency to wastefulness consequent upon the rapid and outreaching library development itself. Just where to strike practical mean between the danger-points of the extremes is the question. The use of the library lecture room still presents a disputed field whereon conservatives and experimentalists may offer their opinions. To the social worker and to most progressive educators it is evident that the lecture itself is but one small factor in the education of the masses. At the recent meeting of the New York Library Club Mrs. Simkhovitch urged a more vital stimulus to community life through the medium of the library lecture room, in the dramatic and musical expressions of culture and even the rhythmic expression of the dance. There is probably nothing that has so awakened the librarian to the possibilities of the lecture room as the story-telling group which for children is now an accepted part of library administration. Story-telling for adults in libraries is upon the threshold. How far shall it be adopted? In Commission work the adult story-group has proved its effectiveness, and its use within the library might prove equally effective.

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The library subjects open to debate seem to increase in number and vividness. When one prominent public librarian states that "college professors do not realize the value of their libraries," while Miss Salmon, an expert in college relations, states that the college professor is trying to "create a college and a civic responsibility in the use of books," there is at once evident a wide field for discussion. The responsibilities of the librarian to the college professor perhaps need stronger emphasis.

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The political revolution in New York state has produced Democratic aspirants for the office of state historian, so ably filled by Victor H. Paltsits. This is so absolutely a non-political position that it is scarcely possible that there will be return to the spoils system with respect to this office. The mere suggestion of a change for partisan reasons has happily brought out such strong approval of Mr. Paltsits' fitness for the post and fruitful results since his occupancy of it as to make his retention doubly sure.

## ON THE COLLEGE PROFESSOR

BY LUCY M. SALMON, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

THE most humble of all persons is the college professor. Assigned by his official superiors a small field to till, watched by his colleagues lest he cross the line that separates his assignment from theirs, dubbed by his fellow citizens a visionary and a theorist, the college professor quickly learns "to know his place." At times when he has looked up from the plow and he has ventured to hope that long experience has taught him how to plow deeper and to draw a straighter furrow, the college student and the newspaper reporter have been at hand also to see that he keeps his place, but he plows on cheered by the inner consciousness that he has at least not willfully wandered from the straight line that marks out his small plot of land. But when at other times his humility has been merged into a profound discouragement that has threatened to paralyze his hand and cause him to drop the plow, he has sought hope and encouragement from his friend the librarian, "the sun that shines for all."

But even this last refuge is failing him, for does he not read in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that "college professors do not realize the value of their libraries; do not make adequate use of them; do not impress their students with the importance of skill in using books and libraries, and do not insist that that skill be acquired in the four years of the college course."\*

The question may at least be raised whether these kindly strictures on what the college professor does not do to teach his students the use of books as tools as well as a love of books as literature are really deserved; whether a too hasty generalization has not been made from the one professor who does not do the things he might do; whether this generalization has not been equipped with unlimited expansive powers and thus made to cover all college professors most of whom at least are trying to do the

things they should do; whether the city librarian really knows how much the humble college professor ought to do and might approve if he knew it were being done.

The worm turns! The humble college professor begs for a hearing and for a chance to explain what he is trying to do along library lines to increase the facility of college students in the use of books, to foster a love for books that shall be as deep and as personal as is the love for a living friend, to create a college and a civic responsibility in the use of books, to substitute first-hand acquaintance with the great books and the great records of past time for indirect information about them that has been culled by others, and to bring it about that every student before leaving college shall have been impressed with the importance, indeed the absolute necessity, of skill in using books and libraries.

The college professor craves patience while the explanation is made in some detail of what is being done by one professor in one college, and asks the possible reader to believe that it is but an infinitesimal part of what is being done in colleges the country over to achieve the end so ably set forth in a recent number of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Every student in Vassar College is required to take here, unless she has had a similar course in another college, a course in European history that comes three times a week and runs through the year. About three hundred students take the course every year. It is optional whether the course is taken in the first or second year; about sixty per cent. take it as freshmen and forty per cent. as sophomores. The three hundred students are divided into twelve sections averaging twenty-five each.

At the beginning of the college year, the second time each section meets, every section is met by the head of the history department and an illustrated lecture given on the library and its use. This lecture shows that the library building must be studied as a record of conditions that have passed

\*The article here quoted is "The use of print in the world of affairs," by John Cotton Dana, librarian Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., *L. J.*, December, 1910, p. 535-538.

away, that it must be studied as a building on whose walls history is written, and that it must be studied with reference to the use it serves.

The Vassar College library building is of the ecclesiastical type and its students are shown that this type is a record of the time when all learning and all education were controlled by the church and libraries were for the most part attached to ecclesiastical foundations and controlled by them; that books were at first kept in the cloister; that when separate buildings were erected, libraries were public only in the sense that all connected with the foundation had access to them.

The steps in the development of the library are explained from the first stage when books were very costly and kept chained, and when it was the chief object of the library to preserve its treasures, to the second stage when with the advent of printed books the chains were removed but the idea of preserving books was still retained and they were placed on shelves inaccessible to the general public. The third stage came when the multiplicity of books compelled attention to the question of storage and from this resulted the stack. But the multiplicity of books has resulted in a corresponding multiplicity of readers and from this results in turn the question of how to make the large collections of books most serviceable to numerous readers. The answer to the question is—the open shelf. The students are thus made to see that the college library building is in itself a record of the changes that have come from the old ecclesiastical library with its chained books to the new ecclesiastical type of building with its open shelf; that the barriers that have at different times intervened between the reader and the book—the chain, the inaccessible shelf, the stack, the attendant page—have all been the accompaniments of an aristocracy of learning that is disappearing before the democracy and the responsibility of the open shelf.

But our college library is not only a record,—it has also much history written on its walls. The great west window emblazons in stained glass a part of the history of the Lady Helen Lucretia Cornaro Piscopia who received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Padua in 1678. Carved on its walls are the college and university

seals of the great educational institutions of America and England. Hanging on the walls of the great entrance memorial hall is a series of tapestries narrating the history of a meeting of the council of the gods on Mount Olympus. Its windows contain in leaded panes the printers' marks of all the early leading printers of England and the continent.

It is hoped that every student will thus see in the library building itself a record and a history of the past.

But the building is but the means to an end,—the means of providing a home for the books the students are to use. The students are therefore given full information in regard to the ground plan of the building,—its basement, main floor, galleries, and seminary rooms; the general contents of the three main divisions of the building, the location of magazines, newspapers, manuscripts, and the rooms used by the library staff. This supplements in another way the information put in the hand of every new student the first time she enters the library,—a brief pamphlet describing the location of the general classes of books, together with a card showing the ground plan and arrangement of the library.

The question of the library catalog is then considered and the general evolution of the present card catalog system from the written slips on the end of the mediæval book stalls. This includes a discussion of the various forms of a catalog both as to its subject matter and as to its external form, while the evolution of the card itself from the card written by hand, the card printed by hand, the card printed from type, to the distribution of printed cards from central bureaus, like the Library of Congress and the American Library Association, is all indicated.

The lecture is accompanied by lantern slides that are fully explained. They include a view of the exterior of the college library; the interior of the library of the University of Leyden from a print of 1610—its resemblance to one of the wings of the Vassar College library is very close; the interior of the Laurentian library showing the chained books; a view of one of the incunabula in the Vassar library; the city library of Poughkeepsie, illustrating the civic type



of library architecture; the stack of a public library; the stained glass window of the Vassar College library; one of the tapestries on the wall of the entrance hall; the Vassar College seal; the seals of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale; various printer's marks used by William Caxton; a part of the college library showing the location of the table where the newest acquisitions of books are shown; a corner of the hall showing the card catalog; a drawer of cards showing the various guide cards used for the general subject of *history*; a series of sixteen catalog cards illustrating the special features used in cataloging a work defining history; a paper on history included in a series of papers, the difference between a *see* card and a *see also* card, an author and a subject card, a translator's and an editor's card, the method of cataloging *Periods of European History* and the *Cambridge Modern History*, the *Century Atlas*, and Spruner's *Atlas*, the *English Historical Review*, and Barnard's *Companion to English History*,—all of the features on these cards are explained even to the smallest detail of punctuation; a slide showing the book-plate of the Vassar Alumnæ Historical Association; the title-page of Mr. De Vinne's work on *Title pages*; and a page from Robinson's *History of Western Europe* showing the use of different kinds of type to bring out specific meanings. The lecture as a whole is intended to make the students familiar with the conditions of the library and to establish friendly relations between them and the books contained in it.

In addition to this lecture on the library building and the use of its contents, every student beginning history has a pamphlet called *Suggestions for the Year's Work*. This pamphlet devotes one of its first sections to the library,—its history, its description, and the meaning of its exterior and interior form. It also includes the ground plan of the library, it discusses the card catalog, and it reproduces from the library catalog the card for the text-book to be used as the basis of the year's work. The meaning of every word, and every figure and every punctuation mark used on this card is carefully explained by every instructor in charge of a section of the class. Moreover the pamphlet suggests the questions that arise in connection with the use of any book; its author, his nation-

ality, residence, education, occupation, politics, religion, and personal characteristics; its general form,—the meaning and use of title-page, copyright imprint, preface, table of contents, chapter headings, headlines, sidelines, margins, signature, footnotes, illustrations, maps, charts, diagrams, genealogical tables, appendices and index; its structure; the date of authorship; its authoritativeness. The pamphlet suggests that the students study the bibliography at the end of each chapter in the text book used and underscore with ink all titles of books they personally own and with pencil all books accessible in the College library. The students are also given in the pamphlet very explicit directions as to how to use books in the preparation of their history work, and specimen analyses of pages or chapters are given, as are also illustrations of footnotes and references to authorities, and directions for making bibliographies. It also suggests a series of principles for testing the authoritativeness of histories used and this is accompanied by an elaborate specimen chart. The pamphlet also gives a very full section under the caption *Helps*. This includes first *bibliographies*, and second *works of reference*, comprising the general classes of general reference works, dictionaries, encyclopædies, periodicals, year books, atlases, and autobiographical and biographical material, and ecclesiastical, political, economic, and art reference works. In connection with each class from one to five illustrations are given. The pamphlet also gives three pages of grouped titles of books, with prices stated, from which the students are urged to buy according to their means.

This pamphlet of nearly thirty pages printed in whole or in part is intended from the first page to the last to show the student how to get the most possible out of one class of books—histories; how to use these books with the greatest ease and facility; how to begin the formation of an historical library; how to judge of the value of histories; how to prepare bibliographies; and in a word, how to learn the use of the tools with which they are to work. In all of this work on our part we have been cheered and encouraged by the words of President Hadley, cited by President Lowell in his inaugural address, Oct. 6, 1909:

"The ideal college education seems to me to be the one where a student learns things he is not going to use in after life by methods that he is going to use. The former element gives the breadth, the latter element gives the training."

But the first lecture, the lantern slide illustrations, and the pamphlet are all merely the beginning of our efforts to teach the use of the tools. The history students are directed to library shelves containing books about books and they are encouraged to read them; they are given the first week or ten days of the first year numerous brief questions to answer through books, and these are intended to secure quickness and readiness in handling books; they have frequent individual conferences with their instructors who, talk over with them the best ways of finding what they are looking for in books; they are given stated times for meeting their instructor in the library and looking over the book-shelves with them; they have had prepared for their use by their instructors in history a large number of classified bibliographies that are arranged in the tin boxes of the Library Bureau and placed in the history alcoves, — these boxes supplement but do not duplicate the library catalog cards; they are required to hand in carefully prepared bibliographies with every written topic presented in history, and these bibliographies are talked over with the students individually and with the classes collectively; they are encouraged to read book reviews and to prepare occasional book reviews themselves; they are introduced to the questions involved in editing books and manuscripts, and to the use of photography in editing manuscripts; they are given reprints of articles on books and reading, as for example one on "Pace in reading," for study and analysis; they are given talks on rare histories or rare editions of histories; they are asked to prepare lists of histories suitable to be purchased by their own town or city libraries for children of specified ages, for adult foreigners of different nationalities, for adult study clubs, and for various other possible combination of needs; they are encouraged to buy books, to preserve with care all printed material found in their own homes and to deposit in their own town libraries whatever is of especial local value; they are encouraged to make

their outside reading bear on their college work and they are asked to report from time to time what outside reading they have done that bears on their history work; they are referred to elaborate lists for summer reading prepared by the history department and the first week of the college year they are asked to report in writing the reading done during the summer; they are given frequent topics to prepare in history that are systematically planned to introduce them to every *class* of historical literature and every kind of historical document found in the college library, — this of course can be done only for those students who continue their history beyond their first year; they hear occasional lectures given them by officers of other departments, as for example a recent lecture by an instructor in English on "The making of a book"; they are given occasional talks on the great historical collections in the libraries of this country and of Europe; every expedient that we can devise is employed to teach the use of books and to foster a love for them.

The humble professor would also bid his kindly critics bear in mind that the library activities of any one department must be multiplied by those of every other department in the college if they are to appreciate fully the sum total of what is done for, by, and through the college student to acquaint him with the use of the tools he is to use not only during his college course but in all his after life, to cultivate a sense of responsibility for the library work of his own home community, to minister to his appreciation of all that is best in books, and to find in books the realization and expression of his own highest ideals.

But again, and finally, the college professor must bid his critics remember that no one so keenly realizes his own shortcomings as does the college professor himself; that he does not reach his own ideal in pointing out to others standards of perfection; that if he climbs the mountain side, he sees far above and beyond him unscaled heights never to be reached by him, strive though he may with might and main; that when he measures the distance yet to be traversed with the distance over which he has passed, he realizes that both he and his critics are at one and that thus "all's well."

## THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT \*

BY MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN, *Reference Librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

EVER since hearing that insistent song which strikes such a responsive chord in every bosom — “I want what I want when I want it,” I have been haunted by the appropriateness of the refrain as a text to a library preaching. Over and over again have I been impressed by the fact that instead of giving our friends the public what they want when they want it, we are prone to give them what we want when we want to; or, if we condescend so far as to give them what they want, to give it so long after they wanted it that they have ceased to want it at all.

In other words, we fail to perceive the psychological moment—to use a trite old phrase, we do not strike while the iron is hot. Now, I am inclined to think that if we could just become thoroughly imbued with the notion that to give people what they want when they want it is *the* most important thing the library has to do, it would go further toward revolutionizing our libraries and making them as indispensable as the United States Post Office than any other one thing that could possibly happen.

I recognize that this is not entirely easy to some of us. I suspect we all have our seasons of mental inadaptability to the thoughts and wishes of others. We want to do what we want when we want to, and we want other people to want what *we* think they *ought* to. We have our theories, good ones too; we have our thoroughly systematized plans of work, our rules and regulations. Then we expect the meek and docile public to fit into their appointed places in our system, and being just normal, unsystematized humans, like ourselves really, they don't do it. They either rebel, kick holes in the machinery, and burst through our carefully nailed red-tape fences,

or they go away in disgust, and never come back again. And whatever happens, we do want them back again, in large and increasing numbers, for they are our only reason for being, and without their presence and approval, all our careful plans and efforts are in vain. So, on the whole, the best all around is to have what little machinery is necessary out of sight, where the public will not notice the wheels, and to take down ourselves as many yards of our red tape as we possibly can; then paint what is left a delicate rose color, pleasing to the eye, and like the ribboned aisles at a church wedding, pleasant to walk in, or even to be held back by.

To be less poetic and more specific, take the case of the busy man who comes hurriedly in some noon, on his way to lunch, and wants to know if we have anything on hydraulics which will help him to figure out what pressure of water a certain wall will stand in flood time, without caving in. I can't believe that any one of *us* would be so obtuse as to say to that man: “Please look in the card catalog on your left.” I feel sure *we* should go straight to the 532s or the 620s and after a little search find and bring forth the proper book. We hand it to the man and he says: “Ah, that's just the thing, just the thing,” and with great satisfaction starts to put it in his pocket. Or, perchance with some premonition of evil, he asks: “Now, how do I get this out?” or, “Now, do I sign for this?” “Have you a library card?” we politely ask him. “No,” he replies, looking guilty, “I've never had occasion to use one before, but I can sign one now if you say so.”

Now, that is what I call the psychological moment. Let your man sign a simple application blank, giving his name and address, and if your rule requires it, stating also his occupation and place of business. Then, if he can wait until you write up his borrower's card, well and good; if not, write his name and address on the book card, in place of the borrower's number, give him his book and send him on his way rejoicing. Then fill out his borrower's card at your leisure and file it against his next call.

\*This paper, which was written three years ago as one of a series of lectures for the N. Y. State Library School, has been somewhat revised and read at the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Summer Library School, before the New Jersey Summer Library School and recently before the New Jersey Library Association, and the Pratt Institute Library School. It was written while Miss Freeman was still in the Louisville Free Public Library as reference librarian, hence many of the illustrations are drawn from that Library.

Suppose the book is a reference book and does not circulate. You ask him to use it in the library. "But," says he, "I have to show it to the engineer who is working with me, and besides, I haven't time to stop." If you are wise, you will charge the book on a special slip, get him to sign his name and address to the slip, ask him to return it the next morning, and let him go and the book with him.

Now, that man wanted what he wanted when he wanted it, and you gave it to him. You can depend upon it that whether he uses your library again for a year, or not, he is from that moment its staunch friend, and also that when you want more money from the Common Council for books, he is one of the men who will help influence public opinion toward getting it.

The above process sounds so simple and reasonable and inevitable that it seems incredible, when we stop to think of it, that in some of our libraries, many of them, we should have to tell that man, "No, we can't let you take this book to-day. If you will sign an application and take it with you for the signature of a guarantor, then the second day after you return it, your borrower's card will be ready and you can get the book, if it is still in."

Of course that settles the library for *that* man, unless we take pity upon him and lend him our own card, or some like evasion. In this way we may "save our face," as the Chinese say, but how much simpler and better not to require any evasions, but to have our rule alike for all: "Sign an application and get your book while you wait."

Of course there are minor difficulties. In the large library some process of identification may be necessary. In this case the simple rule of the Newark library is an excellent one. Give the man his card at once if his name and address as given are in the directory. If not, mail him a post card the next day stating that his reader's card is now ready and may be obtained by presenting this postal at the library in person. If he presents the postal it is self proof that he has given the correct address. In the small library it is hard to write up borrowers' cards while they wait, on a busy afternoon. A rule which works well is to ask an applicant whether

or not he wishes a book that day. If he does and you are too busy to make up his card, charge the book to his name on the book card and make up the card later. If he does not wish a book, ask him to call for his card any time after the following day. In this latter case, you also give him all he wants, which is to get his application signed against future need. As a rule, however, when a man applies for a card, it is because he wants a particular book at that particular moment and your rule must be sufficiently elastic to give it to him.

As to the guarantor question, I will not go into that here, further than to say that if a borrower really wishes to steal a book, he will do it any way, and though you may succeed in making good the loss through the guarantor, the latter will take care never to get caught that way again, and you will have lost more to the library by disgruntling the guarantor than by standing the loss of the book. And really the library belongs to the public, and if you will trust them with their own books, they are not likely to abuse your confidence. The library must follow up its books and borrowers; a messenger should be sent to collect books and fines when first and second overdue notices are not responded to, and great care should be taken about collections, but no guarantor need be involved, no one but the borrower himself.

The point is, to give people a card and a book when they want it, without unnecessary machinery, and then in a business-like fashion to follow the matter up, whenever advantage is taken of this freedom.

Other elasticities of rule, much appreciated by the borrower, are the privilege of leaving his reader's card on file at the library when not in use, and still more important, when by any chance his card has been left at home, the privilege of drawing books upon his card number. The Newark library has a pink "liability slip" to meet these occasions. It contains space for card number and date, and the following statement to be signed by the borrower: "The undersigned will be financially responsible for books drawn on card number, in case the library records show these not to have been returned." This slip is filed in front of the borrower's application slip, in the registration file, till its use is over.

One of our most effective instruments for making use of the psychological moment is the telephone. If a busy newspaper man can feel free to call you up and ask for a map of the Cape to Cairo Railway, or a picture of Walter Wellman and the America, or the latest figures on the population of Oklahoma, you can know that you are giving what he wants when he wants it to the man that makes public opinion. Encourage the use of the telephone for emergency information. During a recent street car strike in Louisville, a prominent judge, chairman of a citizens' committee, meeting the street car company in an effort to secure arbitration, telephoned the library from the committee-room, asking for an account of the terms of settlement in the St. Louis strike. The *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* disclosed an article in the *Independent* of a certain date, giving the exact information desired. The *Independent* was at the bindery. We telephoned the bindery to give the required volume to our messenger, at whatever stage of binding, and the messenger delivered it at the seat of war. Next morning's papers announced that the strike had been settled that night, through information secured from the Public Library at a critical moment in the conference.

There is no good reason why renewals by telephone should not be allowed. The inconvenience to the library is slight in comparison with the convenience to the borrower. Pad and pencil should be kept fastened to the wall or table near telephone, and name and number of book, and date due written upon slip and taken to charging case for renewal. A slip left under the first date will refer to renewal date for book-card.

Another use of the telephone is to notify readers of books received for their use, and to notify any one to whom you think a certain new book or magazine article will be of special interest. The Grand Rapids Public Library is one of the libraries which makes systematic use of the telephone in this and other ways, and it considers the telephone one of its most effective means of library advertising and extension.

Of quite equal importance with giving promptly to people what you have is it to supply promptly what you have not. A small amount of money spent in getting readers

books that they specially desire will go further in a community than twice the money spent in due and regular course upon books that the librarian and the book committee think they ought to have. We should have on our lending desk a tray with order or request slips, and should let it be thoroughly understood that we wish suggestions and requests for books from the public. We shall all doubtless have the experience of finding that some few readers will take advantage of this invitation too freely, and wish to dictate a majority of the books we buy, but this can easily be regulated by a notification that our funds will not allow us to buy all books requested, and that as a rule we can buy only those for which there will be a considerable number of readers.

As a fact, however, a case frequently arises where it is wise to buy a requested book, if only for the use of a single reader. A carpenter may desire a certain book on stair-building, or an ambitious teacher one on pedagogics, which you may not see any further audience for, but if the book is a desirable one in itself, and will fill a gap in your collection, it is often best to get it, advertise it, and ask the reader at whose request you purchase it to tell others that it is in the library. The gratified carpenter or teacher or lawyer for whom you have bought that particular book will appreciate the library more for that one special courtesy than for five years of the ordinary privilege of drawing books for which he has no particular use.

But quite as important as to get him what he wants is it to get it when he wants it. This is the moment to cut loose from your red tape. It should be thoroughly understood with your book committee that sudden demands and emergencies will arise, and you should be given freedom to act. Some library boards vote a definite sum, in the small library from \$10 to \$50, which the librarian may spend for immediate book needs between board meetings. Others allow the petty cash fund to be used for this purpose. The more business-like and satisfactory plan is that the petty cash receipts from fines be turned over intact to the treasurer, and a monthly fund, say \$10 to \$25, voted to the librarian for necessary small supplies and for an emergency book fund.

So much for the wherewithal. If the book

purchase requested is an important one, it will be wise to consult the chairman of your book committee by telephone, but you should have power to act if this is not feasible. If the need is urgent, do not wait for your weekly book order. Call up your local dealer by telephone, or write a special letter to your out-of-town dealer, as the case may be, and have the book sent special, either by mail or express. Use your judgment as to asking the reader to pay extra cost of rush delivery. Often he will be quite willing and able to do so.

If the book is in your local dealer's stock, order it sent up by messenger, while the reader waits, if necessary. Give it the library stamp, accession it, if there is time, and give it to him on a special charge. If a day or two later will do him, make it a special item for quick cataloging and notify him when ready. All this makes a little extra trouble and expense, but it is only now and then necessary, and when it is, it pays. You have recognized and seized your psychological moment.

I could give you many interesting examples of this. One will suffice. Mrs. George Madden Martin, author of the *Emmy Lou* stories, is a Louisville woman. She was reading proof from the publishers for her series of stories on army life then running in the *American Magazine*, when she discovered that she must have a copy of the United States Army Regulations and of the special cavalry regulations to verify certain points. She telephoned the library. Our edition was not the latest; would not do. Her publishers were urgent for the proof. We telegraphed the New York publishers of the army regulations and had them in two days. We needed them anyway, and as to the cost of the telegram—well, Mrs. Martin was so grateful she said she should put us in a story. What is the price of a telegram to that glory?

It is not always possible to buy the book or books your reader needs—they may be too expensive, they may be too specialized, or out of print. Tell your reader if he will pay the expressage you will try to get them on an inter-library loan. Write to your state library, if it is likely to have the books, or to the nearest large library which lends to its neighbors. Failing these, and in many cases

as your first resort, write to the Library of Congress. It will send you almost anything you need within reasonable limits.

We had recently a student working in our reference-room at Louisville on some Italian books on mediæval history sent from the Library of Congress. We procured a special volume of the Transactions of the Society of Civil Engineers for two days' use by the superintendent of the L. & N. R. R. An entire encyclopedia article on the blood-sacrifices of the North American Indians was written in our reference-room not long ago from volumes from the Library of Congress, supplementing those in our own collection. In this case a very full bibliography was sent us upon request, and we bought certain books from it, and asked the library to lend us others. It is a great institution, our national library, and ready to help the least of its brethren upon demand. We should show our appreciation by calling upon its bounty.

The Superintendent of Documents is another friend in need. If you have a request for the latest information on the raising of Angora goats, or the production of fluorspar, or the destruction of insect pests, send for the U. S. Government circular on the subject. Your Document catalog, or your Monthly catalog of government publications will give you the clue, or the bibliographical references in Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American agriculture," or the bibliographies at the end of articles in the "New international encyclopædia." You ought to have the necessary government bulletins or reports on tap in your own library, especially those of the Department of Agriculture, but if you have not just drop a note to Uncle Sam, otherwise the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and he will do the rest.

If a club chairman wishes help in the preparation of a year's program on Greek art, or the modern drama, write (or get her to write) to Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H., secretary of the Bureau of Information of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Wood has innumerable programs up her sleeve, on every finite and infinite subject, from the proper management of a household to the problem of evil, and will save you an enormous expenditure of time and energy. The New York State Education Department,

Albany, N. Y., has also suggestions for club programs. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis., has published an invaluable set of study outlines on various countries and literature.

Often your own town has resources within call, which may give you what you need. Perhaps small special or private libraries, in science, law, medicine or local history. The post-office, the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau and the Custom House, if you have one, are often useful. An electrician, engineer, teacher or professional man, whom you know as an authority, will be glad to give you any information in his power. An architect came into our reference room in Louisville and said it would be worth \$10,000 to him to have his solution of a certain practical problem in mechanics verified. We called up a specialist in physics at one of our manual training schools, and he verified the architect's solution. Then to clinch the matter we sent to the John Crerar Library for a certain volume which our specialist referred us to, so that the architect should have line and page. Often by calling in this way upon people possessing special knowledge the library makes friends of them as well as of the reader for whom the information is sought.

The point of all this is, never to let a visitor or a questioner go away unsatisfied. A moment of need or of interest has brought him to the library, and if we meet him lukewarmly, and tell him "No, we haven't that book," or, "No, we have nothing on that subject," or, "Look in the catalog and see," the golden moment passes. He goes away feeling that the library is of no use to *him*, and very likely will not trouble to come back. While we should not promise anything we cannot fulfil, our tone may be hopeful rather than doubtful. We all know the lugubrious attendant who first looks suspicious at a request for something on an unfamiliar subject, then shakes her head doubtfully and says, "I'm afraid we haven't anything about that," and last of all goes reluctantly to look. That will never do in the world. The attitude should always be, "I think we have something, or can do or get something," attacking the problem with all the assurance summonable. If you don't know what the man's subject means, slip over to the Century

dictionary and look it up, find out where it classifies, and try the catalog under both the specific and generic terms. If this yields nothing, try your periodical indexes and your government indexes. If still nothing appears, tell your man that you will send for something, and ask him the latest date at which it will serve his purpose.

If it is a specific book that is wanted, do not say, "No, we haven't it," and stop. Add, "May I give you something else on the same subject?" or, "Have you seen such and such a book by the same author?" or, "Would you like to leave a request card for it?" or, "Would you like us to borrow it from another library?" or, "I think I know where you can find that information or consult that volume." It is an ideal worth working toward, that of never disappointing people.

More than this, we must anticipate requests. We must be ready with a good list of books and magazine articles on the subject of the winter's lecture course. As soon as the lecturer is engaged by your Woman's Club or your local lecture committee, write to him for a syllabus of his lectures. Check its book-list up for the things you have, buy as many more as you can, and get others, if you can, in the form of a travelling library from your state commission. Get your list into the papers well in advance of the lectures, so that people may read up beforehand.

Sometimes a moment of current interest in a subject, literary or scientific lectures, concerts, an art exhibit, a presidential election, will provide an opportunity for putting into the library a good group of books on a subject hitherto inadequately represented and so will help to round out your permanent collection. Club programs should be secured promptly, necessary books bought, with the help of the club or with library funds, and bibliographies prepared in ample time for the opening of the club season. Books on the year's Sunday-school topics and missionary study programs should be listed, and will be greatly appreciated in many communities.

Copies and criticisms of notable plays coming to the local theaters should be gotten together and advertised in the papers for use in the library reference room. Often extra copies of a drama will be needed for circulation both before and after the play has come,

and when the drama itself has literary merit, as with the Ibsen plays, "Chantecler," and "The blue bird" of the present season, it should be duplicated as generously as a popular novel.

As to that same popular novel, I find a paragraph from a paper by Mr. Bostwick in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August, 1903, which expresses so well what I should like to say, as to timeliness at least, that I will just quote it verbatim.

"Remember, too," says Mr. Bostwick, "that he gives twice who gives quickly. Much of the ephemeral literature of the day which is purchased for recreative purposes is rightly and properly read for curiosity. People like to read the latest book and talk to each other about it. We all are embryo critics. This desire to read the last thing out, just because it is the last, has had anathemas piled on it until it ought to be crushed, but it is still lively. I confess I have it myself, and I cannot blame my neighbor if he has it too. Unless we are wholly to reject the recreative use of the library or to accept it with a mental reservation that the public shall enjoy itself according to a prescribed formula or not at all—we shall have to buy some of these books. I am afraid that otherwise some future historian of literature may say of us in parody of Macaulay's celebrated epigram on the Puritans and bear-baiting, that the twentieth century librarian condemned the twentieth century novel, not because it did harm to the library, but because it gave pleasure to the reader. Now, if we are going to buy this ephemeral literature, we must get it quickly or not at all. The latest novel must go on your shelves hot from the presses, or stay off. And this is true of much other literature that is not ephemeral, but that depends for its effect on its timeliness. It will certainly lose readers if it is not on your shelves promptly, and if it deserves readers, as much of it does, the net result is a loss to the community."

The small library cannot, of course, buy all ephemeral literature, nor should it care to do so. The point is to buy promptly those books which we know will be both desirable and popular, while the bloom is still upon them and the wish for them hot.

There is the deterrent, the modifying, conservative, opposite side to all that I am say-

ing. But I will leave that for some one else to state. My observation has been that most of us need the radical statement, and can ourselves add what is needed to modify and give proper ponderability.

As to economy in purchasing, while there are books that do not suffer by waiting for the expiration of the net price limit, there are others that will be of but half the value then that they are at the present moment. A very little computation proves that with such books, whose value is in their timeliness, or in their fitness to an immediate need, it is false economy to dicker over discounts. As to your book dealer, if he cannot serve you promptly, let him know he cannot serve you at all. He must submit to competition, not only in point of prices, but of quickness of service, and if he is to keep you waiting a month for a book which should come in a week, he must make way for the man who has learned more effective control of time and space.

And when your books have come, put them out promptly. It is true it makes a more impressive showing to bring out a considerable number of shining new books once a month, but it is far better to bring out a few weekly, with a short annotated list in the papers, to keep interest in the library fresh and to give people what they want when they want it.

There is another and deeper aspect of the psychological moment. It is the function of the librarian not only to supply but to create demand. It is for us to recognize the Zeit-Geist, the Time-Spirit, to feel the current of public thought and interest, and not to fear to help form it by leading a little. A recent thoughtful monograph on evolution goes back into the slime of things and traces the progress of life from single cells. The soft worm was a long stage upward and in order to grow a spine (that is, the invertebrate in order to become vertebrate) had to go and act as if it had a spine and suffer agony in going; but it went. Whenever a change was necessary, such as leaving the water and learning to breathe air, it was those who went and endured, who changed. So the author works down, or up, to the point where he says some part of the human race must now dare and suffer and go, in becoming "Superman." He quotes Browning's



"Learn, nor account the pang; Dare, never grudge the throe."

Now, one of the functions of our libraries is to furnish sustenance for the superman to grow upon. You remember H. G. Wells's phantasy, "The food of the gods." We also must set forth food for the gods.

The atmosphere of our day is electric with what, for lack of a better phrase, may be called the New Thought, in all lines, scientific, religious, social, political; the belief in, the reaching forth toward change, progress, evolution. Never has there been such a consciousness of the undeveloped forces about us and within us, and of the potentialities in man for the control and development of these forces. Inevitably this electric stir and consciousness has crept into the literature of the day, and shows its presence in such titles as Lloyd's "Man the social creator," Snyder's "New conceptions in science," Huneker's "Iconoclasts," Eliot's "Religion of the future," Wells's "New worlds for old," Worcester's "Religion and medicine," Lodge's "Science and immortality," Myers' "Human personality"\* . . . Such titles as "The true Thomas Jefferson," "True and false democracy," "The truth about the trusts," "The true story of the American Revolution," are characteristic also of our time, of the desire to know the truth even at the cost of our most cherished traditions, opinions, or even beliefs. We insist upon having things at first hand, autobiographies rather than biographies. The personal pronoun is in fashion. "Life stories of undistinguished Americans as told by themselves," "George Meek, Bath chairman, by himself," "The world I live in," by Helen Keller, "The long day, the story of a New York working-girl as told by herself."

Let us not fear this great resistless movement of thought, this challenging, questioning spirit of the time, this growing consciousness of the ego and its powers, this searching for the truth at all costs. Let us rather move forward with it, fearing not to furnish food for thought to the thinker, and gently helping him to think who has not thought before.

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\*This list of titles, suggestive of the trend of modern thought, has been revised and enlarged by Miss Freeman, and issued as one of the mimeograph book lists of the Newark Library under the caption "Modern views of life and conduct." It is appended to this paper.

This, too, is the age of electricity, of a tremendous development of mechanic and industrial arts, and here lies one of the library's great moments of opportunity, the opportunity to furnish fuel for the men who make and do things, the men who are placing our country at the head of the industrial world. Technical books come high and not every small library can afford to specialize in them, but we can get a good practical little working collection of books on electricity and mechanics for our boys and for the men who will use them, then make it known that we have them, and build to them as the demand grows. And we can take some good up-to-date technical and engineering periodicals, like *Cassier's*, *Engineering Magazine*, *Popular Electricity*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Technical World*, *Engineering News*, *Electrical World*, and advertise them well. We owe it to our community and to the world to furnish book aid to the men who want to "learn how," especially those of us who have Carnegie libraries. . . . For a crisp statement of this point, and for many things which I have not time to say about not only supplying the demand of our public, but creating that demand, I wish you might read an address by Herbert E. Law, of San Francisco, on "The public library as a business proposition," which appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for July, 1905. Mr. Law expresses well the psychology of advertising, and he has an excellent notion of the way the library should treat its customers after it has caught them. He knows all about what "the library atmosphere" should be, without knowing its name. He knows that it is often necessary to meet people, especially the timid person making his first visit to the library, more than half way. He says we must give him the feeling that he has come to the right place and will come again as soon as possible. Mr. Law writes from the standpoint of the business man, and it is the business man who can give us points on giving people what they want when they want it.

Do I sound too strenuous? Do I seem to be urging quick suicide upon the librarian? No. I don't want you to work yourselves to death. I want you to recognize essentials and let non-essentials go. The important point is to know which things may be slighted. Usually in order to be all things

to all men as they need us, we must leave out some of the things we had planned to do for them. We have to let go our picture bulletins, or our special list on birds (good as those things may be in themselves) and search for plans for cottages which can be built for \$1500, for the latest word on vacuum pans, or for information as to where an ambitious country boy can go to study forestry. In other words, we have to feel for our reader's or our community's vital interest and try to satisfy that. Then if there is any time left we may carry out our own plans.

Do not understand me as decrying plans. They must be laid and well laid, and the whole machine must move in accordance with them. But the point is, keep your finger on the public pulse while you make your plans, and make them flexible to allow for interruptions. I think that is my final word: Learn to welcome interruptions, for with them comes the psychological moment.

#### MODERN VIEWS OF LIFE AND CONDUCT

##### *Recent books*

The spirit of youth in our city streets.

Addams

Social unrest. Brooks

New theology. Campbell

Heretics. Chesterton

The religion of the future. Eliot

New creations in plant life; the life and work of

Luther Burbank. Harwood

Egoists; a book of supermen. Huneker

Iconoclasts; a book of dramatists.

Huneker

Pragmatism; a new name for some old ways of thinking. James

The century of the child. Key

Man the social creator. Lloyd

Science and immortality. Lodge

Human personality and its survival of bodily death.

Myers

Christianity and the social crisis.

Rauschenbusch

Social psychology. Ross

Evolution, the master-key. Saleeby

Parenthood and race culture. Saleeby

Social education. Scott

New conceptions in science. Snyder

The spiritual significance of modern socialism.

Spargo

Social engineering. Tolman

Man in the light of evolution. Tyler

The new world. Upward

New worlds for old. Wells

The old order changeth. White

The new old healing. Wood

Religion and medicine. Worcester.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., October, 1910.

## THE LIBRARY AND THE COMMUNITY\*

YOUR library is already ripe with age, and the people of New Bedford have long appreciated its advantages. It is not a new enterprise. The foundation was firmly laid many years ago by those who constituted the early boards of trustees. Indeed I cannot congratulate you too highly upon your good fortune in having as sponsors at the very beginning such liberal and clear-visioned men. The early reports of the library plainly indicate that not only was New Bedford the first municipality to take advantage of the Massachusetts law providing for the establishment of a free public library, but record the earnest efforts of the trustees to make the library a source of pleasure and profit to a very large portion of the citizens.

I congratulate you too, because, looking back over your history, it is evident that the public library in New Bedford has had a normal and gradual growth. There have been no radical changes either in methods or management; the plan upon which the work was inaugurated being practically identical with the present ideal of what a public library should be. The library has grown in size to be sure; it has put out new branches, it has brought forth many blossoms and much fruit; but the character of the plant has not essentially changed. This library has not been transformed from a mercantile or subscription library; it always has been free to the public.

You are therefore fortunate in having been able to develop your resources without being obliged to expend your energies in reorganization. Furthermore, this community is exceptionally favored in having had in the 58 years of its library history only two librarians. Those who are in touch with library work in this country can heartily concur in the acknowledgment made by the trustees of their indebtedness to the ability and devotion of your first librarian, Robert C. Ingraham. The work so well begun and so admirably conducted by him for half a century has fallen into the strong hands of your present librarian, and by him been ably carried forward.

So well have the trustees and librarians conducted the affairs of the library that today a new and larger building is dedicated to public library uses.

You may well be proud of it, for you have not depended upon the generosity of any one person, but have willingly taxed yourself to provide money for its erection. It does not bear the name of an individual, but will be known for all time as the New Bedford Free Public Library.

\* Part of an address delivered at the dedication of the new building of the New Bedford Free Public Library, Dec. 1, 1910.

Architecturally beautiful it will serve as a landmark for years to come. But this building is only a storehouse. The treasures in it must be accessible to all. In this age we demand of all our institutions definite and practical results, and the library is not an exception to this general rule. Is it living up to expectations?

During the month of October last an exhibition was held in New York City which was known as the Budget exhibit. It was planned by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city, and was prepared by the heads of departments and institutions receiving money from the city.

Its purpose was threefold: (a) to show how the money provided by the city is spent and to submit for examination the various pleas for increased appropriations; (b) to afford the citizens of Greater New York the opportunity of making a comparative study of the use of appropriations made to the various departments; (c) to enable the people to form an opinion of the effectiveness of departmental work.

As a participant in this exhibit the public libraries of the city were called upon to show the results of their work. This was done by means of charts, maps, statistics and photographs showing the increase and improvement in quarters, equipment, resources and use.

During the exhibit the Library committee realized more forcibly than ever the fact that the work of the library, owing to its intangibility, cannot be satisfactorily shown by charts, diagrams, or by any standard yet devised.

Through the library's influence the lives of the people are made richer, the conditions under which they live improved, and their characters strengthened. Such work cannot be presented in figures.

The library also serves the needs of the work-a-day world, enabling the artisan to become more skillful, the mechanic more proficient, the housewife more capable, and the professional man broader-minded.

The practical resources of our libraries are only beginning to be appreciated.

This was evidenced at the exhibit to which I have referred. A small collection of books was placed on shelves as an index to the larger collections which the libraries contained. The list included such books as:

Gebhardt's "Steam power plant engineering,"

Hatfield's "Modern accounting,"

Lowe's "Electric railway troubles and how to find them,"

Deland's "Imagination in business."

The interest shown in the books by the thousands of business men—young and old—who dropped into the exhibit as well as the surprise many of them expressed when they learned that such books could be procured

from a public library made the committee feel the need of a wider advertisement of our resources. Most of those men probably considered a library a desirable asset in any community. Many of them undoubtedly thought it of some service to those who had time to enjoy it. Others perhaps looked forward to a time when they would have the leisure to avail themselves of its treasures; but none of them had before thought of it as containing anything of practical use to them.

The Budget exhibit gave us the opportunity of showing such men that the library is in a real sense "the people's university," and that hundreds had bettered their condition in life and fitted themselves for higher responsibilities by using the books furnished freely by the libraries.

As an evidence of how the library had helped people a circular entitled "Results not shown by statistics" was prepared and distributed. This contained expressions of appreciation by borrowers who had obtained assistance from books in the library.

One example will serve as an illustration:

"A short time ago a young man thus expressed his opinion of one of the branch libraries: 'It is the greatest place on earth for a poor man to get a good education.' This man said he had been obliged to leave school early in order to support his family, but that he always wanted to be a first class engineer. He studied at Cooper Institute, but did not gain the knowledge he desired. One day at this branch he found some easy books on the subject of engineering. After one year's study he returned to Cooper Institute and passed the examinations in which he had failed the year before. He gave it as his opinion 'that a lot of fellows failed because they didn't know all they could get from the library.'"

Such testimony is worth while.

To be able to help those who earnestly desire to educate themselves and have not the means to buy books is no unworthy task, and this is the work which our public libraries are doing.

No one need now voice the sentiment contained in Lang's "Ballad of the unattainable":

"Prince, hear a hopeless bard's appeal;  
Reverse the rule of mine and thine;  
Make it legitimate to steal  
The books that never can be mine."

The generous bequests which from time to time the New Bedford Library has received have placed it in a somewhat unusual position. Here the interest received from endowment funds is large enough to purchase such new books and replacements as are added to the library each year. Whether this income is large enough for the purchase of all the books which could be used to advantage in New Bedford is for your trustees and librarian to decide. But from my experience

I would say that while the book fund is always the one which can be increased with the greatest benefit to those who use the library, it is almost always the first item to be cut if a reduction is to be made in the appropriation.

There are some libraries that have an adequate fund for the purchase of books and little enough for maintenance and salaries, and there are libraries moving from old to new quarters that are skimped in appropriation and have not enough money to pay actual expenses. I trust that New Bedford does not fall into either class.

The question of support is always a vital one to every institution, public or private, and the appropriation of money sufficient for the actual needs of any branch of the city's work depends too frequently upon other things than the real merits of the case. The time should come in the administration of our municipal affairs when the board charged with appropriating money for conducting city business will consider each department in the city government as a definite part of a whole, and will apportion appropriations according to the importance of each department and for its proper development.

In spite of the long and meritorious past of your library, I think I may venture the opinion that not even in this community, which so early realized the importance and possibilities of a free public library, is the function of the library in its relation to other branches of the city's activities fully understood, nor is the appropriation granted the library each year made according to the importance of the work. In New York I am sure this is not the case. As compared with the incomes of other libraries the financial support in Greater New York may be said to be generous, but when the library appropriation of any city is compared with that made to other departments or institutions in the same city supported by public money it will be found that the library suffers by comparison.

Some of us remember the agitation caused by the introduction of "free" schools supported by taxation. Many conscientious men questioned any responsibility for the education and training of their neighbor's child, and those who had no children felt it unjust that they should be obliged to share the cost of the instruction of the children in the community. But when the idea was finally adopted it received such hearty support that the development of the public school system throughout the country was rapid and progressive. The idea of the "public" maintenance of libraries was introduced later, and met with the same opposition in many communities that had manifested itself in the effort to secure money for schools.

In the case of the schools the opposition has almost entirely disappeared, and liberal

appropriations pass annually without objection, but there is still some objection to library appropriations. There should be no difference of feeling, as both are educational in character, the library continuing the work of the schools with those who have completed its course, and affording the opportunity for study to those who have been obliged to leave school at an early age.

In the support of our schools each taxpayer must share the expense whether or not he can benefit directly from the school system. In the support of libraries each person contributing *can* receive a direct return. Although the amount contributed by each individual may be insignificant, in the aggregate it makes possible the purchase, care and preservation of a collection of books larger than any one would find it practicable or possible to accumulate for his own use.

What does each person's share of the expense of the library amount to? In New York the cost of maintaining the public libraries in the greater city is slightly under 25 cents per capita, in New Bedford it is 15.7 per capita. For this small expenditure in New Bedford there is placed at your disposal the entire resources of the library, including books, pictures, and the services of the librarian and his assistants.

You will readily see that this small amount would not go far in providing the books, magazines or even newspapers which you personally read during the year.

I do not know the facts in New Bedford, but I do know that in New York we appropriate 24 times as much for our schools as we do for our libraries, 12 times as much for our police protection, 7 times as much for protection against fire, and more than twice as much for public charities.

I do not wish to suggest that any department of the city should receive less than at present, but I do earnestly urge that in this and every community the public library should receive such financial support from the city government as will enable it to become an efficient part of the educational system of the municipality; that the services of librarians and assistants should be adequately compensated; that the book collections inherited from the past should be preserved, enriched and enlarged for future generations as well as for present use; that the library being well housed should be adequately maintained, and that the building itself should be kept in good repair.

If the city government and the people of New Bedford, having erected this beautiful and spacious building, will continue to provide adequately for its maintenance, this library will always stand in the front rank of library achievement, and those whose duty it is to administer it for your benefit will be enabled to increase its effectiveness and to extend its usefulness. FRANK P. HILL.

NEW BUILDING OF NEW BEDFORD  
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE new building of the Free Public Library was dedicated on Dec. 1, with impressive exercises, as described in the New Bedford *Mercury*.

Previous to throwing open the building to the public, dedicatory exercises were held in the lecture room, on the third floor.

Mayor Ashley presided and introduced the speakers. They included Frank P. Hill, Litt.D., librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, whose subject was "The public library and the community;" Professor William McDonald, professor of history at Brown University, whose subject was "The public library and the public school;" George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Library, who contributed a historical sketch of the library, and Horace G. Wadlin, Litt.D., librarian of the Boston Public Library, on the subject "What the public library means to New Bedford."

The number of those at the exercises were limited to between 250 and 300, all that could be accommodated in the lecture room and just outside the doors.

The old library building had long outgrown its original quarters and the building was for a long time largely devoted to city offices.

The city hall building before its destruction by fire had failed to meet the requirements of a municipal business place. Very few departments had quarters in it; the general uses to which it was put were inconsistent with its splendid appearance. Its general arrangements appropriate for a town were never, even in a small degree, suitable for a city's uses. Thus neither building filled its intended mission, and therefore when the city hall's interior was ruined by fire with its walls left standing it was evident that the opportunity to secure an adequate library building had come.

The reconstruction of the building as a library has been accomplished with most satisfactory results.

The exterior of the building is changed but little in general appearance from the days when it was the town hall and market place.

The building was erected on the monumental plan of the Greek temple, with a central motive from which radiate its principal parts to form the disposition of the scheme. The changes of the exterior consisted of the extension of the pavilions which were left undeveloped by the original designer of the building, and the addition of the stack room at the rear, a modern structure of granite, copper, steel and glass, in form and feature conforming to the main building.

Within the walls, however, there has been a transformation, and the period of reconstruction, long as it has been, brings many new features to be appreciated by the patrons of the library.

While the window heights throughout the building remain the same, the floor levels have all been changed, and entrances direct from the lot have been made from both William and Market street. The north door is quite likely to be the more popular, as the elevator is in the northeast corner of the building.

On the ground floor of the building, in the pavilion, are located two rooms that promise to be appreciated and frequented by hundreds of new library visitors. The newspaper room is located at the north side of the corridor, and the children's room at the south side.

The newspaper room is well lighted, cheerful, and inviting, and on the walls may be seen what is probably the finest collection of whaling prints in the world, many rare foreign pictures bearing on the whaling industry being among the precious and proper possessions of the library.

In the juvenile room across the way the floor is of cork, to make the sound of young feet less noticeable, and also not cold to sit on if children prefer to sit there with books in their laps.

There is a toilet room for children just beyond their special entrance at the south side of the building, and near the stack room the receiving department for new books, a small bindery for minor repair work, and from the receiving room is a book lift, which passes through the librarian's room to the accession department.

Back to the front of the building, at either side is a marble stairway leading to the main staircase hall, with its Pisa lamp, the treatment of which is the plain, agreeable Doric. The pillars and pilasters throughout are reproductions of Pavanazza marble, a tribute to economy. Imitation though it is, it is nevertheless considered to be almost perfect work.

The treatment of the staircase hall, the main corridor, and the rotunda beyond, where the distributing desk is located, shows Greek feeling all through. Even the bulletin boards show it, while the lamps on the distributing desk are of Greek design. All the furniture shows the same detail, without any sub-mouldings. The rotunda is thoroughly Greek. The opening of the upper part of the rotunda is protected by a perfectly plain circular marble wall. The cove ceiling is supported by Grecian Ionic pilasters, and the square central light above is Grecian in detail, the simple ornamentation being the conventional laurel and berries.

At the south side of the rotunda are the offices of the librarian, and at the north side of the assistant and the room for the attendants.

Ingraham hall is on the second floor in the south pavilion, and here it is that citizens will have an opportunity to get in touch with the treasures of the library. It is planned as

a general reading room, and the walls are lined with cases containing about 5000 books, a library in itself. This room and the reading and reference room across the way are treated much alike. Each has a large handsome fireplace, the furniture is mahogany, and the ceilings are panelled with Roman Corinthian cornice, absolutely pure in detail.

Above the reference room and Ingraham Hall are the art room and the lecture hall. The library's art collection was one of the surprises that the library corps received when the new building was occupied a few weeks ago. The thousands of valuable prints and art portfolios that were revealed had been tucked away where it was almost inaccessible in the old library, and when the collection was spread out in the new building it was found to be too big for the quarters prepared, and a part of it had to be stored in the stack room.

Three rooms are located at the top of the stack room, the genealogical room at the south side, the patent office records at the north and between these, at the west end of the third floor corridor, is the trustees' room.

The room in which the patent office records are stored is designed to be a working room for the public, and among the special furniture provided are several drawing tables and stools, so that copies of the designs of patent appliances can be made conveniently.

On the top floor also is the blind library, where sightless visitors will have books with raised print at their elbows, and an opportunity to sit and read the many books printed in this type that are included in the general library.

#### LIBRARY LEGISLATION OF 1910

In the number and significance of laws passed the even numbered year is usually unimportant because of the small number of legislatures in session, and 1910 follows this general rule.

In the state of *New York* the revised Education Law was adopted. Article 44 is the same as article 42 of the law of 1909 with the sections renumbered and with two minor changes in subject matter. These are in sections 1130 and 1135. The former law defined "neglect" to consist in failing "to provide for the safety and public usefulness of its books." The new law uses the more general word "support" in place of "safety" so that a library whose trustees fail to provide for its "support" must answer for neglect. The other change, found in section 1135, permits others than teachers, school officers and pupils to borrow books from school libraries under rules fixed by the Commissioner of Education (ch.140).

Amendments were also adopted to certain sections of the general Municipal Law rela-

tive to the creation and management of trusts for public parks, public libraries and for aiding and instructing children and these provisions were made applicable to cities as well as to towns and villages (ch.163).

There was some legislation applying to individual libraries including an amendment relative to the accommodation and housing of the museum, collection and library of the State Island Association of Arts and Sciences (ch.208), a short article of three sections on the public library in the revised charter of New Rochelle (ch.559), amendments to the library provisions in the charters of Poughkeepsie (ch.632) and Mt. Vernon (ch.49), in the latter case, extending the limit of the public library tax from \$10,000 to \$15,000; and amendments to the charter of the Brooklyn Public Library to provide for a reclassification of the members of the corporation and the arrangements of their terms (ch. 272).

*Kentucky* passed one of the few important laws of the year, creating a Library Commission to consist of five members appointed by the governor for terms of four years. One member shall be a woman appointed from a list of three named by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Commission shall appoint a secretary, trained in modern library methods, not a member of the Commission, as its chief executive officer at a salary of not more than \$1500. The total appropriation is \$6000. In addition to the enumerated powers which are such as are usually given to such a commission, it is further provided that "said commission shall perform such other service in behalf of public libraries as it may consider for the best interests of the state" (ch.27).

*Kentucky* also increased the salaries of the state librarian and of his assistant and provided for clerk hire for the state library (ch.112).

In *Massachusetts* the salary of the state librarian was increased from \$3000 to \$4000, and the items of appropriation for the state library were arranged in a new grouping with an increase in the total amount of approximately \$5000, most of which is in the item for service (ch.421). The Board of Free Public Library Commissioners were authorized to enter into much closer relations with the libraries than heretofore by the appointment of a new officer, a visiting agent, whose time shall be given to this work. Instead of \$500 a year, as formerly, for clerical assistance and expenses, the expenditure of \$3000 for these purposes was authorized (ch.396).

A general library law was enacted in *Louisiana* whereby, on petition of 25 citizens, the governing authority of any parish, city, not over 100,000 population, town, village or other political community may establish a public library. In the absence of any protest from

25 or more citizens within 30 days, such government may set aside money to maintain the library and appoint a board of control, two for two years, two for four years and two for six years, their successors to serve for terms of six years (ch.149).

*Ohio* passed three minor amendatory acts, one providing that a township or school district, as well as a city or village, may levy a library tax (p.298), another enabling a library board by a two-thirds vote to set aside surplus funds for building purposes (p.304), and a third to extend the limit of assessment for library purposes from one mill to one and a half mills on the dollar (p.305).

In *Rhode Island* the annual appropriation for the state library was increased by \$700 (ch.592) and \$400 were appropriated for state newspapers to be taken by the state library and finally deposited with the Rhode Island Historical Society (ch.579).

In *Virginia* the law of 1908 relative to the establishment of libraries in public schools in rural districts was extended so as to apply to cities as well (ch.317).

In *Maryland* there have been since 1902 two library commissions, one of which was confined in its operations to nine of the 23 counties of the state. The law creating this commission was in 1910 repealed (ch.332).

In *New Jersey*, corporations for historical or library purposes are authorized to acquire and dispose of property and provision is made for trust devises (ch.119).

In *Illinois* by previous laws cities of 2000 inhabitants in levying taxes for public libraries were exempt from general provisions limiting the amount of tax that might be laid. The benefit of this exemption is now extended to cities of 1500 population (p.83).

W. R. EASTMAN,  
C. B. LESTER.

## THE WESTERN RESERVE CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE.

THE first Western Reserve Conference on the Care of Neglected and Dependent Children, Nov. 17-19, 1910, while it emphasized largely physical care, gave opportunity in its program and especially on its exhibit side, to set forth the educational problems of such children and the various kinds of help available for them.

The Library Board, recognizing the importance of such a conference to the community and to the library, co-operated in the following ways:

1. Committee service by Mr. M. A. Marks, president of the Library Board, Mr. Brett, the librarian, and members of the staff.

2. By granting the time of the Supervisor of Schools in performing the duties of secretary.

3. A paper on "Informal education — what is it?" read by Miss Burnite, director of Children's work.

4. A Special library exhibit.

5. Compilation and printing of a program reading list (3000 were distributed).

6. Compilation of various reading lists for distribution from special booths, such as: Juvenile court, School gardens, Tuberculosis, The visiting nurse, and Work for the blind.

The Library, in turn, gained from the conference a survey of the most pressing problems of work with children and the most recent methods for their solution as discussed by leaders in this work: Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger and Dr. Rudolph R. Reeder. The library also gained a knowledge of the work of local institutions and philanthropic agencies, through the practical addresses by social workers, and through the individual exhibits.

Of the 41 exhibits displayed four were from out-of-town, loaned by the National Child Labor Committee, Children's Aid Society of Boston, the Child-Helping Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, and The Speedwell Society.

The following Cleveland organizations illustrated their methods by giving a day's program; The Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association, and the Society for Promoting the Interests of the Blind. The opportunities to see the children in their daily work, which these associations afforded was a valuable contribution to the exhibit.

The Associated Charities exhibited a map showing causes for relief and a digest of work accomplished. The Humane Society and Visiting Nurse Association exhibited exhaustive charts, showing the scope of their work. A model of the Tent Colony for tubercular children was exhibited by the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Examples of the work done by the children formed a large part of the exhibits shown by the Orphan Asylums and Social Settlements.

One purpose of the conference was to develop a broader spirit of coöperation among the child-caring agencies of the city. Taking this as its keynote, the aim of the Library Exhibit was to illustrate as graphically as possible the various means of co-operation which had proved so successful in the extension of its own work.

The educational methods of the library in its work with children were shown by pictures of the story hours, reading clubs, home libraries, exhibit of bulletins, and a small collection of standard books for children which were used by a surprising number of child visitors.

The handbook on Work with children, and lists for teachers and pupils were freely distributed.



Posters were used to set forth the methods of the children's work and to enumerate the various means by which the library co-operates with social agencies. These posters were composed of large photographs of library activities and reading matter printed in bold type. Among them were:

1. Books for children. The statistical report for 1909, showing the children's reading in three districts—American, Jewish, Bohemian; and the percentage by classes.

2. A list of the various means of reaching the children, aggregating 278 agencies.

3. Perkins Children's library, an instance of constructive co-operation: the use of a lot and building belonging to the Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association, remodelled and maintained for library purposes by the Library Board.

4. A list of The orphan asylums with their ways of co-operating with the library—as suggestive for other similar institutions not working so actively with the library.

5. A list of Settlements and schools—co-operating with the public library.

6. Posters suggestive to social workers of means of co-operating personally, such as Good books for all children.

In 1909 the number of children's books circulated was almost a million but *not every child* in Cleveland borrowed books.

Social workers—tell the children about the libraries.

As a means of relating the work of the Cleveland Public Library to the library movement of the country another poster set forth the comparative statistics of the 11 largest libraries. These statistics gave the population of the city, number of volumes in library, number of books issued for home use, and circulation per capita.

The posters and bulletins, with some photographs of library buildings, were hung on a soft green background, and the library felt that its success in making its work known through this exhibit was due largely to the fact that it was harmonious in color and artistic in arrangement.

It was a matter of great satisfaction to the organizers of the conference that the exhibit awakened so much interest among Cleveland people in general. By reason of the large attendance the entire exhibit was open to the public for two days after the conference closed.

#### CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

THE Child Welfare Exhibit in New York City opened, as announced in January LIBRARY JOURNAL, on Jan. 18 at the 71st regiment armory, 34th street and Park avenue, and will be continued until Feb. 8. The purpose of the exhibit has been already outlined, and further data as to its conduct and results will be given after its close.

#### EVENING DRESS

IN the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, January, 1911, p. 175, there is a brief article, "Anent library gatherings," by A Librarian, who expresses in somewhat agitated biblical English her [or his] disapproval because evening dress is indulged in by [indigent] librarians at annual conventions.

A new complaint brought before the bar of library justice must always awaken interest, and the inference that librarians are after all unduly stylish is indeed a novelty.

Let us consider the matter. Is it necessary that because the librarians seek professional inspiration and uplift they should go clad in everyday business costume while attending gatherings at a \$.5 a day hotel. (The obvious answer would be, "Go to a reasonable family hotel." Yet if by any chance the cheap hotel is given preference confusion reigns). Suppose the President of the A. L. A. should deliver his president's address on the "opening night" (at the Hotel Superba where \$30 a day suites are *de regle*) dressed in brown corduroy suit, spotted waistcoat, and red necktie (home made), while his wife, the hostess of the evening, occupied a front seat dressed in a calico waist, stiff collar, and dark skirt (unhobble). Distinguished guests from the American Finance Association come to study the methods of library appropriation, members of the People's Symphonic Union come to study the relations of harmony to librarianship, would turn away dismayed and depreciative. Press notices dwelling on the work of the Association with rural communities would be inclined to get twisted and state "the A. L. A. President, himself a farmer, spoke with feeling 'On the corduroy relations with the granger.' Undoubtedly this would be unfortunate.

There is, indeed, no reason for extravagant dressing if librarians showed a tendency toward so culpable and so un-literary an indulgence. Near-silk evening dress for one whose resources will not admit of the genuine silk will always pass muster. If this statement arouses suspicion refer to the *Ladies' Home Journal*; or, even invite the editor of this periodical to talk to the librarians. He will be able to give recipes for a cheesecloth gown that will look like satin and wear like broadcloth at a cost that would fail to tax even the "old-maid's mite" so feebly referred to by the writer of the article, "Anent library meetings."

But it seems unfortunate when librarians are only beginning to learn how to be human though librarians; when they are only beginning to realize that the possession of a taste for dancing is not necessarily destructive to the possession of executive ability; that skill at golf does not preclude skill at planning library buildings; that a good hand



at billiards does not mean a bad hand at library schedules—it would be unfortunate if at this “psychological moment” poor, unoffending, simple evening dress should be shelved in the 130s along with mental science and delusions, and the old sheepskin which has been discarded from all self-respecting documents should be dragged forth to cover the young librarians who were just emerging into a state of vitality from their paleontological inheritance of fossilization handed down by the laws of possession from Jared Bean.

Let the small-fry sit at the feet of learning by all means, but let them wear pretty clothes if they can and the results of their learning will be so much the more pervasive. Is there any reason because a human being is addicted to the library calling he or she should cast aside all mundane attractions and accessories? Carlisle considers Life as based upon a Philosophy of Clothes—Clothes are doubtless the strongest moral [side]-issue in a woman's life, and a decisive one even in a man's.

Then because we are librarians let us not (like some of our English brothers) advocate Alpaca for those who may have a taste for messaline or *crêpe-de-chêne*, nor insist upon a shoe-string necktie for one who prefers a four-in-hand.

Librarians' clothes are as personal as their characters. We do not say that any one attending a conference should not indulge in slang, or gossip. Even a tennis contest is allowable. We have only tried to improve each other's minds so far. We have listened to good papers even from ladies wearing becoming gowns. Then let us stick to our sins of omission and commission as they involve our reading habits, but let us not reduce the habits of our dress to a hard-and-fast conference schedule on salary basis, thus:

Professional training section: gingham.  
Children's workers: gingham with cambric trimming.

Reference workers: French gingham or piqué (polka dots allowed).

Superintendents of departments: (may wear silk trimmings provided there is no décolleté style).

Head librarian: (may employ near-silk gowns with deft touches of velvet—no jet ornaments allowed).

(Assistant librarian.—Same as head librarian, *without the jet*.)

There may have been a time in the days of the blue stocking when learning and finery like equal factors in contrary equations destroyed each other, but in the days of the suffragette when dress *à la mode* and demands for equal rights are no longer antagonistic, is there any reason to believe that a librarian may not still be a librarian in evening dress as well as in a shirt waist?

MERELY REAL HUMAN.

## MEETING OF LIBRARY SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

In response to a call sent out by Mr. Phineas L. Windsor, chairman of the A. L. A. Section on professional training for librarianship, a conference of members of library school faculties was held at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Jan. 5, in connection with the other mid-winter meetings. The following schools were represented: Atlanta, Drexel, Illinois, Indiana, Pratt, School of Education of the University of Chicago, Simmons, Western Reserve, and Wisconsin, with a total attendance of 16. The New York State Library School was represented by the director at the luncheon preceding the meeting, and by a letter from the vice-director.

The meeting was entirely unofficial and informal. Mr. Windsor was made chairman and Miss Eastman secretary. The following topics were discussed, a tentative list of which was sent out with the call for the meeting:

1. Do we use the most approved pedagogical methods in our class-room work? Do we lecture too much and give too few quizzes, conferences and reviews? Do we depend too much on the student's taking full notes, when the proper use of printed outlines, or carefully selected required readings, supplemented by a few notes would yield better results? Shall the course in cataloging be put at the beginning of the course or later? How much do we use the stereopticon?

2. Are the subjects now in our curricula properly balanced? Is too much time given to learning cataloging and other routine, and consequently too little to a consideration of methods of extending the use of the library by the public?

3. Would it be practicable for several schools to secure a lecturer on some special subject in library economy who should give the regular work in that subject in each of these schools? An example of a beginning in this direction is Miss Edna Lyman's work in several schools.

4. Would it be possible for the several schools to combine in securing a lecturer each year to give a short series of lectures on some one subject, these lectures to be seriously worked up, and to be published after being delivered? The final publication of the lectures, and the combined remuneration from several schools, might be a sufficient incentive to capable persons to do their best work.

5. Is it as easy to secure transfer of credit from one school to another as it should be?

6. Is it desirable, and if desirable, is it practicable to make the work of the first year of the two-year schools and the work of the one-year schools more nearly alike? Many junior students in a two-year school enter library work without taking the senior year's work; if the courses in one-year schools are

better preparation for library work than the first year's work of the two-year schools, then these juniors are at a disadvantage as compared with students from a one-year school. Some students in the one-year schools may wish to go to a two-year school and take a second year of training; as the courses are at present arranged this second year's work is almost impossible, because it does not fit on to the work that the student has had.

The discussions were felt to be so profitable that by unanimous consent it was decided to arrange for a similar meeting next year.

•LINDA A. EASTMAN, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

THE Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association met in the Unitarian Church in Chattanooga at 2 p.m., Dec. 28, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, presiding, and Dr. David R. Lee, of the University of Chattanooga, acting as secretary.

The first paper read was by Dr. Lee on "The relation of the university library to the city library." This paper was a very able presentation of the need and advantages of the coöperation of libraries, especially with the view of utilizing their resources in common helpfulness and also in preventing a useless duplication of volumes. The paper elicited general and interesting discussion.

Miss Lucy Holtzclaw, of the Chattanooga High School, read a paper on the "Relation of the public library to the high school students."

Miss Mary Hannah Johnson spoke advocating a system of libraries making the library in the county seat the center of distribution of books throughout the county, both to the schools and individual readers.

Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, of Middleton, Ga., supervisor of travelling libraries for the Seaboard Air Line, gave a most interesting talk, describing her work and its good and encouraging results.

In addition to the discussions of the department, there was much interest manifested in the Educational Association by school boards and superintendents in the matter of coöperation of the public library and public schools.

An exhibit was made by the Nashville Library of books graded from the first to the eighth grade, inclusive, copies of which are placed in the public schools of Nashville by the library for supplementary reading.

The following officers of the Department of Libraries were elected for the ensuing year: president, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; vice-president, Mr. William F. Yust, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Miss Mary R. Skeffington, Nashville, Tenn.

#### MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

THE second annual meeting of the college and university librarians of the middle west was called to order at 10 a.m. Jan. 6, in the director's room of the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Walter M. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, was elected chairman.

Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer opened the discussion on book selection and purchase, and the distribution of book funds in college and university libraries. Book selection is not a large question for the librarian at the University of Iowa (nor at most of the universities), as by far the larger share of the book money is spent by the professors. A comparatively small amount of money is left at the disposal of the librarian. The question arises as to whether the librarian should make up lists of desiderata in different fields not looked after by the faculty, or buy here and there as opportunity offers. The answers would seem to depend largely upon the library. A new library needs rounding out, while in an older one much of the librarian's discretionary fund may have to go for new editions of old reference books, replacements, the filling out of sets of periodicals, with now and then a try at the auction sales and some purchases of "remainders" which could not be afforded were it not for the reduction in price. A discussion of the respective merits of an American or a European agent led naturally to the report of Dr. Lichtenstein on the scheme of coöperative purchases entered into by the University of Chicago. The John Crerar, the Newberry, the Chicago Public and the Northwestern University Library. As this report has been printed separately and can be had by those specially interested by applying to the director of the University of Chicago Press, it need not be summarized here.

Mr. Windsor presented the problems of the A. L. A. analytical cards. He said that he did not care to discuss the advantages of the cards nor the problems connected with our rapidly growing card catalogs, but purposed to confine himself to the problems confronting those libraries which were receiving the Library of Congress cards and using the subject entries suggested on the latter. To these libraries the service of the A. L. A. card work seemed naturally much inferior. The suggestions for the betterment of the work were offered in the friendliest spirit, and the fact that much of the A. L. A. coöperative work was gratuitous in its nature was not lost sight of in comparing it with the Library of Congress card work, which has the United States government back of it. Financial considerations enter largely into the matter. The question naturally arises, "Why not turn over the printing of the A.

L. A. analytical cards to the Library of Congress and have the latter carry a complete stock, so that subscribing libraries could secure the requisite number of cards for subject entries?" Would it not be practicable for the A. L. A. Publishing Board to reprint cards for such series as might be desired by five or six libraries? It was pointed out that serials of a miscellaneous nature where the papers were not monographic in character fell outside of the scope of the Library of Congress stock. The question arises as to whether the Publishing Board would print cards if copy were supplied for analyticals in sets desired by from five to ten subscribers. Users of the A. L. A. cards feel that the subject entries ought to be made to conform with the Library of Congress subject entries as far as possible. Hitherto, however, the task of unifying the subject entries suggested on the copy sent in has been all that the Publishing Board has been able to undertake. In this as well as in the editing of the author entries the Publishing Board was indebted very greatly to Miss Nina K. Browne.

In presenting the matter in behalf of the Publishing Board Mr. Andrews explained that the undertaking had been strictly coöperative, and that the responsibility of the board had been limited in the past to the editorial supervision of the titles and distribution of the cards.

The selection of the serials to be analyzed had been made by the five coöperating libraries; of these two were university libraries, two public libraries and one occupied an intermediate position. The objects of these libraries were not the same. The public libraries desired to form indexes of current periodical literature. The other libraries had in mind the insertion in their card catalogs of the titles of important articles in general periodicals. Under such conditions a lack of homogeneity in the work was inevitable.

The concentration of the publishing interests of the Association at headquarters has made it desirable at this time to revise the arrangement, and the board has found that at least two of the coöperating libraries agree as to the necessity of such a revision.

In doing this the board will have in mind the suggestions made by Mr. Windsor. Mr. Andrews believed that a sufficient number of subscriptions would warrant the reprinting of the back titles for any serial, and that any new serials that were desired by the subscribers would be added. The form and type would be changed to correspond with that of the Library of Congress if any change in the arrangement for printing proved to be practical. The subscribers would be asked if they preferred the Library of Congress subject headings to those of the A. L. A. list, which are not followed as closely as coöperative work makes possible.

Mr. Andrews questioned whether this work should be carried on with a view to supply-

ing inserts for the card catalog or for a special index of periodical literature, whether the serials and periodicals analyzed should include those devoted to special subjects or be confined to the more general serials, and whether the minimum length of articles brought out should be made ten or fifteen pages instead of the present four pages.

Finally Mr. Andrews stated that he had just received from Mr. H. W. Wilson a suggestion that much of the material now included in the work might be issued in a supplement to the "Reader's guide," and Mr. Wilson had submitted a tentative estimate of a publishing cost of \$10 per 1000 titles for a subscription list of 20. This supplement would be issued quarterly and cumulate annually. The cost of the necessary editorial supervision of the work would be in addition to this amount, although if the number of subscriptions could be materially increased this expense also would be covered by it. Some of the librarians present said that if necessary their library would subscribe to several copies of such an index as that proposed by Mr. Wilson rather than not see it realized.

Miss Olive Jones, of the Ohio State University Library, spoke briefly on the question of classification in college and university libraries, reporting that in her library the Library of Congress scheme had recently been introduced to the general satisfaction of those most intimately concerned in the matter.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., asked permission to read a portion of the chapter from the forthcoming A. L. A. book on library economy relating to college and university libraries. The part he read and on which he wished the opinion of those present related to the powers and functions of the library committee. From the discussion which followed it developed that only one library represented was without such a committee, that in most of them the meetings were at irregular periods, and the functions were in the main restricted to questions of the assignment of book funds.

The arrangements for next year's meeting were placed in the hands of a committee consisting of P. L. Windsor, chairman; J. C. M. Hanson, and A. S. Root.

THEODORE W. KOCH, *Secretary*.

#### ATLANTIC CITY MEETING.

THE 15th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on March 10-11, 1911. There will be the usual three sessions. The first under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association on Friday, March 10, 8:30 p.m.; the second under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club on Saturday, March 11, 10:30 a.m.;

and the third, on Saturday, 8:30 p.m., will be a general session.

## RAILROAD RATES

New York or Newark to Atlantic City and return.....	\$5.00
(Excursion tickets good to return within six months from date of sale).	
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, from Market or Chestnut Street Wharf.....	2.00
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R.R. Electric Train from Market Street Wharf....	1.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R.R. Steam Train from Broad Street Station via Delaware River Bridge.....	2.50
(Excursion tickets good to return within 15 days from date of sale.)	

For railroad tickets and schedules apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroads or the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

## HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea at the ocean end of South Morris avenue, Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

One person in a room (without bath),	\$3.50 per day.
Two persons in a room (without bath), each	\$3 per day.
One person in a room (with bath),	\$4.50 per day.
Two persons in a room (with bath), each	\$4 per day.

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Persons desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meetings.

## OUTLINE OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

*First Session*

Hotel Chelsea, March 10, 1911, 8:30 p.m.

The program for the New Jersey Library Association session will be announced later. As in former years, there will be two special sessions held under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, on Thursday evening, March 9, and on Friday morning, March 10, which will be of particular interest to New Jersey librarians. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary, Miss Edna B. Pratt, State Library, Trenton, New Jersey.

*Second Session*

Hotel Chelsea, March 11, 1911, 10:30 a.m. Chairman, Mr. T. Wilson Hedley.

"Municipal periodical literature," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Esq.  
 "A library outpost," by Miss Nellie E. Leam-

ing, librarian-in-charge of the Richmond Branch of The Free Library of Philadelphia.

"The library and the foreign speaking peoples," by Peter Roberts, Ph.D., secretary, The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York City.

*Third Session*

Hotel Chelsea, March 11, 1911, 8:30 p.m. Program to be announced later.

**American Library Association**

## PLANS FOR PASADENA CONFERENCE, MAY, 1911

THERE should be wide interest and pleasant anticipations aroused by the decision to hold the 1911 conference of the American Library Association at Pasadena, Cal. It will be the third time in the 35 years of its existence that the Association has visited the Pacific coast, and it will be the second California conference—bridging an interval of 20 years since the San Francisco meeting of 1891, which is still a delightful memory to those who participated in it.

Pasadena is one of the larger southern California cities, with a population of about 30,000, ten miles from Los Angeles and practically a suburb of the larger city, with which it is connected by excellent electric service. The trolley trip to Los Angeles is made in half an hour, and a 10-minute schedule is maintained. It is also reached by the three transcontinental railways, and is easily accessible from the beach cities and resorts. The city itself is distinctively a residence town, given over to beautiful or attractive homes—ranging from villas to cottages—all set in a perpetual flower-and-fruit garden, and beautiful at every season of the year, but at its best in the spring and early summer months. The Public Library, occupying its own building in an attractive small park, has an excellent collection of about 30,000 volumes, and is recognized as one of the best of the small public libraries of the state. Special attractions to visitors are found in the elaborate and extensive Busch Gardens, the property of Adolphus Busch, freely open to the public; in the ostrich farm at South Pasadena, set in its pretty natural park; and in the beautiful trip, by elevating railway, to the summit of Mount Lowe, where the Alpine Tavern affords rest and refreshment, and the Mount Lowe Observatory is open to popular inspection. The great Solar Observatory maintained on Mount Wilson by the Carnegie Institution of Washington is reached from Pasadena by a picturesque mountain trail and by the great wagon road built at a cost of \$60,000. While the observatory is not open to the public, Mount Wilson itself is a favorite goal for week-end and vacation visits and for all-day walking parties, and the Mount

Wilson Hotel, with its adjacent cottages, gives pleasant vantage ground from which to explore the many forest trails.

The Hotel Maryland, which has been selected as headquarters, is well known as one of the leading "tourist hotels" of Pasadena. It is centrally situated, convenient to the business center of the city, yet in an attractive residence quarter. Built of white stucco, embowered in vines and flowers, with rose-covered pergola and curving terrace porches, it is distinctively southern Californian in its architecture, and gives an impression of outdoor sunshine living that is most attractive. Adjacent to the hotel itself are a number of charming hotel bungalows for the accommodation of special parties or guests who desire home privacy with hotel conveniences and gaiety. An interesting feature is the large sunken concrete tennis court, recently established in the west lawn of the hotel, which by the ingenious adjustment of removable canvas roof and walls is available for amateur theatricals and for auditorium purposes, and will seat an audience of a thousand persons.

Special rates for the conference have been made by the Hotel Maryland on an unusually attractive scale. The rooming will be done by the hotel management (D. M. Lennard, manager), to whom requests for reservations, information, etc., should be addressed. In addition to the headquarters hotel, those desiring lower-priced accommodations can be excellently cared for in adjacent smaller hotels and boarding houses. The handling of these reservations will be under the direction of a local committee, for it is the desire of the Pasadena hosts that no assistants, librarians of small libraries, or other library workers whose conference expenses must be kept within the smallest limits, should be debarred from the interest and profit of the meeting for this reason, and it is believed that satisfactory outside accommodations at very moderate cost can be assured to all desiring them.

Among California librarians there is already widespread interest in the conference plans, and a warm and friendly spirit of hospitality. The great majority of the library workers of the state have never attended an A. L. A. meeting, but have found their professional fellowship and stimulus in the state and district associations and in the ever-growing development of library activities throughout the state. The second coming of the national association to California has been long desired and is eagerly looked forward to, and every library in the state will join in the welcome to the visitors. The trustees and librarian of the Long Beach Public Library have already asked permission to furnish sweet peas for the Pasadena conference, and have planted the seeds, which during the next four months will be watched and tended so that their blossoms may be a fragrant greeting. This is just one instance

of the spirit in which California librarians look forward to the coming of their friends and fellow-workers throughout the country.

H. E. H.

#### COUNCIL MEETING

The mid-winter meeting of the Council met in Chicago, Jan. 6, with 26 members in attendance. President Wyer voiced the appreciation of the Council and Association over the continued generosity of the trustees of the Chicago Public Library, not only in providing quarters for the A. L. A. Executive office, but for rooms in the public library building for the various mid-winter meetings.

#### *Special Libraries Association*

On behalf of the special committee appointed to report on the application of the Special Libraries Association with the A. L. A., the following report was read by Mr. Wyer:

The committee appointed by the president to report on the above petition submits the following:

On general principles the committee would, as a rule, prefer the formation of a Section of the American Library Association, rather than of a separate organization, when it is a question of one or the other.

But in this particular instance the committee is inclined to think that the formation of the Special Libraries Association has been justified by results; that the separate organization has been able to accomplish more in its own behalf than it could have done as a section of the American Library Association.

Further, that its affiliation would tend to attract to the annual conference of the American Library Association a number of very desirable members who otherwise might not attend these conferences at all. That such members, bringing with them, as they would, a point of view new to most members of the American Library Association, could hardly fail to impart fresh interest to the discussion of familiar topics, and to suggest fresh topics worthy of investigation.

On the other hand, since there is necessarily much common ground in the field occupied by the two associations, the younger of the two ought to profit largely by the experience of members of the senior organization.

THEREFORE, the committee recommends granting the petition of the Special Libraries Association. The committee believes that the advantages enumerated more than offset the admitted drawback of increasing the complexity of future A. L. A. programs, and of the rather vague scope of the Special Libraries Association, a vagueness, however, which will doubtless be remedied as time goes on.

C. H. GOULD, *Chairman.*

A. E. BOSTWICK.

C. W. ANDREWS.

After the discussion of the report a letter was read from Miss Louise Krause, a mem-

ber of the Special Libraries Association, and further consideration of the report was made a special order of business for 12 o'clock.

### *Net fiction*

The next topic for discussion was in regard to net fiction, and a report concerning this was made by Carl B. Roden on behalf of the Committee on bookbuying. Mr. Roden said in part: "From replies to letters addressed by the chairman of this committee, Mr. Walter L. Brown, of Buffalo, to a number of publishers the reasons for that move appear to be the familiar ones, namely, the necessity of protecting the retail dealer from indiscriminate price-cutting, and the increase in the cost of materials. The latter reason leads to the conclusion that the manufacturers upon whom the increase in the cost of materials falls, *i.e.*, the publishers, have raised the wholesale price of fiction to the dealer, and this is true in the case of at least two publishers, while it is distinctly denied by others. This may, and probably does, represent a difference in policy. In the meantime the new fiction is being issued at retail prices ranging from \$1 and \$1.10 to \$1.35, \$1.40, and even \$1.50, all net, the variations being apparently accounted for by the size and physical characteristics of each book. It seems probable the \$1.35 net will eventually be the prevailing price—unless a return to the old figure of \$1.50 will follow, without the old discount. At this price of \$1.35 the new novels cost the libraries \$1.21½ net, a very material advance over our former rate, which varied downward from \$1.08.

"Now, while we may have no disposition to dispute the contention that the condition of the retailer is in dire need of improvement, and while we are also disposed not to dispute the allegations as to the increase in cost of manufacture, yet it seems to this committee that the libraries have a just cause for complaint in the very serious reduction in discount allowed them; a reduction which in effect involves a greater increase in cost of fiction to libraries than to the individual purchaser of single copies, for whom the whole machinery of the retail trade has to be maintained. It is palpably inequitable that the libraries, being mainly buyers in bulk, if not in quantities, placing them on an equal basis with wholesale purchasers, should be mulcted, in however just a cause, in an amount greater than, or nearly as great as, the patron of the retailers for whose benefit this movement has been inaugurated. If libraries are not wholesale purchasers, they are at least entitled to more consideration than retail purchasers, and the nominal discount of 10 per cent. by no means fairly represents the difference. It is doubtful if it represents the true difference in actual selling cost between handling individual sales and the orders of libraries.

"Moreover, I am convinced that this 10 per cent. discount was not determined upon as

the result of any careful, scientific effort to arrive at a true and fair basis of differentiation, and that if we can get a patient hearing we have a good chance of bettering that rate, even if we cannot hope to return to the old basis, which, perhaps, we have no right, in view of all the conditions, to expect. And I am further convinced that the booksellers themselves, with whom, rather than with the publishers, the libraries deal, were not consulted in the fixing of the library discount, and are far from certain that 10 per cent. represents a fair or practicable margin. I believe that if we could get an expression of opinion from the dealers, we should find that they would agree that 15 per cent., or even 16⅔ per cent., would seem to them a far juster rate, and one which would be acceptable to them.

"My recommendation, therefore, which I venture to offer as the report of the committee, since from correspondence I am led to believe that the two other members, although not present, agree with these conclusions, is as follows: That the Bookbuying committee be instructed to endeavor to secure an expression of opinion from booksellers doing business with libraries as to the proper and practicable discount which ought to be allowed to libraries on purchase of new net fiction."

An informal discussion followed Mr. Roden's report, and several speakers expressed the opinion that they believed the increased price of net fiction was not benefiting materially the retail bookseller. Mr. Purd B. Wright said he believed that booksellers were making less money on the \$1.50 net fiction rules than formerly, and that the publishers were the ones who were profiting by the new rules regarding net fiction.

An extract from a letter written by Miss Cornelia Marvin regarding fiction in libraries was read as follows:

"I wish to send an emphatic protest against the proposition to have the public library discontinue to any extent its purchase of wholesome fiction. We all believe that public libraries are almost as important in offering wholesome recreation as in their educational work, and as each year increases the extent of questionable recreation for both old and young, I believe we ought not to consider lessening the library supply of decent fiction. Any one who has watched the crowds at moving-picture shows must understand the very general desire to be amused, and I personally believe that most tax payers are just as willing to support libraries for this purpose as for any other, and that by cutting off the supply of fiction, we should cut off numbers of readers who are entitled to library service.

"I have a great sympathy with the librarians who wish to buy fiction for less money, and I believe that it should be bought for less, as books should not be used so long

and circulated in the filthy condition in which public library fiction is generally found. I think that libraries have not kept pace with general sanitary progress, and that it would be much better to have a large supply of inexpensive editions of fiction to be very frequently renewed, rather than to try to bind so as to make them indestructible, the more expensive volumes of new fiction.

"If you think this point of view has anything to commend it, I hope you will present it some time during the discussion.

"I also wish to say that I should dislike to see anything that is in the nature of a boycott upon publishers of net fiction.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CORNELIA MARVIN."

Mr. Wyer then read a communication in regard to action about the Brussels conference and the international catalog code, the purport of which was as follows:

#### *Brussels Congress*

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR: We have the honor to communicate the following vote of the Brussels Congress of 1910 relative to the code of cataloging rules.

We wish to call your attention to the paragraph of this vote which concerns the eventual cooperation between the associations in the same language, and we should appreciate an opinion from your association concerning this subject. We are open to consider any suggestion or change you may be disposed to make.

(Signed) OSCAR GROJEAN.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHIVISTS AND LIBRARIANS OF  
BELGIUM

#### *Commission of the International Code.*

The International congress of archivists and librarians, held at Brussels in 1910, gave the following vote:

(1) That there should be established an international code of rules for the editing of printed catalog cards.

(2) That these rules should be confined to one language.

(3) That the duty of working out these rules should be confided to the national library associations of each language.

(4) That the code should be constituted according to an understanding among such associations.

The congress orders the Association of Archivists and Librarians of Belgium, which was organizer of the Brussels Congress of 1910, to serve as a medium between the associations.

Council voted to refer the above communication to the A. L. A. Committee on international relations, with the request that this committee draft a suitable reply to M. Grojean's communication.

Mr. Putnam suggested that as librarians we welcome the project and this opportunity to participate in the proposed international cataloging code.

The secretary of the A. L. A. then presented to the Council the by-laws and articles of organization adopted by the Catalog sec-

tion, and the Council expressed approval of the plans for organization proposed by the Catalog section.

A communication was then read by President Wyer from the librarians of agricultural libraries, asking that Council establish an agricultural librarians' section of the A. L. A. Mr. Wyer stated that the petition complied with the requirements of the A. L. A. constitution and by-laws, and the request was referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president.

Mr. C. W. Andrews made an informal report on behalf of the delegates from the A. L. A. to the Brussels conference. He referred to the account of the conference which appeared in the library journals and added several details of interest. He presented to the Council an informal request from Mr. Shaw, of Liverpool, that American librarians consider meeting either officially or as individuals with the British library association at its meeting at Liverpool in 1912.

Council then took up as a special order of business the request of the Special Libraries Association to become an affiliated organization with the American Library Association. Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mary E. Ahern, G. W. Bowerman and other librarians discussed the work of the Special Libraries Association in relation to that of the A. L. A. Much interest was expressed in the work which the Association had performed and in its plans for the future, but it was the belief of the majority of those present that further information should be before the Council before final action was taken, and it was voted to defer further consideration of the question of affiliation until the next meeting of Council. The Program committee of the A. L. A. was directed to make provision for meetings of the Special Libraries Association at the Pasadena conference of the American Library Association.

#### *Committee on affiliation*

A report of the Committee on the affiliation of the A. L. A. with state library associations was then called for, and in the absence of the chairman, Miss Alice S. Tyler, the report was read by S. H. Ranck, as follows:

Your committee appointed one year ago to investigate and report upon a possible plan for the formal connection or affiliation of State Library Associations with the A. L. A. begs leave to present the following:

At the A. L. A. conference at Mackinac a summary was presented of the replies received from 22 State Library Associations. The majority of these replies expressed much interest in the consideration of the subject of some possible formal connection between the state and national bodies. Inasmuch as the subject was an entirely new one to most of the associations, it seemed desirable that the investigation should be continued, in order that



due consideration might be given to the fundamental question of whether it was really desirable, and also the question of methods of bringing about a closer sympathy and understanding between the State Associations and the A. L. A. It was thought that a presentation of the subject by the secretary of the A. L. A. at the time of his visit to the fall meetings of several of the state library associations might be a practical way to secure definite discussion of the subject, and would be helpful to the committee in its investigations. The committee, therefore, sent to Secretary Hadley the following statement, as a basis for presenting the matter at these meetings:

"The committee appointed by the A. L. A. Council to report on the relation of the A. L. A. to state library associations is to continue its investigations further. Responses from 22 library associations showed there was sufficient interest in the subject to justify the committee in concluding that some sort of formal connection between the national and state organizations might prove advantageous to both. The questions sent to the presidents of the state associations previous to the Mackinac meeting were as follows:

"1. Do you believe it would strengthen your state library association if the A. L. A. required membership in the state association as a condition for membership in the A. L. A. in states where such associations exists?

"2. Would an official representative from your state association, appointed as a state delegate to the A. L. A. conference, bring your association in closer touch and sympathy with the aims and purposes of the national body?

"3. What action would you think desirable on the part of the A. L. A. to give recognition to such state delegates?

"4. Should there be any financial obligations between the state associations and the A. L. A.?

"5. Kindly give any suggestions as to how a closer relation may be brought about between the A. L. A. and your state association.

"It would seem to the committee that the answers received, incomplete though they were, justified them in believing that the majority of those to whom the matter was presented favored some sort of affiliation. The committee desires fuller expression of opinion on this matter at future state association meetings, also an expression of opinion as to *methods*, such as sending delegates to the A. L. A. meetings, and the recognition on the part of the A. L. A. of such delegates. It has seemed to the committee that the suggestions given in two or three of the replies regarding a round table at the A. L. A. meeting for the discussion of plans and methods for strengthening state library associations, securing good speakers and topics for state programs, methods of holding institutes and

district meetings, should be considered. If the secretary of the A. L. A. can, at the meetings of the various state library associations which he attends this fall, secure the expression of opinion regarding these points, it will be greatly appreciated by the committee, and will help them in preparing their report to the A. L. A. Council at its mid-winter meeting."

As a result of this presentation by the secretary communications have reached the committee from the library associations holding fall meetings in Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota and Kansas. Some of the associations appointed special committees to give the matter consideration, and resolutions in some cases, accompanied by suggestive letters, have been greatly appreciated by the committee. The reports from these states may be summarized as follows:

*Michigan.* The matter of affiliation with the A. L. A. was quite fully discussed, a place for it being put on the program for the first session. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on resolutions. The Association adopted the resolution of this committee to the effect "that the secretary be instructed to notify the secretary of the A. L. A. that his Association favors the idea of affiliation with the A. L. A. if a practicable scheme can be worked out." It was suggested that the most practical thing would be to have the Program committee of the A. L. A. place on the program next year a round table meeting for officers of the state library associations, and others interested, to consider some of the problems of the state association and its work as it relates to that of the national organization. It was felt that the subject was so new to many that they did not feel able to act intelligently upon the subject at this time, but that a round table would bring out the problems that would perhaps bring us nearer a working basis for some kind of affiliation. Nearly every one felt that the financial end would be the most difficult to work out.

(The above is a summary taken from letters of Mr. Ranck.)

*Minnesota.* The Minnesota Library Association adopted the following resolution regarding the matter:

"The Minnesota Library Association, in convention assembled, desires to express its interest in the plan of affiliation with the A. L. A. as presented by the secretary of the A. L. A. on behalf of the special A. L. A. committee. This Association believes that some method of affiliation would result in mutual benefit to the state associations and the A. L. A., and the Minnesota Library Association is ready to cooperate with the A. L. A. in carrying out any plan which may be formulated by the committee."

*Iowa.* The Iowa Association adopted the following resolution presented by a special committee:

"That in their judgment it would be unwise and unfair to the smaller libraries to require membership in the A. L. A. as a condition for membership in a state association.

"Also, unwise to require membership in a state Association for membership in the A. L. A., as many people might be interested in the broader problems who are not necessarily connected with local libraries and not workers in the local sense. While membership in both organizations should be encouraged, it should not be made a condition.

"The committee recommends that the subject be considered in the next meetings of both state and national associations, with a view to closer cooperation on the lines outlined by the A. L. A. committee, that a delegate be sent from each state asso-



ciation to be present at the deliberations of the A. L. A. Council, and to make an official report at the next meeting of the state association, thus giving both bodies the advantages of understanding the aims and work of the other, and tending to strengthen library interests throughout the country" GRACE D. ROSE, *chairman committee*.

**Illinois.** The committee appointed by the Illinois Association have considered the matter very carefully by correspondence, and submitted a report based on the questions submitted by this committee as follows:

1. Yes, but it would not immediately strengthen the A. L. A., and might, therefore, be unwise at the present time.

2. Yes. Such a delegate would not only do this, but would also keep the A. L. A. more closely in sympathy with library work in his state. The mutual benefits probably would be more definite in the case of strong associations and associations of states near the place of holding the conference, for the delegates from these associations are likely to be appointed beforehand and prepared for the conference; weaker associations and associations from states distant from the place of holding the conference are likely to accredit at the last minute some one of their few members who go to the conference, and such delegates are not so likely to bring good to either the state associations or the A. L. A. We assume that the travelling expenses of delegates would not be paid by the A. L. A. and probably not by the state association.

3. The delegate should be asked to make a report to the conference on the year's progress in library work in his state. He might well be accorded a seat and voice (but no vote) in the meetings of the A. L. A. Council. The list of delegates would, of course, be published in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* (Handbook and Conference proceedings).

4. Yes, probably annual dues to be paid by the state association; these dues might be uniform for all associations, and amount to, say, \$25, or the amount might be based on the number of paid-up members of the state association, say 20 c. per member. The latter plan is more likely to lead to general affiliation than the former.

5. We should like to see a round table meeting of certain officers, for example president, secretary and treasurer, or other accredited delegates of state library associations, held at A. L. A. conferences to discuss problems connected with the work of the state associations. For example, such a round table meeting might result in arranging such dates for certain state association meetings as to make it more convenient and less expensive to secure an A. L. A. representative or other speaker to make the rounds of these several state meetings than is the case where each association picks the date of its own meeting without consultation. Preliminary arrangements for joint meetings of two or more state associations might occasionally be made more conveniently at such a round table meeting than now. P. L. WINESOR, *chairman committee*.

**Indiana.** The Indiana Library Association, through its special committee, adopted the following:

Question 1.—Answer: No.

Question 2.—Answer: Perhaps.

Question 3.—Answer: Allow the state association to elect a member of the Council.

Question 4.—Answer: No.

Question 5.—Answer: Perhaps a round table discussion by active presidents and delegates about state association work.

The committee also adds the following: If any other lines of action are taken looking toward helpful cooperation, the Indiana Library Association pledges its interest and support. AMALIA AICHER, *chairman committee*.

**North Dakota.** At the meeting of the North Dakota Library Association, held in Fargo Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, the Committee on resolu-

tions gave its report and submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by the Association:

"We, the committee on resolutions having under consideration the plan suggested by the A. L. A. to bring about closer relations between the A. L. A. and state library associations, beg leave to submit the following:

"We approve of any plan which will bring about greater cooperation between the library interests of the country. We commend especially the appointment of a representative from state associations to the A. L. A., who shall be admitted to the meetings of the Council." ALICE M. PADDOCK, *chairman committee*.

**Kansas.** The Kansas Library Association, at its annual meeting at Abilene, included the following in the report of the Resolutions committee:

"Resolved, That the Kansas Library Association wishes to assure the American Library Association of its earnest cooperation, and that it hopes to send a delegate to the annual meetings of said Association whenever possible."

While conclusions cannot be safely drawn from so small a number of associations as compared with the total number, these responses nevertheless indicate the sentiment of representative library associations of the middle west, and as such afford suggestions looking toward a basis for tentative recommendations.

Some facts are evident:

1. Practically all are agreed that an official representative from the state association appointed as a state delegate to the A. L. A. annual conference would identify the state association more closely with the national body, and would naturally lead to a report being made by that representative at the next meeting of the state library association regarding the A. L. A.

2. The A. L. A. on its part could in some way give recognition to this state delegate at the annual conference, and it is suggested that this be done by permitting such delegate to attend the A. L. A. Council meetings. Furthermore, a round table provided on the A. L. A. program seems very desirable where reports could be received from the various states, questions relating to the conduct of state and district meetings and library institutes could be discussed, circuits of state association meetings planned to avoid conflict of dates and arrangements made for an A. L. A. speaker. Such round table, if provided for in the A. L. A. program next year, would also afford opportunity for the discussion of the question now under consideration by this committee, as to the desirability of official connection, or federation and the methods therefor.

As to question 4, regarding financial obligations, your committee would state that no plan has yet taken form in the minds of those who are considering this matter sufficiently definite to be presented. Formal connection of the state association with the A. L. A. would certainly necessitate an annual fee. If

the privileges of an A. L. A. speaker at A. L. A. expense should be a part of the plan, the fee should be large enough to justify this expense.

If a flexible amount consisting of a per capita fee from the state associations is recommended, the larger and stronger associations would with justice contribute much more to the A. L. A. funds, while receiving no greater benefits. If a fixed annual fee of \$10, \$20, or \$25 be named, regardless of the size of the state association, it would hardly seem equitable. In either case the affiliated or federated state association would be entitled to a speaker sent by the A. L. A., either its president or a librarian of national reputation, who would come for an address without any further cost to the state association. It would seem that such speaker might also be available for state associations not federated or affiliated, but at the expense of the state association.

The committee desires a full discussion by the Council, in order that it may profit by the suggestions in case definite recommendations from the committee are desired by the Council.

The following points are suggested for discussion:

1. Does the *Council* consider that formal connection of the state and national associations is desirable? If not, the investigations of the committee need go no further.

2. If some formal affiliation or federation is considered desirable, does the Council favor providing a round table of the officers or representatives of state library associations at the next meeting of the A. L. A.?

3. Does Council favor the recognition of representatives of the state associations by a seat in the Council, and if so, simply as a courtesy or with a vote? If by a vote, what changes in the constitution will be necessary?

4. Would Council favor a sufficiently large fee from the state associations to provide for the A. L. A. speakers' expenses in attendance at state meetings?

Alice S. Tyler, *Chairman*.

S. H. Ranck.

F. P. Hill.

*Committee on Relations of the A. L. A. to State Library Associations.*

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive board of the American Library Association met in Chicago Jan. 5, with James I. Wyer, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, Dr. Herbert Putnam, C. W. Andrews and Purd B. Wright present.

The Board appointed a special committee to confer with publishers of newspapers as to the deterioration of newspaper paper. The committee as named is composed of Frank P. Hill, chairman, Cedric Chivers and H. G. Wadlin.

Consideration was then given to the question of membership in the Executive board,

by which a person may serve both as an elected member and also as an *ex-officio* member. The Board decided that no official action seemed necessary, as the remedy seemed available when such dual membership occurred.

A Committee on nominations for 1911 was appointed, to be composed of A. E. Bostwick, chairman, W. H. Brett, W. L. Brown, Mary F. Isom and Mary E. Hazeltine.

The date for the 1911 A. L. A. conference was considered, and it was decided to adhere to May 18 as the opening date, unless the transportation rates in May and June show a difference of \$25 as a minimum. Should this difference of rates be made the secretary and the local California committee for the 1911 conference are instructed to select a date for the conference between June 18 and June 25.

Carl B. Roden then submitted his report as treasurer as follows.

#### *Report of the Treasurer, Jan.-Dec., 1910*

1910	RECEIPTS
Jan. 9.	Purd B. Wright, retiring treasurer.....
	\$3,499.56
May 1.	Chalmers Hadley, headquarters collections.....
	2,142.28
May 2.	Chalmers Hadley, headquarters collections.....
	1,203.15
June 2.	Chalmers Hadley, headquarters collections.....
	388.75
June 13.	A. L. A. Publishing Board, instalment on headquarters ex.....
	625.00
June 28.	Chalmers Hadley, headquarters collections.....
	389.25
July 19.	Chalmers Hadley, refund, conference deposit.....
	400.00
Sept. 2.	Chalmers Hadley, headquarters collections.....
	593.25
Dec. 29.	Chalmers Hadley, headquarters collections.....
	171.80
Dec. 31.	A. L. A. Publishing Board, balance on headquarters expense.....
	875.00
	Interest on bank balane, Jan.-Dec. 46.50
	<b>\$10,334.54</b>

EXPENDITURES
Checks No. 1-14 (Vouchers 119-266, incl.).....
7,908.57
Distributed as follows:
Bulletin.....
\$1,920.25
Conference.....
867.95
Committees.....
135.38
Headquarters:
Secretary's salary.....
2,000.00
Other salaries.....
1,800.00
Miscellaneous.....
542.91
Contingencies.....
368.32
Travel.....
123.76
Trustees Endowment fund (life members).....
150.00
7,908.57
Balance Union Trust Co.....
\$2,425.97

CREDITS
Chalmers Hadley, balance National Bank of Republic.....
250.00
Cash on hand.....
19.23
Trustees Endowment fund (interest)....
448.41
Bills receivable:
League of Library Commissions.....
\$9.68
Nat'l Assoc. State Lib'ns.....
65.34
75.02
Bills payable: Nov. Bulletin.....
26.07
48.95
Total balance.....
\$3,192.56
Respectfully submitted,
C. B. Roden, <i>Treasurer</i> .
CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1911.

On behalf of the Finance committee Clement W. Andrews submitted the following report:

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The Finance committee, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, have considered the probable income of the Association for 1911 and submit the following estimate, showing also the estimate for 1910 and the actual result for 1910:

	Esti- mated. 1910	Actual. 1910	Esti- mated. 1911
Dues.....	\$4,720	\$4,918	\$5,000
Income, Endowment Fund..	350	448	350
Income, Carnegie Fund.....	.....	.....	4,450
Sales of publications, A. L. A.	150	50	.....
Sales of publication, Pub. Bd.	.....	.....	7,000
Miscellaneous.....	80	43	50
From Publishing Board.....	1,500	1,500	.....
	\$6,800	\$6,939	\$16,850

The committee are prepared to approve appropriations to the amount of \$16,850, and also the appropriation to the use of the Publishing board of any excess of sales over the amount estimated.

The question of the disposal of the balances of appropriations should be settled at this time. The committee are of the opinion that these balances should be debited with expenses properly chargeable against them and the remainders added to the surplus. As to the disposal of the surplus, the recommendations of the Executive board should be submitted to the Finance committee in the form of supplementary budgets.

The chairman has been designated by the committee to audit the accounts of the secretary and treasurer, and has performed this duty. He finds that the receipts as stated by the treasurer agree with the transfer checks from the secretary and with the cash accounts of the latter. The expenditures as stated are all accounted for by properly transferred vouchers, and the bank balances and petty cash as stated agree with the bank books and petty cash balances.

The accounts of the secretary have been examined and found correct as cash accounts. They do not show bills collectable and payable, and it is a question whether or not they should do so. It is the chairman's opinion that in future the receipts both of the Association and Publishing board should be summarized and reported monthly, and that those of the Publishing board at least should be transferred to the treasurer monthly.

The committee has designated Mr. E. H. Anderson to audit the accounts of the trustees, and are informed that the trustees will be ready to submit these accounts later in the current month. The results of this audit and the final approval of the budget as adopted will be made a part of the formal report of the Finance committee to the Association at its annual meeting. Respectfully,

(Signed) C. W. ANDREWS, Chairman.

Chalmers Hadley then presented his resignation as secretary of the A. L. A., and the Board voted that of necessity the resignation be accepted.

By unanimous vote George B. Utley was appointed to succeed Mr. Hadley as secretary of the A. L. A. at a salary of \$2100 for the year 1911.

The following communication was read from A. S. Root, chairman of the Committee on library training:

"I have been delayed in answering your inquiry about expenditures being necessary by the Committee on library training, as I desired first of all to consult the members of the committee. The wish of the members of the committee seems to be that we renew

our request for an appropriation of \$500 for the purpose of inspecting library schools. Inasmuch as no move has been made in the matter because of the uncertainty whether any appropriation would be made, it is probable that not over \$250 could be expended during the next fiscal year; and if the Council could see their way clear to make this appropriation with the expectation that a similar amount would be appropriated for the following year, it would probably meet the wishes of the committee.

"I do not see how any very intelligent modification of our present library school methods is possible until such an inspection as is desired by the committee has been made. I do not need to argue the matter, because it has been before the Executive board twice — once with the favorable recommendation of the A. L. A. Council in addition to the recommendation of the committee."

The secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Root of the Executive board's regret that it could not comply this year with the committee's request for the proposed appropriation of \$250 for the first year's expenses for the examination of library schools.

The Board designated James L. Gillis to succeed Asa Don Dickinson, who had resigned from the Committee on work with the blind, and George B. Utley was appointed to succeed Chalmers Hadley, who resigned from the Program committee.

#### PUBLISHING BOARD

The mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Publishing board was held in Chicago, Jan. 3, those present being Henry E. Legler, A. E. Bostwick, Mrs. H. E. Elmendorf, C. W. Andrews, and Treasurer C. B. Roden.

Mr. Legler submitted the annual report and budget for 1911, which were adopted as follows:

1910	Report and budget	
Dec. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,865.10	
Dec. 20. Deposited P. B.....	1,109.78	\$2,974.88
Dec. Vouchers (incl.)		
Stanley 250—Rent. \$150		2,188.23
Balance in bank...		786.65
In. P. B. cash box.	200.00	
Trustees.....	1,800.00	
Periodical cards...	550.00	2,550.00
Est. Revenue 1911:		3,336.65
Endowment fund... 4500		
Sales..... 7500		12,000.00
		15,336.65
Fixed expenses:		
A. L. A. Booklist.		
Printing....	1800	
Salaries.....	2400	
Rent.....	300	
Incidentals....	300	
		4800
Periodical cards.		
Printing....	1200	
Salary.....	720	
		1920

## Subject headings.

Salary.....	1200
Printing.....	2000

3200

## Publications, etc.

Hints.....	86
Kroeger Suppl.....	100
Italian list.....	75
Polish list.....	100
Advertising.....	250
Addressograph.....	25
Express & postage.....	400
Travel.....	350
Office sundries.....	500
A. L. A. Headquarters.....	2000
Manual.....	600
Dana.....	200

4686

14,606.00

## Treasurer's report

M. Roden submitted his report as treasurer for 1910 as follows:

1910	RECEIPTS
Jan. 9. Purd B. Wright, retiring treasurer.	\$1,801.33
Feb. 25. Trustees Carnegie fund.....	2,245.23
May 1. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	567.68
May 2. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	2,070.23
June 1. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	615.32
June 28. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	328.43
Sept. 2. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collection.....	957.04
Nov. 2. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	580.67
Nov. 7. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	239.17
Nov. 7. Trustees Carnegie fund.....	2,000.00
Dec. 29. Chalmers Hadley, Headquarters collections.....	1,510.79
Dec. 31. Interest on bank balance, Jan-Dec.....	21.16
	\$12,937.05

## EXPENDITURES

Checks No. 1-13. (Vouchers 84-320 Incl.)..	\$12,074.21
Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	862.84
Credits. Chalmers Hadley, balance:	
National Bank of Republic.....	250.00
Carnegie fund, interest.....	1,772.21
Headquarters, cash box.....	163.25
	3,048.30

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CARL B. RODEN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1911.

The treasurer's report was adopted and placed on file.

Owing to the fact that press proofs of the *A. L. A. Booklist* can no longer be sent under the second-class postal rate, the Board voted to discontinue the printing of the *Booklist* press proofs, and to send two copies of the *Booklist* to all unexpired subscriptions for the press proofs.

After discussing the work of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, it was voted to make the subscription prices as follows:

For bulk subscriptions:	
Annual subscription.....	40c
For addressing and mailing.....	1c
For original plates (addressograph).....	3c
For changes in plates.....	5c
For individual copies:	
One copy to one address.....	\$ 1.00
For additional copies up to 10 copies, each.....	.50
For 10 copies or more, each.....	.40

The Board voted to have prepared an annual supplement to the Subject index to the *Booklist*.

Miss Elva L. Bascom reported on the Supplement to the *A. L. A.* 1904 catalog, and stated that the list of out-of-print books in the 1904 catalog was prepared, and that the list of new editions of books in the 1904 catalog was nearly completed. The Board agreed to include 1910 publications in the Supplement to the *A. L. A.* catalog, 1904, and also agreed to include 3000 titles in the Supplement.

The proposed removal of the *Booklist* office from Madison, Wis., to the Executive office in Chicago was considered, and action on the proposed removal was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf reported on the revised list of Subject headings, and said that while good progress was being made, that owing to the amount of work necessary for the revision that the work of revising the Subject headings could not be completed before the end of the current year.

The Publishing board voted to increase its appropriation toward the expenses of the *A. L. A.* Executive office in Chicago from \$1500 to \$2000 a year.

The question of indexing library reports had been suggested by the Board during last year, and A. E. Bostwick submitted data on library reports which had been prepared by Miss Moody, of the St. Louis Public Library. Mr. Bostwick submitted the following:

	No. of libraries.	No. of reports
Public libraries.....	72	2000
Library commissions.....	34	(about) 200
State libraries.....	15	300
University libraries.....	5	40
Foreign libraries (Canada and England)....	5	200
	131	2740

Mr. Bostwick said Miss Moody estimated that early reports would average one card and late reports two or three cards. Among some suggested topics to be considered in the index were: lectures, children, school reference collections, occupations of card holders, instruction in use of library, staff, pensions, contracts, size of rooms, periodicals, selection of books, training class, records, Sunday opening, hours of staff, open shelves, etc.

It was voted that the chairman and Mr. Bostwick be appointed as a committee with power to arrange for an index to library reports at an expense not to exceed \$300.

The secretary submitted a statement as to the expense of reprinting the Index to general literature, and in view of the few requests for this index advised against its reprinting.

The Board appointed George B. Utley to succeed Chalmers Hadley, who had resigned as secretary.

## State Library Commissions

### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The middle-west section of the League of Library Commissions held their annual mid-winter meeting on Jan. 3 and 4 in Chicago, at the Congress Hotel. There were 18 active commission workers present, six members of library commission boards, besides a number of librarians who were in Chicago for the various library meetings of the week. There were 11 commissions represented: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In addition there were representatives from California and New York who were interested in library extension, although not directly engaged in commission work.

The first session opened on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, with Miss Clara Baldwin, the president of the League, in the chair. The general topic for discussion was "Rural extension from local centers." Mr. Carl Milam, of Indiana, opened the discussion. His chief point was that country people should get real service from libraries, that they should have as nearly as possible the same library facilities which people in cities now have, and that they can have such service only by making adequate financial returns. This matter of financial support was discussed at some length. Miss Charlotte Templeton, of Nebraska, brought up the subject of a library post, which is of particular interest to commission workers. In these days of state and county circulating libraries, with rural mail carriers going forth from every town and village, library facilities might be brought to the very doors of the most isolated, if the book post rates were not so high as to be almost prohibitive. Resolutions were passed asking the Executive board of the League to appoint a committee to consider a satisfactory library post bill, and to plan methods for obtaining a favorable consideration of it by Congress. This committee is to report at the annual meeting of the League next summer.

On Wednesday morning a number of committees of the League reported. Mr. Milam told of the efforts which have been made to obtain second-class mail rates on commission bulletins. Miss Bascom, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, reported the action of the publishing board in raising the price of the *Booklist* to commissions. The *Booklist* has been so enlarged in scope since the beginning of its publication that the original price is now insufficient to pay for the printing. Miss Hazeltine suggested that the editor include in the *Booklist* titles of monographs on timely subjects. Since the labor of getting together such material would add considerably to the already heavy burdens of the editor, it was further proposed that the League might assist

in this work through its publications committee.

Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, then reported the work of the publications committee. He announced that arrangements have been made by which the A. L. A. Publishing Board will hereafter handle all of the League publications at A. L. A. headquarters. Since the last meeting of the League Miss Hassler's "Graded list of books for reading aloud" has been reprinted as a League publication; the "Suggestive list of children's books" prepared by the Wisconsin Commission has been issued, and the "Handbook" of the League is ready for distribution. Mr. Dudgeon spoke of the need of preparing suitable outlines for study clubs.

Mr. Dudgeon reported as chairman of the committee on revision of the constitution, the changes recommended to provide for sectional meetings. This matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the League.

Mr. Dudgeon introduced a resolution asking the Executive board of the League to encourage sectional meetings in parts of the United States where they have never been held. He further moved that the middle-western section recommend to the Executive board the payment of the expenses of the president in attending sectional meetings.

Wednesday afternoon was given up to the discussion of the ways in which commissions may coöperate with the State Library Association in holding institutes, round table meetings, and district meetings.

### VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The eighth biennial report of the Vermont Board of Library Commissioners for term ending June 30, 1910, was issued during the later part of the year 1910 (94 p. illus. D. St. Johnsbury, 1910). It contains the general report of the commission's work. In this report is noted the amendment to the library law made by the previous General Assembly, through which the Board of Commissioners was authorized to assist those libraries in the smaller towns that render useful assistance to the country schools and districts remote from the library. For this purpose an annual appropriation of \$1000 was placed at the disposal of the board. By this appropriation the board was able to assist 38 towns with gifts of carefully selected collections of books costing from \$20 to \$35 each. Of these 38 towns, 21 have done substantial work in the small country schools, and several have maintained branch or travelling libraries in their remote sections.

During the year there were 63 applications for annual aid: of these 22 were from towns which did not apply the first year. Owing to the limited appropriation the board was able to grant assistance to only 45 of this number. Libraries were established by aid of the state

in eight towns. Two towns established libraries without the aid of the state. There are 246 towns and cities in Vermont. All but 67 have libraries, and 17 of these have travelling library stations. All but 19 of the established libraries are free. The reason these are not free is generally the condition of some gift or the sentiment connected with some time-honored tradition. Increase in appropriations is urged.

The report of the Superintendent of the Travelling Library Department, a list of travelling library stations, sample lists, catalogs, and directions for making application for state aid, with library notes complete the report.

## Library Clubs

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

Following the custom of years, the January meeting of the Chicago Library Club was the annual reception, which for several years has been given in honor of the library workers, gathered in the city the first week in the new year, for the meetings connected with the A. L. A. and affiliated associations. Since "library week" has become an established event, these receptions are especially delightful, and this opportunity for social meeting is thoroughly appreciated.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, the club again enjoyed the hospitality of the Art Institute Board, so cordially extended last year, who placed at its disposal the Field Memorial, Stickney, and Munger galleries, with their rich collections of paintings.

The president, Mr. Carlton, assisted by Mr. J. I. Wyer, president of the A. L. A.; Mrs. Elmendorf, vice-president; Director and Mrs. W. M. R. French, of the Art Institute; Miss Ahern, Mr. Legler, and others received the guests, who at will enjoyed conversation, pictures, music or dancing, and later the tour of the galleries conducted by Mr. French.

Mesdames Carlton, Hanson, Legler, and Roden presided at the refreshment table in the Stickney room.

About 250 guests and members braved the cold and storm of the evening to be present.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Secretary*.

### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The December meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on Dec. 8, 1910, at Pratt Institute Free Library and took the form of a joint meeting; the New York Library Club being its guest. A delightful and literary atmosphere was created by the exhibition of books suitable for Christmas gifts held in an adjoining room and which proved to be the center of attraction both before and after the regular program. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Stevens, and all business with the exception of the election

of new members being dispensed with for the evening, the two clubs listened with great interest to a short and informal speech by Mr. Anderson, and after that to the following papers: "The Christmas book exhibit in libraries," by Miss Plummer (publisher in L. J., Jan., 1911, p. 4); "Principles of selection," by Miss Hassler; and "Management of the exhibit," by Miss Cowing.

Refreshments were served in the exhibition room and an unusually pleasant and profitable meeting was brought to a close.

M. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the New York Library Club and the Long Island Library Club was held in the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, 1910, with the president of the New York Club, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, in the chair, a large number being present. Routine business was transacted and 10 new members elected.

The program of the evening was on "Our foreign population," with special leaning towards its relation to the library and the library's relation to it.

Mr. Charles R. Towson, senior secretary, Industrial department, International Committee, Y. M. C. A., spoke of the work of the Association in teaching English to foreigners. He said that at the present time there are 12 of its representatives at European ports whose duty it is to acquaint the immigrant with the possibilities of the Y. M. C. A. On his arrival here, other agents are waiting to aid him. Twelve thousand non-English speaking men are now studying English in its classes. In New York City alone 44 out of 100 volunteer college student workers are teaching English to foreigners regardless of sect. Eighty-five per cent. of the number are engineering students. Results: For the foreigner, he can understand the "boss," he gets better wages, his economic value is increased. For the men who teach, the establishment of sympathetic relations with a class of men whom they will later employ.

Nine of these classes are held in public library buildings. No fees are charged at the beginning. After the foreigner's confidence is gained, he often volunteers to bear the expense of the class, especially of the necessary materials for carrying it on. The method of teaching is one which Dr. Peter Roberts, himself an officer of the Y. M. C. A., has adapted from a French method. It consists in suiting or applying the English word or phrase to the object or action. For example, "I get up in the morning," "I wash my face," etc., the subjective value of the subject often being of some consequence. The best results are obtained by teachers of heart power and dramatic instinct and not neces-

sarily of pedagogical training. He emphasized the desire of the Y. M. C. A. to co-operate with the libraries in their work with foreigners.

Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, of Greenwich House, was the next speaker. She said the subject of emigration was the social problem in another guise. On the extreme East Side, where there are many socialists, there is much reading, for the social problem is one that requires study. Where there are Scandinavian, German and Jewish emigrants the library is always well patronized. It is more difficult to get results with Italians. They are more inclined to the arts. Mrs. Simkhovitch suggested story-telling to adults as well as to children and said she would like to see our best English and American literature dramatized and suggested that after such presentations books be at hand for circulation. She favored the translation of our English classics into the language of the foreigner. She referred to the question of the use of the assembly halls in library buildings and felt that the library policy should be more liberal; that the halls should be used for concerts, little plays, even for dancing, and mentioned the field houses in the Chicago Park System, used for recreation, as places where people found expression.

An animated discussion was brought out by the foregoing addresses, several of the following participants touching upon the use of the assembly rooms in library buildings.

It was noticed that those engaged in purely administrative work were inclined to think that the present bar of religious or political topics from such halls should be considered seriously before being removed while those engaged in the sociological part of the work felt the bar a handicap. Several favored the translation of English classics into foreign tongues.

Miss Rose spoke of the work of the Chatham Square Branch of the N. Y. P. L., of its co-operation with the neighborhood schools, missions and churches. She said the Italian people were difficult to reach because not a reading public. The only way to get at them was through the small churches where she had always found the priests very willing to co-operate. In work with the Jews, long hours and lack of suitable clothing were obstacles to be met. The older members of the family were suspicious and timid, but were often reached by giving the children application blanks to take home. Work with the Chinese had been started. Some difficulties had been encountered, as books must be ordered from catalogs and purchased abroad; New York dealers are not familiar with this branch of the book trade; the cataloging and binding are difficult. She had found the Chinese eager to help, however, and circulars in Chinese telling about the library have been distributed in the Chinese section.

Mrs. Maltby, of the Tompkins Square Branch of the N. Y. P. L., spoke of the English class for Hungarians conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at her branch. She advocated the assignment of a library assistant of the nationality of the foreign element of the locality to work with it.

Miss Burns, of the Hudson Park Branch of the N. Y. P. L., said that the Italian is retiring and dreamy, and loves literature and poetry and she feels that perhaps the æsthetic hope of the country lies with him. She spoke of the foreigner's desire for books on laws and civics and recommended as a book, simple, popular, and most likely to appeal "Guide for the emigrant," issued by the Connecticut Daughters of the Revolution. [Guida degli Stati Uniti per l'immigrante italiano, by J. Foster Carr. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910. 15 c.]

Mr. Adams and Mr. Wellman touched upon assembly room topics.

Mr. Iles gave high praise to a book recently issued by the Sage Foundation, "Wider use of the school plant," by Clarence Arthur Perry.

Mr. Stevens, president of the Long Island Library Club, told of a movement by an organization of educated Italians in Brooklyn for work among their own people.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1911, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of The Free Library of Philadelphia.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. After announcing the election of five new members, and extending an invitation to members and friends to attend the 15th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., Mr. Hedley presented the speaker of the evening, ex-Governor Pennypacker, who gave an interesting talk on "Early Pennsylvania printers and their books," having a number of the early editions on exhibition, one of which was the Aiken Bible published by Robert Aiken, being the first Bible printed in America and printed in Philadelphia; also several books by Francis Daniel Pastorius, among others the "Commonplace book." The earliest printers in Philadelphia were William Bradford and his son Andrew, though of course we all know that Benjamin Franklin was the real printer of Philadelphia. The Dunkards in Ephrata printed in 1745 the "Ephrata martyr book," a copy of which was examined with interest. At the close of the address a cordial vote of thanks was extended to Governor Pennypacker by the Club, after which the meeting adjourned, followed by a reception in the Art Galleries.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.



## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

#### NOTES OF GRADUATES

Three graduates of the School have recently received appointments in the New York Public Library, as follows:

Miss Cara Hutchins, '09, Chatham Square Branch.

Miss Lieze Holmes, '09, Hudson Park Branch.

Miss Louie Smith, '10, Seward Park Branch.

Miss Ethel Daniel, '09, has been engaged as a substitute in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, for three months, to fill the place of Miss Bradley, '06, who has obtained a brief leave of absence.

Miss Margaret Bryan, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Troy, Alabama.

Miss Minnie Murrill, '10, has been appointed indexer in the office of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, Atlanta, to fill the place recently held by Miss Louie Smith, who has received an appointment in New York City.

Miss Pauline Benson, '08, has been appointed librarian of the Library in Langley, S. C. JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director*.

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The students returned from the Christmas vacation Jan. 4.

Phyllis Evers Murray, Manchester, Ohio, Glendale College, 1907, entered the junior class at the beginning of the winter term.

Ruth Tillotson Miller, Scottsville, N. Y., University of Chicago, Ph.B. 1908, and Louise Singley, Baltimore, Md., Wells College, 1903-1904, who have been on the staff of the library, have resigned their positions and re-entered the junior class.

Kate Keith, Pittsburgh, Pa., Smith College A.B. 1910, and a member of the junior class, has been appointed children's librarian at the Central Library.

Miss Power, of the faculty of the Training School, attended the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Educational Association at Harrisburg Jan. 3-6, and presented a paper on "Story telling and the selection of stories" at a meeting of the Child Study Section.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The semester examinations were held during the last week in January, the second term beginning February 1.

Cataloging, reference and bibliography, book selection and the history of libraries are year courses, but during the first term classification, loan systems, and most of the

short courses on the various processes in the physical treatment of the book were taken up. The class also visited the University of Pennsylvania and Mercantile Libraries, and was the guest of the Pennsylvania Library Club at the Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, enjoying especially Governor Pennypacker's talk on "The early printers of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Austin Baxter Keep gave an illustrated lecture on "American Colonial libraries" on Jan. 31, which was an auspicious beginning of the work on the American library movement, to which the second term's work in the history of libraries is to be entirely devoted.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, of Brooklyn, gave a course of five lectures on "Children's reading and problems of the children's room" on Feb. 1-3. Practical work and reading will accompany this course.

The course on binding, given by Miss Hopkins, will be enriched this year by two lectures, one by Mr. A. L. Bailey of Wilmington, the other by Mr. C. W. O'Connor of the American Library Bindery.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Irene Winans, '03, has resigned her position at the University of Pennsylvania Library, to accept the librarianship of the East High School, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mellie Smith, '09, has been promoted to the position of head cataloger at the State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Miss Margaret Meagher, '09, has accepted a position with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Miss Olla Ayres, '10, is doing work in Washington, under Mr. C. Hart Merriam.

Miss Katharine Rogers, '10, on Jan. 1 began work as a cataloger in the State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

On Saturday, Jan. 14, Mr. Seumas McManus gave a most delightful evening of "Irish fairy and folk tales" under the auspices of the Drexel Library School Alumni, for the benefit of the Alice B. Kroeger Memorial Lectureship Fund, which is steadily growing towards the limit set as the goal. JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The lecture course of the winter term began Jan. 3 with a lecture by Miss Caroline Burnite on "The furniture and fittings of the children's room," a repetition of the valuable talk given to the class of 1910.

On the 10th, Mr. W. D. Johnston of Columbia University spoke to the students on "The trained librarian in the educational institution;" and on the 17th, Miss Caroline Hewins, on the eve of her departure for Europe, gave a delightful talk, contrasting the lives of American children of a generation ago with children's lives of to-day,



and showing how from the changed conditions there had developed a need for children's libraries and librarians.

Several of the students attended a joint meeting of the New York and Long Island Library Clubs held in New York, the evening of Jan. 17, the subject of the evening being 'Our foreign population.'

The usual parties have been made up for visiting Pratt Institute and seeing the evening classes at work, always an inspiring experience.

Assignments for story-telling at various places, such as the United Neighborhood House, Maxwell House, the Bliss Kindergarten (where a club of girls of 12 to 14 years forms the audience), and probably the Settlement of the Hebrew Educational Society. Eight students have volunteered for this, giving every other Thursday and alternating in couples in story-telling and in looking after the conditions of the room and of the audience.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Jane Gardner has been appointed head of the art reference department of the New Bedford Public Library.

Miss Nathalie Maurice has been chosen as librarian of the Madison Square Church House, New York.

Miss Leora Cross has recently been appointed librarian of the West High School Library, Cleveland.

Miss Mary Dawson has recently joined the library staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York.

Miss Margaret Fullerton has been engaged for temporary work by the Ohio State Library, Columbus.

Miss Ruth Townsend has been appointed organizer and librarian of the new library at Harrison, N. J.

#### Reviews

DANA, John C. Booklists and other publications. (Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, pt. II.) Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt., 1910. 31 p. D.

This booklet, which appears as Part 2 of the Modern American Library Economy series, is in reality an account of the practice of the Newark Free Public Library in the matter of library publications. It is in the characteristic style of all contributions to the literature of library economy coming from that source, and besides a description of the book lists issued, contains many interesting comments on the administration of a library and its place in the community.

The book lists are in the nature of selective lists of the "best books" on special subjects, and take the place of the regular month-

ly lists of additions which were formerly issued. It has been learned by experience that while the lists of additions were but little used, these brief lists of the library's resources on special subjects meet a growing demand, and have certain advantages for both the public and the library staff. A few of the lists, such as a Thousand of the best novels, Books for boys and girls, Best story books for children, School-room libraries, Trees and birds, etc., are published in the form of pamphlets of 16 or more pages, but most of the lists contain only about 12 titles, and are usually printed or mimeographed on slips or folders 2 x 5 in size. Full explanations of the principles governing the selection of subjects, the compilation of the lists, and the practical details of their printing and distribution are given, and promise to be exceedingly suggestive to librarians who are experimenting in the best methods of acquainting their public with the resources of the library.

It is shown, also, what the live library with time and funds at its disposal can do in the way of issuing other publications besides lists of books. Some of those undertaken were pamphlets containing classified references, giving specific pages in the books named, to subjects included in the course of study in the schools, a short history of Newark for use in the schools, extracts from city ordinances, clean city league tracts, reprints of entire poems, reprints from the newspapers, and reprints from periodicals of articles written by the librarian. Not all of these lines of activity will be found feasible for the average library, but in general it may be said that they are in keeping with a growing consciousness that the library is the servant of the people, and they deserve the serious consideration of every librarian. C. W. F.

DIE DEUTSCHEN VOLKSBIBLIOTHEKEN und Lesehallen in Städten über 10,000 Einwohner von Bennata Otten. Mit einer Einleitung von Dr. G. Fritz. 2. Ergänzungsheft der Blätter für Volksbibliotheken. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz. viii+104 p. 8°.

This list of popular libraries and reading rooms in German cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, by the director of the Lübeck Library, is arranged alphabetically by cities and gives summary information regarding population, number of volumes, number of readers, circulation, finances. It is the first statistical review of its kind and forms a useful reference book. At the same time, says Dr. Fritz, it shows what still remains to be done to extract full possibilities from the library as "ally, with equal rank," of the school in the work of popular education. F. W.

ISLINGTON. METROPOLITAN BOROUGH. PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Select catalog and guide. A classified list of the best books in all sub-

jects in the Central, North and West libraries. London, printed for the Public Libraries Committee, 1910. 827 p.

This work is an interesting example of the printed catalog intended primarily for the user of the library who desires to have a handy compilation for home use. It is, consequently, not a complete record of all books in the libraries, but merely a selected list of the "principal books on all subjects stocked in the Central, West and North branches at March, 1910." As explanation of the fact that a selected rather than a complete catalog has been printed the preface states that "readers have access to books as they stand on the shelves, and it has been found in other libraries established on this system that complete printed catalogs are too costly, become very soon out of date, and only sell to a limited extent." Following the preface there is a chapter, Guide to the libraries, which gives considerable information about the organization of these libraries, including descriptions of the reference and lending departments, reading rooms, children's rooms, lecture halls, a table of the scale of charges for the use of the lecture halls for non-library purposes, register of translators, summary of the classification used in the libraries, etc. Of special interest is the "Register of Translators," described as follows:

"In response to the wishes of a number of readers the chief librarian has established a register of translators who are willing, by arrangement, to assist persons desiring translations from foreign languages. The Central library staff keep a list of persons who have expressed a desire to have their names placed on this register, and when any one asks for a list of translators in any language the register is produced, and the enquirer notes such names as appear most suitable and makes his own arrangement with the translator chosen. In return for the registration the translators agree to assist the library staff with any special translating free of charge."

The catalog is a classified subject list, with an alphabetical subject index to the classification. There is no separate author list and no author index, except a brief list, by surnames only, of the foreign authors whose works are included in the catalog. The classification used is the subject classification published in 1906. As this classification is fairly close, the list of books under the various sub-heads will have some use in American libraries as short subject bibliographies, particularly in those subjects in which an English library naturally specializes, such as history and description of the various British colonies, London, etc. The list under this latter head is especially interesting because of its close classification by the different sections of the great city, as Islington, Holborn, Shoreditch, etc. As is natural in this type of

book list, the catalog entries are brief, giving only author, short title, date, illustrations, and number of volumes if more than one. The book is convenient in shape and size, well arranged and clearly printed, in many respects a model of this type of public library printed catalog. I. G. MUDGE.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, January, contains "The rural community and the library," by Dr. Stanley Coulter, dean of the School of Science, Purdue University, Indiana. This article, which gives a wide survey of the conditions and needs of the rural community, will be concluded in the February number. "The farmer, his book and his heart," by Frances Hobart, a paper read before the Agricultural libraries' round-table at Mackinac, and "Some recent poets of note," by Arthur Davison Ficke, complete the number.

*Librarian*, The, October, 1910, contains a brief account of the library congresses at Brussels and Exeter, and an article by A. H. Millar on "Dual control of libraries and museums," in which methods of joint-administration of library, museums and art galleries are considered. A brief list of "best books" and of "forthcoming books" and the departments complete the number. The November number contains "Birth of the various booktrade catalogs," by T. W. Huck, and a continuation of the account of the Exeter congress. A brief article on the provincial library of Luton and departments complete the number.

*Library Assistant*, January, contains "Report on the library conference in Brussels, August, 1910," by H. V. Hopwood; "The Information bureau: an undeveloped possibility," by F. J. Patrick. In the last mentioned article it is stated that the primary object of an information bureau would be "the organization of research work. The bureau would be provided with a card cabinet, sheaf, or any other form of record in which insertions could be made at any point, and in this would be permanently preserved in an easily accessible manner the results of all searches made. With such a record no search would need to be made twice, and in time a valuable store of information would accumulate which should prove of great service in answering the more difficult inquiries made by readers and save a considerable amount of time and trouble for both staff and public.

"Thus, the primary object of the bureau is only a fraction of the work which it might accomplish, however, for, in addition to unearthing information required, the assistant in charge could record information likely to be asked for . . . Miscellaneous collections

of reproductions of pictures, out-of-the-way crests and coats-of-arms, portraits, maps, views and other forms of illustrations, all of which would often be of use if one only knew exactly where to find them, could be made accessible by means of the information bureau."

The idea of the information bureau is already familiar in this country, and the subject received careful and broad consideration in an article by William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University (L. J., November, 1908), in which the scheme is carefully worked out and proposes to cover a more extensive field than the article noted in the *Library Assistant*.

*Library Association Record*, November, contains "Book production and the loose-leaf principle," by L. Stanley Jast; also the proceedings of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Library Association at Exeter.

*Library World*, December, 1910, contains an article, "On the signs and symbols in cataloging," by Walter J. Jackson, which is largely devoted to questions concerning accents in foreign manuscripts; "National bibliographies," by R. A. Peddie, pt. xxviii, "Argentine Republic," and an informing little article on "Story-telling" complete the number.

*Bulletin of Bibliography*, October, 1910, contains pt. 2 of a reading list on "Woman suffrage," by Josephine O'Flynn; "English drawing room annuals, a bibliography" (pt. 2), by F. W. Faxon; "Births and deaths in the periodical world," and also the Magazine subject-index, July-Sept., 1910, and the Dramatic index, July-Sept., 1910.

*Special Libraries*, December, 1910, completes the first year of this periodical's existence. It contains "The library of the department of Legislative references, Baltimore," by Mary S. Wallis, describing routine methods in a legislative library. It notes that "during the session of the legislature the bills are indexed as fast as they are sent up from the printers. At the last session 12 copies of each bill were received, one each for our permanent file, six for complete sets to exchange with other states, and the rest for general distribution. The proceedings as printed in the newspapers are clipped and preserved. When the list of bills as signed by the governor appears, it is indicated on the cards by the letter "P," meaning "passed." In case of amendments, notes are added on the cards referring to pages in the journal proceedings or perhaps to typewritten copies in the letter file. Ordinances are received from the city register soon after they are passed by the council and approved by the mayor, and are also indexed under specific subjects. Thus we have four card indexes, the regular dictionary catalog, legislative bills, ordinances, and the bills of the different

states received from the Law Reporting Company.

"Sources of municipal information," by Frederic Rex, assistant statistician, Municipal Library, Chicago, and notes on state legislation, public affairs, and bibliographies complete the number.

*Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari* for Nov. 30, 1910, contains an account of the school library at Palermo, and a continuation of the catalog of the Magistrates Library of the Province of Reggio Calabria.

*Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* in its issue for September-October, 1910, has number 3 of the series of articles on the relation between national libraries and the diffusion of culture, this paper being given up to foreign libraries. "National libraries," in the mind of the writer of these articles, certainly included more than libraries belonging to national governments; so far as American libraries are concerned, he seems to have made it synonymous with public libraries. It is an interesting consideration of European and American libraries, showing evidences of extensive research and with an unusual appreciation of the place the public library takes in public education. There is also a report of the Brussels conference, and a continuation of the cataloging rules for Spanish libraries. H. M. L.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, vol. 4, no. 4, December, 1910, is largely devoted to the Proceedings of the third annual meeting of Norwegian librarians at Hamar on Oct. 15 ult. Papers were read by J. Brock, Hamar, "On technical literature in Norwegian public libraries;" by A. Arnesen, Christiania, "On competing libraries;" by K. Fischer, recently appointed librarian of the Norwegian Storting, "On the duties of the librarian;" and by A. Kildal, Bergen, "On library inspection." The papers are reported in full, together with the accompanying discussion, and the meeting is stated to have been very successful. Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, the new associate director of the Chicago University library is in for a highly flattering sketch by Mr. Nyhuus. J. D.

*Folkebiblioteksbladet*, vol. 8, no. 4, October-December, 1910, leads with an article on Tolstoi by A. Jensen. Fr. Nilsson writes on the "Public libraries of Copenhagen," and there are reports from those of Stockholm, as well as from the Lecture bureau of the Society of Popular Education. The greater part of the number is devoted to instructive book reviews, special mention being due to that of G. H. von Koch's recent book on the social conditions of the United States, "Emigranternas land." J. D.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for December, 1910, contains an article in Italian by Antonio Spagnolo on abbreviations in Veronese minuscule mss., with comments in English by W. M. Lindsay.

*Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, for Nov. 28, 1910, suggests, as one means of keeping trashy literature from youth, the institution of reading hours for children, on the American plan, in the popular libraries.

— Dec. 5, 1910, reports that there has existed for some time, in Copenhagen, an insurance library, with reading room, with a considerable number of books illustrating the subject of insurance from various standpoints. Subscription: 1 crown per quarter. F. W.

*De Boekzaal (The Library)*, vol. 6, no. 11, November, 1910, contains a description of "Cutter's author marks," by the editor, which has been revised for use of libraries in the Netherlands by Miss M. Wierdsma, librarian of the Public Library and Reading Room in Utrecht.

Dr. Greve says: "Although these tables have been in use in America since about 1880 and are now used extensively, they remained almost unknown in Europe. In Norway they were first used in 1906 and in the Netherlands a few of the public libraries have given them a trial." The original tables, however, were made too largely of combinations of English letters to be of great advantage to Holland libraries. Miss Wierdsma devoted several years to the revision of these tables. Taking the Cutter tables as a model she worked out the Holland Author-tables to three figures, although for the present publications the two-figure tables are sufficient. Should the three-figure tables become necessary they also will be published.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Alabama. Libraries.* The Christmas issue of *The Montgomery Advertiser* contains an account of the library development of the state. Library progress has been rapid in Alabama during the last six years, since the state association was established in 1904. In 1907 the state was added to the list of commission states through the establishment of the Library Extension division of the Department of Archives and History. There are now 20 separate library buildings in Alabama and more than 10 specially trained library workers.

The Library Extension Division has conducted two summer courses in library training, and has carried on the work of distributing travelling libraries throughout the state, and also has developed work with the blind.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* A new branch of the library was opened at No. 306 East Utica Street on Jan. 2.

*Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L.* (Rpt.—year 1909.) Added 20, 135 (4773 by gift); total 251,281. Total use of lib., v. and periodicals 382,000 (decrease 1.8 per cent. over previous year). Total number visitors recorded dur-

ing year 134,579 (daily average 430, an increase of four per cent. over 1908).

Considerable improvement was made in the accommodations of the library. "The mezzanine platform between the fifth and sixth floors was completed and fitted up with book stacks which will hold some 100,000 volumes. Nearly all the stacks on the sixth floor were removed. A small part of the space thus acquired was used for an extension of the public catalog room adding 360 trays and four seats, and the remainder for the administrative work of the Library, including new offices for the librarian and the assistants in charge of the correspondence.

"The space between the reading room and the Senn room, about 400 sq. ft., which was formerly occupied by the librarian's offices, has been added to the main reading room and a new delivery desk has been installed in an alcove adjoining this space. These changes add 30 seats to the capacity of the reading room. In the Senn room the stacks have been removed, the working collection of recent and reference works placed on the wall shelves, and the current medical periodicals in new floor cases, which also accommodate some 20 readers. The new mezzanine floor will accommodate 20 readers admitted to the stacks, so that the whole library will now accommodate 275 readers at one time and has shelving for 300,000 volumes. There have been secured, also, a more convenient arrangement of the administrative work and a much more suitable entrance to the Senn room.

"Extensive changes and improvements have been made in the system of electric lighting. In the public rooms and over the cataloger's desks the indirect (I—Comfort) system of electric lighting was installed. In this system the light is thrown up to the ceiling and thence reflected and diffused throughout the room. Many of the old chandeliers were used and the same 100-watt tungsten lamps. In the reading-room 5400 watts are used to light 3600 sq. ft.; in the Senn room 3000 watts to light 1200 sq. ft.; in the public catalog room 1000 watts to light 400 sq. ft.; over the cataloger's desk 1600 watts to light 800 sq. ft. The last named space has a nearly white ceiling while the others have as light tints as are consistent with the wall decorations. The extra allowance of current in the Senn room and the Public catalog room is in part necessary to overcome the disadvantage for this system of lighting of long and narrow rooms, but in part secures better results. In them the light is ample, but in the reading room about one out of 10 readers appears to need additional light from the table fixtures. The softness of the light, its perfect diffusion, which eliminates shadows and lights the lowest shelf as well as the highest, and the absence of all visible brilliant

points, are features which give great satisfaction. The cost for the public rooms is entirely satisfactory, being not more than 10 per cent. greater than direct illumination with tungsten lamps and holophane shades, and some 30 per cent. less than the old method with carbon lamps."

In the fall of the year a fire on the fourth floor of the building threatened the library, but the fire was extinguished and involved only damage to the library walls and ceilings to the amount of \$194.

The library's department of medical sciences showed steady development. Some progress was made in the cataloging of the Senn collection and considerable in the classification of its pamphlets.

*Chicago P. L.* The library board recently passed a resolution reducing the three-cent fine applied to children who keep books beyond the two-week time-limit to one cent.

*Cleveland, O. Western Reserve Historical Society L.* The library has acquired a valuable collection of historical papers belonging to Governor Allen Trimble. The Manuscripts number about 2000 pieces.

*Easton, Pa.* (6th rpt.—year ending July 1, 1910.) Added 1731; total 23,110 (exclusive of gov. docs. and pm.). Issued, home use 80,012 (fict. 68.24 per cent.). New cards issued 1740; active adult membership 2860. Reading room attendance 23,293; reference room attendance 11,200. Receipts \$8242.95; expenses \$8142.38 (salaries \$4759.08, books \$1537.48, periodicals \$291.08, building and grounds \$262.44, furniture, fittings and tools \$146.15).

"The experiment of purchasing sets of stereopticon views, placing them in cases on the shelves and allowing them to be taken from the library subject to the same rules and regulations that govern the taking out of books, has proved very successful."

The library's collection of Americana and genealogies has grown so large that the shelf room provided has been insufficient to accommodate the year's purchase. The need of new stacks is therefore a pressing one and also a special cataloger is needed to catalog the books more minutely.

"During the year, attention was directed to the need of a direct library service to the outlying districts of the city, and a plan was proposed by means of which a trolley car should be fitted up as a library, and be sent to the principal factories in the city, delivering books at the noon hour. This same car, as shown, could also be used two evenings a week as a branch library in a remote district. The total outlay for this service would be the initial cost of \$1200 for the car and its fittings, and \$600 yearly for running it. Either this plan should be adopted or a branch library should be opened, especially on the South Side, where, out of

a population of 8000 people, most of them employed in the industries, less than four hundred have taken out cards in the Easton Public Library.

"Nor is this the only field now outside the library influence. A foreign population has gradually formed small settlements in different portions of the city, and it is the duty of the library, as well as of the schools, to convert the foreigners into intelligent citizens. Small libraries, containing well-selected books in their mother tongue, should be provided for these people."

*Indiana State L.* The need of a new state library and museum building has been urged. The recent meeting of the American Historical Association in Indianapolis has probably furthered the movement for the new building. A pamphlet prepared by a committee of the Indiana Historical Society was distributed at the convention. In the pamphlet it is urged that such a building would be of more lasting value than an exposition to commemorate the centennial of Indiana's admission as a state. The promoters of the building have in mind the completion of the structure by 1916, the centenary of Indiana's admission to statehood.

*Madison (Wis.) P. L.* The library is making use of moving pictures, especially in connection with the story hour. The purpose of the experiment is to prove the value of moving pictures as an aid to the educational efficiency of the library. Should the results prove fully satisfactory it is probable that the Wisconsin library commission would extend the use of moving pictures to other libraries of the state.

*New York City. General Theological Seminary L.* (Rpt., year 1909-1910.) Added 2720; total 49,230.

In May, 1909, the class of the Seminary observed the 40th anniversary of its graduation. In addition to holding a reunion several of its members united in presenting to the Seminary library a gift of books. It was their wish that these should be works of value and constant use. A small but carefully chosen collection of volumes was therefore made of works already in the library but in such constant demand that duplicates were exceedingly welcome.

—*American Manufacturers' Exchange.* In the Hudson Terminal building a place of exchange has been established by the American manufacturers, the main part of which will be a library, consisting chiefly of manufacturers' catalogs. Besides public rooms for the library, rooms for the confidential business consultations and transactions are provided. Besides a permanent collection of trade literature for the library it is planned in the Exchange plans to provide a neutral ground in the business district

where manufacturers or their representatives can arrange to meet.

The Exchange has a membership of over 3000.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* An exhibition of American paintings from the collection of Mr. William T. Evans, of Montclair, N. J., was held in the art gallery of the library Dec. 7, 1910-Jan. 15, 1911, under the auspices of the Newark Museum Association. A catalog of the exhibition was printed for the Association (11 p. D. 1910).

— (21st rpt.—year 1909.) Added 21,593 (19,391 by purchase, 1217 by gift); total 159,578. Issued, home use 852,785. Registration 12,650. Receipts \$98,167.69; expenses \$98,164.02 (salaries \$41,995.54, books \$16,395.78, binding \$5460.43, periodicals, main lib., \$1421.34; periodicals, branches and schools, \$447.75).

There were 58,062 books lent from deposit stations; 7094 from travelling libraries; 11,580 from fire houses and police stations; 11,253 sent out to deposit stations and travelling libraries; 35,536 main library books returned through deposit stations.

The business branch is to be moved into other quarters on May 1. Through the courtesy of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company 143 telephone directories covering 1000 cities and towns in the United States and Canada have been added to the directory collection; 1500 special letters were sent to business men calling attention to directories; special lists on insurance, banking and brokerage were mailed to 400 business men; 500 copies of a special bulletin about the branch were distributed in the business district.

The Barringer High School branch contains 5000 carefully selected volumes. The other six library branches located in different parts of the city contain a total of 18,650 volumes; 11 deposit stations contain 3000 volumes; 489 libraries in different school rooms of the city in travelling cases contain 18,314 volumes.

The Museum of Science, the gift of Dr. William S. Disbrow, contains 4000 named botanical specimens and 10,000 specimens of rocks and minerals, building stones, economic fibres and other economic material labelled and suitably arranged in 66 glass cases.

The music collection in the same gallery contains 1462 volumes. The medical department includes 947 volumes and 50 current medical journals.

The staff compiled and issued in printed or mimeographed form 225 lists on 152 different subjects for free distribution, and bulletins to the number of 79.

Mr. Dana's report is a concise and effective record of the year's work.

*Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Addi-

tions 4705; total 78,952; pamphlets 52,852. Books issued (faculty and special list) 20,456; student 5936. Books used in the reading room, 39, 366. The current cataloging covered 6341, and re-cataloging 4276 volumes. The number of titles cataloged exceeded the number of the year previous by 623, and there were 37 more cards written.

*Pomona (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 1995; total 17,710. Issued, home use 82,972. Cardholders 6849. Receipts \$9396.67; expenses \$6667.99 (salaries \$3430.07, books \$1774.23, binding \$558.44, newspapers and periodicals \$319.24).

The library's quarters are overcrowded.

The vacation privilege of more than one novel on a card has been established. During the year 487 novels were added to the collection.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* The library has begun a house to house delivery of books from the main library or its branches by special messenger, under arrangement with the Missouri District Telegraph Co., for which service the company will make its regular messenger charge, according to the following schedule: 4 blocks or less, 10 cents; 5 to 8 blocks, 15 cents; 9 to 15 blocks, 25 cents; 16 to 20 blocks, 30 cents; 21 to 30 blocks, 35 cents; 31 to 40 blocks, 40 cents; 41 to 50 blocks, 45 cents; 51 to 60 blocks, 50 cents; 61 to 80 blocks, 60 cents. (In city limits.)

These distances will be reckoned, in all cases, from the library from which the book is taken, and not from the telegraph office.

Any cardholder wishing to use a messenger for the delivery, return or exchange of a book should call up the Central Library by telephone. If he wishes to take out a book he should state its author and title, his own name, address and telephone number, and the number of the card. The library will summon the messenger, charge the book on a "Public Library" card and give him book and card for delivery to the cardholder on payment of the messenger fee. The money goes to the Telegraph Company, the library simply regarding the messenger as the cardholder's agent.

If the book is not in, the cardholder will be so informed by telephone. It is desirable that the title of several books be given at the outset, as at a delivery station.

When a book is to be returned by messenger, he should of course be given his fee with the book. The card, which must of course go with it, will be retained at the library until another book is taken out in this way.

If the Library finds that there is sufficient use of this house-to-house delivery it may decide to employ its own messenger, in which case the cost of service may be considerably reduced and made more uniform. The cost of the system will probably never

be low enough for cardholders to make regular use of it, but it may be a valuable adjunct to the library service in an emergency.

*Scottdale (Pa.) P. L.* The new public library, the gift of Mr. A. L. Keister of the town, was formally open to the public Nov. 5, 1910, with appropriate exercises. The library rooms, a reference room and stack room, compose the central portion of the new High School building. Shelving has been provided for 10,000 volumes and the library now has about 4500. The evident interest in the new library was indicated by the number of visitors that thronged the rooms Saturday afternoon and evening.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year 1909.) Added 15,000 (13,823 by purchase, 1177 by gift); total 114,928. Issued, home use 579,706, of which 66 per cent. was fiction. No. borrowers registered 20,516. Cards in force 37,757. Receipts \$233,730.66; expenses \$200,572.84 (\$25,135.23 books, periodicals and binding; \$51,888.90 salaries; \$16,753.37 general expense).

Important events during the year included the adoption of a new scheme of library service in accordance with the provisions of the revised library law of the state, which became effective June 11, 1909; the appointments of new heads for the order, catalog, and circulation departments, the opening of a fifth branch library at Columbia; the practical completion of the new approaches at the central library and the letting of the contract for the completion of the three remaining floors of the book stack; and the partial construction of three new branch library buildings at Green Lake, University, and West Seattle.

The future needs of the library are in general the same as outlined in last year's report; more books, especially for the schools collection, additional branch libraries, and the enlargement of the central building. The new work to be undertaken during 1910 will include the opening of the three new branch libraries, a beginning in deposit station work with the \$2000 set aside from the book fund for a stations collection, and the appointment of a regular trained assistant to devote her entire time to work with schools.

The report includes an exterior view of each of the three new branch libraries.

*Springfield, Mass. City L. Assoc.* (53d rpt. — year ending April 30, 1910.) Added 10,598; total 175,460. Issued, home use 527,699 (fict., adult 152,869, fict. juv. 37,462, total juv. 11,831). Receipts \$57,579.04; expenses \$56,735.32 (gen'l expense acct., \$5427.56; salaries \$21,090.51, periodicals \$1102.95, binding \$1968.24, printing \$848; stationery and supplies \$1228.77, light and power \$1070.33, postage \$353.53).

A delay of several weeks occurred early in the work on the new library because of a

change from reinforced concrete to steel construction, which will make a better building for our purposes. Otherwise the work has made good progress, and should be finished by next winter. The chief public rooms in the new building are as follows: The front of the first story is given up to the children's rooms and the newspaper reading room. The children's rooms occupy the westerly half, and the newspaper room the easterly. Each has a separate entrance, and opposite that of the newspaper room is a passage through the building giving direct access to the Art Museum. Almost all of the remaining two-thirds of this story is devoted to the stack rooms, two tiers in height, and having a book capacity of 300,000 volumes. On the main floor, opposite the entrance, is the delivery room, the central portion of which will be crowned by an interior dome supported on graceful columns. West of the delivery room, and occupying almost half of this entire floor, is a fine, lofty, spacious room, nearly 90 feet square, which is the main reading room. It accommodates 130 readers, and with the mezzanine gallery at one end it will shelve a working collection of 100,000 of the library's best books on all subjects, arranged for convenient use by readers. This is the dominant feature of the library plan. The east end of this story provides for a handsome periodical reading room on the front, and a still larger room in the rear for the art library. Ample skylights cover the central portion of the building so there is abundant daylight throughout. All of the public rooms are in the first and main stories except the medical library in the upper story on the west front, and a large room occupying the east end and extending half across the front, that will ultimately house the books for artisans and mechanics, a department which is of steadily growing importance. The building will be commodious, of the most thorough and substantial workmanship, absolutely fireproof, and will have a book capacity of half a million volumes. Although planned primarily for serviceableness it combines with interior simplicity and convenience an exterior which good judges pronounce to be of rare refinement and beauty.

The branch library buildings which were opened at Indian Orchard and at Forest Park somewhat more than a year ago have given great satisfaction. The circulation for the year from Indian Orchard was 27,182 and at Forest Park 65,096.

Besides the two branches the distributing system comprises 276 minor agencies, 253 of which are school classrooms and the remainder Sunday-schools, fire stations, post-offices, clubs, etc. At the Ferry Street Settlement a library assistant has been in attendance on Saturday afternoons to help the children taking books there.

The use of the library by foreigners is



growing larger each year. Books in half a dozen different foreign languages have been bought recently. There is a dearth of simple books in foreign tongues giving newcomers information about this country. The library buys all it can find but more are needed.

About 100 elementary text books have been added for persons seeking self-instruction or preparing for civil service examinations; books were also purchased for students taking correspondence studies and collections were set aside for lectures and study classes; and about 70 volumes too special or technical in character to warrant buying were procured for readers from the Library of Congress and various state and other libraries. Numerous special lists have been issued.

"In order to remind inveterate novel readers that the library contains other books of interest, 56 short lists were mimeographed comprising readable books of travel, biography, history and sociology dealing with subjects treated in fiction and these were pasted inside the back covers of the novels."

*United States. Department of Agriculture L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 8156 (purchases 3101; gifts 3646; volumes made by binding periodicals and serials 1409); total 109,630. Issued, home use 35,180 (an increase of 4574 over the previous year).

*Yale University L.* (Rpt.—year 1909-Added 31,701; total (estimated) over 600,000. Outside use University L. (no. of borrowers) 1824, (no. of books) 17,483. Outside use, Linonian and Brothers L. (no. of borrowers) 1807, (no. of books), 21,112. No. of books specially reserved for readers in Univ. L. 3495. Expenses of the Univ. L. \$70,600.06 (books, periodicals and newspapers \$23,711.83; bookbinding \$3131.30; salaries \$36,493.40; printing, stationery and supplies \$1497.47; heat and water \$2750.72).

"On the income side of our account the year ended in a deficit, largely due to a change in the system of assessments upon students adopted during the year by which a considerable anticipated revenue was diverted from the library. However, the resulting deficit was cancelled by an appropriation from University funds, and the library has been assured a corresponding appropriation for the coming year out of the same source. The assessment for library purposes is now uniformly levied upon every student of the University at the rate of \$5 per student, the undergraduate academic student contributing an additional \$1 for the support of the College reading room in Dwight Hall. . . . The financial difficulty of properly administering the library's affairs is largely due to the fact that this department receives but a small *quid pro quo* from students in return for services rendered to them. While this, to be sure, is true of all the departments of the University, a fact that has been emphasized of late years, in the case of the library the amount

charged the students for the use of the library is out of all proportion to the privileges they can and do enjoy."

Efforts have been made to catalog current accessions with a view to making them promptly accessible. With the past year the third annual instalment of \$10,000 for the improvement and completion of the catalog expired. As a result of the expenditure of these \$30,000 the following has been accomplished in the catalog department: The Linonian and Brothers Library, the one most used by the students, has been entirely recataloged and rearranged; the same is true of the collections of reference books in the reading-room. Duplicate cards have been inserted in the main catalog, and, furthermore, the various previous catalogs have been consolidated into one, which is to the great advantage both of the users of the library and of its administration. The main catalog now aims to cover all the libraries of the University, including many of the seminary libraries.

The special collections contained in the library are enumerated in the report.

#### FOREIGN

*Aberdeen (Eng.) P. L.* (26th rpt.—year 1909-1910.) Added 1301 v., 470 pm. in ref. dept., 663 v. in lending dept.; total 37,120 v., 8411 pm. in ref. dept., 36,591 v. in lending dept. Volumes issued (lending and ref.) 21,470 (excluding delivery station issues). Borrowers' tickets issued 15,366, of which 3979 were supplementary tickets not available for borrowing fiction and 26 were for use by blind borrowers.

During the past year three volumes were lost from the open shelves in the reference department.

"The pressure of insufficient revenue is being felt very much in the work of the library."

*Leeds (Eng.) P. Ls.* (Rpt.—year 1909-1910.) Added to ref. lib. by purchase 3110, by gift 357; added to lending libs., by purchase 8520, by gift 80. Total no. vols. in libs. 288,205. Total no. vols. issued 1,471,796; visitors to central newsroom 475,000; visitors to branch reading rooms 2,267,000. Borrowers' tickets issued 33,500.

The total circulation is larger than any previous year except 1905-6, and even in that year the issues in the reference library were behind those of the past 12 months by 5793 volumes.

There is a general increase of 26,960 in the books issued from the lending departments, although a number of the libraries show a small falling off, the largest decrease being 5209 volumes at the central, chiefly in juvenile literature.

*France.* A series of lectures on library science and books will be held in Paris during the winter under the direction of Eugène



Morel, librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The fire which was reported to have consumed the University Library at Toulouse luckily destroyed only the medical and scientific portion, housed in the building of the medical faculty; even so, the loss is heavy enough. F. W.

*Holland. The Hague. Royal L.* Since the middle of last year the Royal Library has had a department attached to it corresponding to the "card distribution section" of the Library of Congress.

—*Naval L. Commission.* The Commission which began its systematic work in 1905 has its headquarters in Amsterdam, with branches in Willemsoord and Hellevuetsluis. Its object is to furnish suitable literature to ships belonging to the Netherlands and her colonies and to army and navy posts. These travelling library cases, which contain 50 volumes, are in great demand and are changed as often as desired. Many of the books, especially those that were in the original collection, have had to be discarded and replaced by others.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**BOOKBINDING.** Tooling machinery for book-binding. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Dec. 20, 1910. 161:725.)

Five claims are allowed for this patent.

**CHILDREN'S READING.** Hill, David Spence. The child and the reading habit. (*In Religious Education*, Dec. 10, 1910. 5:461-472.)

Discusses the subject under the following headings: Reading and health; Relation of reading to religious education; Psychology of childhood as related to reading; Reading as a habit; Moral aim; Suggestions for reform effort; Selection of reading; The ethical need.

On the whole the article is somewhat diffuse.

—Johnson, Mary Hannah. School and reading: the wider responsibility of the school as to the reading habit in children. (*In Religious Education*, Dec. 10, 1910. 5:472-475.)

The article is chiefly devoted to a description of the methods of co-operation with the schools and the regular library work with children in the Tennessee Public Library.

**NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.** Proceedings of the 64th annual meeting held at New York City, Dec. 28-29, 1909. Albany, N. Y. State Univ., 1910. 703 p. (Education Department *Bulletin*, no. 483.)

#### Librarians

CRAMPTON, Miss Susan C., reference librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned her position and will leave the library on March 1. Miss Elizabeth Haskell, of the University of California Library, has been appointed to succeed Miss Crampton.

DOUGLAS, Miss Mary M. (Pratt, 1905), supervisor of the work with children in the St. Louis Public Library, has announced her engagement to Mr. Oliver Carpenter, of St. Louis.

EMERSON-COLWELL, Miss Mabel E. Emerson, reference librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library since 1891, resigns that position to marry Roaldo F. Colwell, instructor in the Providence Technical High School. Miss Emerson has served the Providence Public Library for 26 years.

HASKELL, Miss Elizabeth (Pratt, 1905), has been engaged as reference librarian of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

HEWINS, Miss Caroline M., of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, sails for Trieste on Jan. 18, and expects to spend three months in Italy and England, returning early in May.

HOBART, Miss Frances, has resigned as secretary of the Vermont Board of Library Commissioners, and on March 1 will assume charge of the Library department of the H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, Mass. Some changes will be made in this department in the interest of better service for library patrons.

LERCH, Miss Alice L., who for a number of years has been an assistant librarian in the Map Division of the Library of Congress, has accepted a position in the library of the Hispanic Society, New York City.

MACRUM, Miss Mary F., connected with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from its opening in 1895, died November 1. Miss Macrum retired from active work in the library because of ill-health in January, 1909. Previous to her service in the Carnegie Library she was connected with the Mercantile Library of Pittsburgh.

PERELES, Judge James Madison, for 18 years president of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library and chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission since 1905, died early in December. Judge Pereles had served as president of the Milwaukee school board previous to his connection with the library board. For many years in conjunction with his brother, Hon. Thomas Jefferson Pereles, Judge Pereles defrayed expenses incident to the purchase of text-books for indigent pupils in Milwau-

kee public schools. The late Senator James H. Stout, of Menomonie, Wis., also a pioneer of library development in Wisconsin, died a few weeks before Judge Pereles.

PHILLIPS, Grace D., graduate University of Illinois Library School, 1905, has been elected to the position of librarian of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo. Miss Phillips was assistant librarian of the Charleston (Ill.) Normal School, 1905-06, and assistant in the General Library, University of Missouri, in charge of periodicals and reference work from 1906 to Jan. 15, 1911.

TAYLOR, Mary W., of Louisa Co., Virginia, died Dec. 13, 1910. Since October, 1905, she was the librarian of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., and the success of her work is evidenced by the following resolutions sent to her father and signed by the chief, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, and his staff.

It is with the deepest personal sorrow that we have learned of the death of your daughter and our colleague, Mary W. Taylor. No one can in the same way discharge the duties of the place in our official life which she made for herself and so brilliantly filled. The keen resourceful mind that served us all so unremittingly and effectively, with too little thought for her own strength, will be to us always a grateful and affectionate memory, as it has been an unfailing source of helpfulness in the past. The equipment and organization of our library will remain a monument to her ability.

May we offer to you this slight expression of our appreciation and sorrow. Surely the Great Power, which conserves all forces, has saved for service in some other life, so beautiful a mind, with its wonderful gift of seeking out knowledge and giving it to others.

*Signed by the chief and other officials of the Bureau of Chemistry.*

UTLEY, George B., librarian of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Free Public Library since 1905, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hadley as secretary of the A. L. A. Mr. Utley was born in Hartford (Ct.), in 1877. He graduated from Brown University in 1899, and served as assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference, Hartford, Ct., 1899-1901. He was librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library, Baltimore, 1901-05. Mr. Utley organized the Jacksonville library and was its first librarian. He was also president of the Florida Library Association, 1906-08, and director of the Florida Historical Society, 1908-10. He has attended six A. L. A. conventions, first at Niagara in 1903. He also attended the Brussels and Exeter meetings last summer.

VAN BUREN, Miss Maud (Pratt, 1902), has resigned the librarianship of the Mankato (Minn.) Public Library to join the Wisconsin Commission.

WRIGHT, Miss Rebecca W., has been appointed to succeed Miss Hobart as secretary of the Vermont Library Commissioner. Miss Wright was previously connected with the Boston Athenæum library.

## Cataloging and Classification

CATALOGUS DISSERTATIONUM PHILOLOGICARUM CLASSICARUM. EDITIO II. VERZEICHNISS VON ETWA 27400. ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GESAMTGEBIETE DER KLASSISCHEN PHILOLOGIE UND ALTERTUMSKUNDE, ZUSAMMENGESTELLT VON DER ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR DISSERTATIONEN UND PROGRAMME DER BUCHHANDLUNG GUSTAV FOCK. Leipzig, 1910. 652 p. 8°.

This catalog, the first edition of which appeared 15 years ago, is a classified list of academic dissertations dealing with subjects in the broad field of classical studies—philology, literature, epigraphy, history, archaeology, science, numismatics. A bibliographical tool of decided value to the specialist, its usefulness is very greatly enhanced by the fact that the publications listed have also been collected by, and can be purchased from, the firm of Fock, which issues this volume.

F. W.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Classification. Class H: Social sciences; printed as manuscript. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910. 551 p. O.

## Bibliography

ADVERTISING. Starch, Dan. Principles of advertising; a systematic syllabus of the fundamental principles of advertising. Madison, Wis., University Co-operative Co., 1910. c. 11-67 p. 8°, \$1. Bibliography (1 p.).

AINSWORTH, William Harrison. Ellis, S. M. William Harrison Ainsworth and his friends; with 4 photogravure plates and 52 other illustrations. In 2 v. N. Y., J. Lane, 1911, [1910.] 14+432; 7+458 p. O. cl., \$10 net.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Chase, Ellen. The beginnings of the American Revolution; based on contemporary letters, diaries and other documents. In 3 v. N. Y., Baker & Taylor, [11.] (Ja14) c. '10. 8+380; 387; 404 p. pls. pors. O. \$7.50 net, boxed.

ARNOLD-FOSTER, Hugh Oakeley. Arnold-Foster, M. Story-Maskelyne, [Mrs. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Foster.] The Right Honourable Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Foster; a memoir by his wife. [N. Y., Longmans, Green.] 1910. 15+376 p. pors. O. cl., \$4.20 net.

Bibliography of his works (12 p.).

- BIBLE.** N. T. Revelation: Jowett, G. T., D.D. The Apocalypse of St. John; a brief contribution to the controversy as to the date and authorship thereof, with a short history of its interpretation. N. Y., Oxford Univ. Press, 1910. 48 p. S. cl., 40 c. Bibliography (1 p.).
- HYGIENE.** Hoag, E. B., M.D. The health index of children; with prefatory note by Fk. F. Bunker. San Francisco, Whitaker & Ray-W., '10, ['11.] c. '10. 188 p. il. D. 80 c. net. Bibliography (3 p.).
- LAW.** Bibliographie générale et complète des livre de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 24 octobre 1910, classée dans l'ordre des codes avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs, 1911. Paris, impr. R. Chapelot et Cie; libr. Marchal et Godde, 1911. 8°, xxxiii-183 p. 1 fr. 50.
- LESAGE, Alain- René.** Gordier, Henri. Essai bibliographique sur les œuvres d'Alain- René Lesage. Paris, Leclerc, 1910. 4°, 353 p. 15 fr.
- METALS AND METALLURGY.** Barr, Ja. A. Testing for metallurgical processes. San Francisco, Mining and Scientific Press, 1910. c. 216 p. il. 12°, \$2. Bibliographies (2 p.).
- MOHAWK VALLEY.** N. Y. Diefendorf, M. R. The historic Mohawk; with 24 illustrations. N. Y., Putnam, 1910. c. 14+331 p. 8°, \$2 net. Bibliography (2 p.).
- PHILOSOPHY.** Nietzsche, F. W. The gospel of superman; the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche; tr. from the French of Henri Lichtenberger; with an introd. by J. M. Kennedy. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. '10. 9+222 p. 12°, \$1.75 net. Bibliography.
- PIANOFORTE.** Hamilton, C. G. Piano teaching; its principles and problems. Bost., Ditson, [1910.] c. 5+171 p. O. cl., \$1.25. List of books (3 p.).
- POLITICAL ECONOMY.** Giesecke, A. A. American commercial legislation before 1789. N. Y., Appleton, 1910. c. 167 p. 12°, (Publications of the Univ. of Penn.; series in political economy and public law.) \$1.50. Bibliography (10 p.).
- POLITICAL ECONOMY.** Smart, W. Economic annals of the nineteenth century, 1801-1820. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 35+778 p. O. cl., \$6.50 net. References in footnotes.
- PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** Reeder, C. W. Government documents in small libraries; reprinted from Report of Board of Library Commissioners of Ohio for the year ending Nov. 15, 1909. Springfield (O.) Publishing Co., 1910. 9 p. D.
- RHINE, A. B.** Leon Gordon: an appreciation. Phil., Jewish Publication Soc., 1910. c. 181 p. por. D. cl., 75 c. Bibliographies (2 p.).
- SCOTT, Sir Walter.** Lockhart, J. Gibson. Selections from Lockhart's life of Sir Walter Scott; ed. by A. Barter, with notes. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 11+144 p. 12°, cl., 30 c. net. Bibliography.
- SETTLE, Elkanah.** Brown, F. C. Elkanah Settle, his life and works. Chic., Univ. of Chic., ['11.] c. '10. 10+170 p. O. \$1.25 net. Bibliography (27 p.).
- SHINTO.** Terry, M. S. The Shinto cult; a Christian study of the ancient religion of Japan. Cin., Jennings & Graham, [1910.] c. 98 p. 16°, 30 c. Select bibliography (2 p.).
- SILK INDUSTRY.** [Bibliography] (in Mason, F. R. American silk industry and the tariff; *American Economic Association Quarterly*, December, 1910, ser. 3, vol. XL, no. 4).
- SLAVE LAWS.** List of slave laws (in Brookline (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin*, Jan., 1911. p. 62).
- STONE.** Howe, J. A. The geology of building stones. [N. Y., Longmans, Green,] '10, ['11.] 8+455 p. pls. maps, D. (Arnold's geological ser.; ed. by E. J. Marr.) \$2.50. Bibliography (3 p.).
- STONE AGE.** Moorehead, W. K. The stone age in North America; an archaeological encyclopedia of the implements, ornaments, weapons, utensils, etc., of the prehistoric tribes of North America; with more than 300 full-page plates and 400 figures illustrating over 4000 different objects. In 2 v. Bost., Houghton Mifflin,

'10, [11.] c. '10. 12+457 p.; 6+417 p. Q.  
\$5 net.

A complete bibliography covering more than a thousand titles is included in the contents (41 p.).

SUFFRAGE. Phelps, E. M., *comp.* Selected articles on woman suffrage. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., 1910. 9+290 p. 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) \$1 net.  
Bibliography (16 p.).

UNITED STATES. Government and politics. Outline (An) for the study of American civil government, with special reference to training for citizenship, for use in secondary schools; prepared for the New England History Teachers' Association by its committee: Ray Greene Huling, Wilson Ryder Butler, and others. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. 28+187 p. diags., 8°, cl., 50 c. net.  
Bibliography (3 p.).

WEST (The). McCarty, D. G. The territorial governors of the Old Northwest; a study in territorial administration. Iowa City, Ia., State Historical Soc. of Ia., 1910. 210 p. O. cl., \$2.  
Notes and references.

ZOOLOGY. Hegner, Rob. Wilhelm. An introduction to zoology. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. 12+350 p. il. pls. pors. D. \$1.90 net.  
Bibliography (14 p.).

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BAKER & TAYLOR Co. Standard library catalog of 2500 approved books; third revision. N. Y., Baker, [1910.] 114 p. T.

### Notes and Queries

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs, through their Health department, announce special campaigns as follows: February, "Common drinking cup;" March, "Typhoid fly;" April, "Oral (dental or mouth) hygiene;" May, "Social hygiene." Should not the libraries get ready for these?  
E. G. ROUTZAHN.

PURE FICTION.

JANUARY 16, 1911.

To the Editor of The Library Journal.

MY DEAR SIR: There was published in *The Living Age*, March 6 and 13, 1909, pp. 616-622 and 681 *et seq.*, an article from *Blackwood's* by Mr. John Buchan, entitled "The Company of the Morjolaine." In reply to an inquiry addressed to Mr. Frank Foxcroft, the editor of *The Living Age*, he very politely informed me that this had appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, 1909.

As published in *Blackwood's*, that article was preceded by a statement reading, in part:

"This extract from the unpublished papers of the Manorwater family has seemed to the editor worth printing for its historical interest,"

which statement went on to say that the article was based on three letters written by "The Honorable Charles Hervey Townshend, afterwards our (the British) Ambassador at The Hague." Upon my asking Mr. Buchan for the dates of those letters and copies thereof, I was astonished to learn from Mr. Buchan that the whole story was "pure fiction."

While Mr. Foxcroft has been kind enough to say that he will publish a correction in *The Living Age*, and while I have written to the editor of *Blackwood's* on the subject, it has occurred to me that I ought to state the facts to you, so that you can officially classify Mr. Buchan's well written and breezy narrative as "fiction," and as having no "historical interest," so that librarians and historians may at least have means of knowing these facts.

Very truly yours,

STUYVESANT FISH.

### Humors and Blunders

#### TO THE TITLE BORN.—

- Book of a thousand salads, by Olive Green.
- Charges, by Jacob Rush.
- City wilderness, by R. A. Woods.
- Complete treatise on artificial fish-breeding, by W. H. Fry.
- Consumers' companion, by T. B. Cook.
- Earth and its mechanism, by H. Worms.
- Footprints of an itinerant, by M. P. Gaddis.
- Forms of religious error, by R. N. Cust.
- History of plots and crimes, by John Smith Dye.
- History of the battle of Breed's hill, by C. Coffin.
- Honey jar, edited by D. C. Sapp.
- Humanities of diet, by H. S. Salt.
- Industrial freedom, by D. M. Means.
- Jest book, by Mark Lemon.
- Journal of the voyages and travels of a corps of discovery, by Patrick Gass.
- Lame lover, by Samuel Foote.
- Lamps of the temple, by M. L. Noir.
- Laws relating to the practice of medicine, by A. J. Cramp.
- Lectures on the physiology of plants, by S. H. Vines.
- Life in Sing Sing, by Rev. John Luckey.
- Liquor problem, by F. H. Wines.
- Night side of nature, by Catherine Crowe.
- Savage children, by D. Kidd.
- Son of the forest, by William Apes.
- State and pensions in old age, by J. A. Spender.
- Summer tour, by Mrs. H. Freshfield.
- Tramp through Switzerland, by B. F. Leggett.

W. H. CLEMONS.

### Library Calendar

#### FEBRUARY

1. Western Mass. L. C. Westeld, Mass.

"The stranger within our gates," by Rev. F. C. H. Wendel; "The library as a promoter of good citizenship among foreigners," by Louis F. Giroux.

#### MARCH

- 10-11. Penn. L. C. and N. J. L. A. bi-state meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., Hotel Chelsea.

TRAVEL plans for the Pasadena Conference are so well advanced that librarians should now shape their personal plans with a view to participation in it. It is gratifying to know that the journey will be made under the efficient management of the Raymond & Whitcomb people, from whom the best service and the most convenient arrangements may always be expected. The start will be made probably from New York May 12 and from Chicago May 13. A week will be spent on the way, with a stop at the seventh wonder of the new world, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, a week at Pasadena, a third week in the San Francisco journey, and the fourth week on the return, with stops in Colorado. Thus at a month's outlay of time and approximately \$250 of money the traveller from the East will have the benefits of the transcontinental journey to best advantage. There will be alternatives for routes and plans for the homeward journey, including visits to the Yosemite or the northern border lands. There could scarcely be a more attractive and delightful program, and the journey could not be made under happier auspices. A complete special train will be run westward, at least from Chicago, and not less than two hundred A. L. A. visitors should be expected. There is some hope of representation from England, and we trust that other countries may also be represented. Those who have before made the A. L. A. transcontinental journey can furnish the best of evidence that the trip is well worth making, even at some personal sacrifice in the way of economies the rest of the year.

In addition to the library attractions at Los Angeles, where Mr. Carnegie has promised six new branches for the development of the local library system, there will be great interest in the situation at San Francisco, where valiant headway is being made in spite of adverse circumstances. San Francisco lost almost everything in the way of library equipment in the earthquake and fire, and with all the demands upon her resolute and liberal citizens it has not been possible to make as much library progress at the start

as would keep pace with the development of the new San Francisco otherwise. Mr. Watson's latest report shows that the public library has circulated about 800,000 volumes, and that the number of cardholders is almost as large as before the fire of 1906. Plans for a new main public library building are under way, and the new building for the Mechanics' Institute Library, erected on the site of the old building destroyed in the fire, was opened recently. Mr. Watson and other librarians of San Francisco should have cordial support, from the visiting delegation, in their enterprising endeavor to bring San Francisco forward to front rank in library development.

MR. CARNEGIE'S gifts for 1910, the schedule of which has been necessarily delayed until this issue, show less decrease from those of previous years than might have been expected, in view of the thoroughness with which he has been extending his library benefactions throughout America, the British Isles and the world at large. In fact, if to the benefactions of 1910 are added about \$350,000 more, delayed until January, 1911, but normally associated with the gifts of the previous year, the total was approximately \$1,700,000, very close to the figures of 1909. Sixty-two new buildings and fourteen extensions of gifts were provided for in the United States, and eighty gifts for eighty-two buildings plus twenty-nine extensions of gifts were provided for in all countries together. Mr. Carnegie has now given in all 2062 public library buildings and 115 college library buildings—a total munificence exceeding \$54,000,000. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of his giving is the careful business-like method of the administration of this generosity—a business in itself.

OUR brethren of Canada are looking forward to the development of a Dominion Library corresponding in its field with the British Museum and the Library of Congress, in which their fellow Americans on this side of the border will wish them every success. Canada is entering upon the dis-

cussion of a new copyright code, and it will be a natural outcome that the copyright office should be associated with the national library, as in this country. Doubtless development would be on plans complementary to those of the Library of Congress, giving special attention to making the collection as complete as possible in works of Canadian origin or upon Canadian subjects. From the library point of view there is no reason to discuss the mooted question of annexation, for the two countries are in such mutual relation as to admit neither of jealousy nor rivalry. Our Canadian brethren are members in full standing of the American Library Association, and presidents are elected and conferences held without reference to boundaries or differences of any kind. On this side of the border the development of a new national library for the sister nation will be followed with very great interest.

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It is to be regretted that the California plans will prevent as large participation of the profession in the opening of the New York Public Library as would otherwise be expected, but we are glad to note that simultaneously with the opening of the new building at Bryant Square, the technical library of the United Engineering societies, in the block opposite, enters upon a new stage of development in mutual relation with the New York Public Library and under the administration of Mr. William P. Cutter, who becomes the administrative head of the library formed by the union of the libraries of electrical, mechanical and mining engineering societies. There has been very free and cordial consultation between the administration of the New York Public Library and that of the engineering societies, and Mr. Cutter comes with the purpose of closely gearing together, to use an engineering term, the general library and the special technical library. In the purchase and filing of periodicals, and even of books, of a technical character, the two institutions will interlock and citizens of New York who are patrons of the public library will have free access to the engineers' library. Mr. Cutter is himself a graduate of a technical institute, where he won his Ph.D. in chemistry, and we welcome him cordially to his new opportunity.

THE question of affiliation of the Special Libraries Association with the A. L. A. is one of the matters that will probably be decided at the Pasadena meeting. There has been some feeling among certain special libraries that their interests are not adequately represented by the special association, the interest of which has seemed to center chiefly in the work of the technical library as distinguished from the special library in other fields. The library that is devoted to historical, genealogical, artistic or scientific subjects has as yet benefited less by the progressive work of the Special Libraries Association than the industrial or *technical* library. It would seem unless the interests of the Association are broadened to include all special libraries that the name Technical Library Association would be a more descriptive one. In considering the affiliation of the Special Libraries Association with the A. L. A. it must be questioned whether a segregation of "special" library interests as distinctive from the interests of the general library association does not involve some confusion, since affiliation would seem applicable to associations similar to the A. L. A. in purpose rather than in scope. The work of the Special Libraries Association if concentrated into an A. L. A. section might on the other hand lose some of its effectiveness.

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THE "special collection" must carry with it the question of the "special librarian." A general and wide acquaintance with library work is the purpose of the library school training, but in the present day of library specialties the question naturally arises how far shall the library school course embrace qualification for special developments in library work. There are many libraries that are now filling posts that require technical equipment with material drawn from outside the library school as the majority of library school graduates are not prepared for such work. To libraries growing rapidly in industrial centers it is often found that the technical school graduate, less versed in library preparation than in technical science, is the desirable appointee. The time for library school work is limited, but might not additional attention be given to technical library work?

## THE RISE AND DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

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"CONTROLLER of the Library" is the simple but direct inscription on the tomb of an official buried at Gizeh, five thousand years ago. Who this man was, and what he did to deserve this strange epitaph we do not know, but the simplicity of it is most impressive. What were his functions as controller of the library? Evidently the position was one of dignity and importance, or those rude hieroglyphics would not have been carved laboriously in the solid stone. What did he control we ask? Was it his trustees? or his reading public? Was he of the type which in later times repulses our efforts to use the library for our own good and impresses us with our mental inferiority? Unfortunately, in this twentieth century we find occasionally such controllers of libraries. But concerning what he did and who he was the records are silent, and we must gather scattered fragments as we can. But a summary of the evidence leads us to believe that this old controller of the library controlled everything in the world of literature. The official buried at Gizeh—one of our first librarians—did a service for which we shall always owe him a debt of gratitude. For while the modern librarian has one great aim—to get books used—the librarian of Gizeh did a greater work in preserving for us of a later time so many bits of ancient literature.

This incident may seem at first thought a strange one with which to introduce even a brief narrative of the rise and distribution of literature, but it is that one word "Controller" which makes this not only a suitable but even almost necessary beginning. It is the inclusiveness of this word, for we see that its possessor was at once librarian, author, commentator, publisher, bookseller—all in one. He created and he preserved, as did many others, the fragments of a culture which was to influence and shape at the beginning the richest literature of antiquity, that of the Greeks.

Our worthy friend may not have sold any of the literary creations of his time—we cannot even prove that exchanges were made,

although it is highly probable—for with the beginning of a literature there must have been created a demand for it. The increase of literature in those days was a laborious process, and could not have been always a work of love—that is not the history of the world—coöperation between libraries even is only now in its infancy. It is therefore highly probable that almost as soon as there were the first feeble beginnings of a literature, there was a demand for more, and this demand must have called into existence some machinery for the creation, multiplication, and distribution of that literature. This machinery—not always as mechanical as it sounds—makes up the vocation later called book-selling.

If its history was to start with exact dates, we should begin with the Greeks, for from their ascendancy we can study the sources which method is the most satisfactory in getting at facts. But if we simply say that the first booksellers were Greeks, and their stock in trade the literature of their time, we are not stating the whole truth. The "glory that was Greece's" did not spring up in a day—the literature which is still a delight and a source of wondering admiration to us thousands of years later was influenced much by the productions of those silent centuries which immediately preceded.

As the Greeks doubtless first produced a salable literature, it is not only profitable but necessary to consider briefly the influences which made this literature—and the first source of influence was Egypt. The Greeks owed much at the beginning to Egyptian literature, which probably leads in antiquity. Whereas it was impossible a few years ago to write historically of events previous to the fourth dynasty, we are now able to speak with definite knowledge of the three earlier dynasties, through the painstaking work of our archaeologists. Manetho, to whom we owe so much for his valuable records, begins his numbered dynasties with Menes, the first king of United Egypt, and his statements relative to events even previous to this reign

have been proven by the royal tombs of Abydos. A continuous history of Egypt therefore begins with the first dynasty, which, according to Professor Petrie, dates from 4777 to 4514 B.C. The duration of reigns and important events have from that date been recorded with great care. Writing is at least as old as the united monarchy, and the son of Menes is suspected of having been an author. Of the Egyptian literature only a few papyri, and a few monuments of stone like the poem of Pentaur, have come down to us in modern times.

The oldest piece of literature extant is without doubt the famous "book of the dead."\* As a copy was buried with every mummy and others sold to the family, there are many beautiful specimens in existence. The volume may be considered as a part of the funeral ritual, although it contained a loving testimony of the dead, prayers for his or her safe journey and certain mysterious incantations. Much of the material was common to all, and the prayers and ceremonials were probably copied from some official volume kept by the priests of the temple. Any one who has examined these strange books must have been struck by the similarity of the contents. Because of the sale of this "Book of the dead" it has been tritely said that the undertaker was the first bookseller, and as history, this is indisputable. Business has certainly gained in quantity and quality, and the size of the edition is considerably larger now than then—librarians will also agree that the reading public is no longer made up of dead ones. But the Egyptian undertaker, three thousand years before the Christian era, bringing with him on the day of the entombment the famous "Book of the dead," cannot, strictly speaking, be considered as the predecessor of the modern bookseller. That he furnished the books and sold them is history, but in this sense only was he a bookseller. It is interesting to note that the power of the church was even then to be considered, for we find that our friend divided the proceeds with the priests—perhaps for the use of an official copy kept in the temple. This whole transaction, however, belongs to a vocation more venerable than bookselling.

The most beautiful and complete copy of the "Book of the dead" is now in the British Museum and is a famous specimen.

Historical literature has been preserved for us in the Harris papyrus giving the history of Rameses III., which has the distinction of being the largest papyrus known. Rawlinson claims, furthermore, that Egyptian literature comprised "books on religion, morals, law, rhetoric, mensuration, geometry, medicine, books of travel, and, above all, novels."\* Greek literature probably owed most of all to this Egyptian culture.

The decipherment of cuneiform inscriptions has greatly increased our knowledge of the history and literature of Babylonia and Assyria, which form geographically and ethnographically but one country. Here the archaeologists have found for us a code of laws eight hundred years older than that of Moses—the famous code of Khammurabi, who reigned about 2000 B.C. By this code we know that four thousand years ago the Babylonians had a thoroughly practical code of laws superior to the famous twelve tables of Roman law, and as Professor Souttar says, "No whit behind anything that England could boast of before the Norman conquest."\*\* To Berossos we look for Babylonian history and to Megasthenes for the history of Assyria, while a later authority is the valuable canon of Ptolemy, whose history is, however, probably based on that of Berossos. The Old Testament is a never failing source of information. Accad was the literary centre of Chaldea, and clay impressed with a metal stylus and baked has made much of their records permanent. Papyrus probably antedated this method of writing, but we know more about the Chaldean clay tablets because they have lasted to the present time.

From the very earliest the literature of Chaldea was stored in public libraries. Berossos speaks of "A book town" as one of the antediluvian cities of Babylonia. Every city had its library, and the office of librarian was considered of enough importance to be held by the king's brother, so the authorities claim. Scribes were kept busy editing and copying old texts. If we could prove that they sold them, here would be a real link in

\* A fine collection of reproductions of this famous book may be seen at Bible Teacher's Training School Library, New York City.

\* Wiedemann. Popular literature of ancient Egypt.

\*\* Souttar, R. Short history of ancient peoples.



the history of bookselling. The copies were made most carefully and attention to the breaking of a tablet always noted. The libraries of Assyria were similar to those of Babylonia and were thrown open to the public. The tablets, or books, were arranged in order, and the table of chapters in the great astronomical work compiled for Sargon's Library at Agade (B.C. 3800) enjoined the student "to hand to the librarian in writing the number of the book or chapter he wished to secure." When the librarian of this twentieth century directs the reader to look up the call number he is only following in the footsteps of his predecessor of nearly six thousand years ago. The literature stored in these libraries, for it must have been stored rather than circulated, comprised almost every field of learning known at the time. History, mythology, religion, law, astronomy, general literature and bibliography formed a large part, the largest of which was probably given to mythical and religious literature. The epic of Gishdubar, written in twelve books corresponding to the Zodiac signs, is one of the most famous of Accadian titles. That science was far advanced is shown by their astronomical treatises, the greatest of which consisted of seventy-two books called "The observations of Bell," compiled for the library of Sargon at Agade. This classic was later transcribed into Greek by Berossos. Probably the oldest Chaldean literature extant is to be found in the eighteen pieces of baked clay now in the British Museum, which gives a fairly complete history of the flood. By some archaeologists this is said to date to about 4000 B.C., in that case antedating the "Book of the dead" by 1000 years, the book of Genesis by 2000 years, and Homer by 3000 years.

Chaldean influence made itself felt strongly in Phoenicia, the Accadians calling it by the poetical name of Martu, "The path of the setting sun." The Phoenicians,\* if lacking originality, were very receptive, and readily assimilated Chaldean ideas, as may be seen in their religion, and more especially in their art, which is directly copied from that of Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria. Of their literature very little is known—only a few fragments of quotations which Josephus quotes from the history of Tyre by Dios and Menander of Ephesos; fragments from

Okhos, writer of Phoenician history and a few remains of Philo Byblius, who lived 200 B.C., and is credited with having translated into Greek older works by Sanchuniathon. Phoenicia could not, however, have been very productive of literature, trading and commerce having been the chief interest.

A brief summary of Chinese literature may not be out of place, although it did not to any great extent affect later literature outside of the narrow boundaries of China. It finds its place here because of antiquity and not because of any influence. Some authorities even claim that Chinese literature is the earliest known, the existence of a written character by some being said to be as early as 5000 B.C. "The Y-king," the "Book of developments," dates only to about 1150 B.C., and after continuing for many centuries was reissued under the direction of Confucius. In the work of Confucius we have the very foundation of Chinese literature, morality and law. Besides the "Book of developments" there is the "Book of chronicles," called Schu-king, giving the records of dynasties from 2400 to 721 B.C. "The Schi-king, or, Book of songs," is a collection of hymns and ballads arranged by Confucius. The fourth collection is the "Tschuntshien, or, Year book," a chronicle of happenings, and the fifth is the "Li-ki, or, Book of ritual." These five books have directly influenced the Chinese literature for thousands of years, and the history of their literature is but an exposition of commentaries on these earlier works.

In Lydia the Hittites\* had established themselves and gradually extended their position westward, being most powerful between the fifteenth to the thirteenth century B.C. They are mentioned in the work on Babylonian astronomy, of which we have spoken as compiled for Sargon of Agade. Here again we find the term "Book town" used to denote one of their settlements in southern Palestine. Of their literature little is known, as the written record has wholly perished. One interesting fact in passing is that their hieroglyphics were always carved in relief, even though the material was of stone. Xanthos, the historian, has left fragments showing that certain annals were kept for a time.

\* Sayce. Ancient empires of the East.

\* Messerschmidt. The Hittites.

The literature of Persia was of course influenced by that great religious power, Zoroaster, and a great deal must have been in existence at one time. However, at present nothing is known except portions of the older part of the Avesta. The cuneiform alphabet was used at least for monumental purposes, as is proven by the tomb at Murgahab. Zoroaster is said to have been born about 1000 B.C., and is credited with having been the author or compiler of the Gathas, or religious hymns, although this cannot be proven.

Such were the composite influences of those early empires, which culminated in the great literature of Greece. Much has doubtless been lost, for the strolling minstrel and the chanting rhapsodist handed down from generation to generation the history and legends of an older time, and much must have perished with the passing of the singer. This applies to the literatures of those early empires quite as much as to that of Greece, although we are more familiar with those later "sons of Homer, singers of stitched verses," as Pindar calls them. Wandering from city to city, these early rhapsodists did much to spread literature, even if they did not permanently preserve it. In more than one way they may be considered the precursors of those later itinerant booksellers—the literature of the one was in the pages of his books—the literature of the other was in a fertile brain and unfailing memory—both spread the magic influence of literature.

Professor Jebb has given us a delightful picture of those early singers, closing with this sympathetic appreciation of their powers: "Those who tell how the people in an Indian village still hang on the lips of him who recites one of the great Indian epics, help us to imagine the passionate sympathy, the tears, the rapture with which a Greek crowd heard it told how the King of Troy knelt to Achilles in his tent by night, or how the dying hound in the courtyard of Odysseus just lived to give a feeble welcome to the wanderer whom no one else knew."\*

If the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were composed about 1000 B.C. fully four centuries and a half elapsed before the work was put into literary form other than that of the song of the rhapsodist. The earliest Greek writing

dates back to about 600 B.C., although authorities differ, Jevons thinking it reasonable to assume that writing was known in Greece as early as 700 B.C. However, we know that Pisistratus, the Tyrant of Athens, saved Homer for us, and we know the first editors—they are well worth mentioning—Concylus, Onomacritus, Zopyrus and Orpheus. We are certain, too, that the good work was finished about 550 B.C.—a literary undertaking which has lasted for over 2500 years—rather famous editing. Then Pisistratus collected the poems of Hesiod, following up one good deed with another.

And such a noble company followed closely in succession until the whole stage of literature was brilliant with names destined to last for all time. The tragic poets, Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides; the historians Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Manetho, Polybius and Dionysius, the orators among the greatest of the world, Lycurgus and Lysias; the philosophers, Thales, Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle, all these and many others as brilliant had helped build up that great Greek literature—and all this in the centuries before the Christian era. Is it any wonder that Greece and Athens especially was the literary center of the world? And is it not worth while to make this hasty survey of a literature which brought into existence a vocation which still has for sale the works of its first patrons?

As might be expected, the Athenians quickly formed the reading habit. As early as 450 B.C. Aristophanes in the *Tagenistae* speaks of a young man who owed his ruin to "a book, to Prodicus, or to bad company." Fortunately the library is not credited with having furnished any of these evil influences. The literary life of Athens demanded books and there was certainly material enough for any one with the bookselling instinct in him to set up shop—the multiplication of copies, reports of lectures of the great philosophers, the latest tragedy in book form—these were the requests of an aroused appetite for literature.

And the result is easily predicted. Diogenes Laertius tells us that "Hermodorus makes a trade of the sale of lectures."\* Hermodorus of Syracuse was a student of Plato, and evidently sold the notes which he

\* Diogenes Laertius. *Lives and opinions of eminent philosophers.*

\* Jebb. *Greek literature.*

had carefully taken at the lecture. This has sometimes been done in college by some studious student, but we now call such a one a grind, and not a bookseller. But in those peaceful days, 325 B.C., Hermodorus sold his notes, and by that act became at once editor, publisher and bookseller. All honor to old Hermodorus then, whom Suidas says made sale of his master's teachings—he had the right idea; bookselling as a vocation had begun.

And who were the purchasers. For that much abused phrase, "the reading public" means little after all. In the first place, there were the scholars whose demand for texts and notes created the first booksellers. Education was becoming more and more an established institution, and the students required certain books for their work. The scholar could not have been a very lucrative patron of the bookseller, however; his demand was only for lecture abstracts and inexpensive books. But then, as now, there were many private collectors—men who had libraries in their homes, and often large ones. Diogenes Laertius speaks of the great size of Aristotle's private library for instance, so carefully selected and so valuable a collection that Plato called it "the house of the reader." Of course Plato and Aristotle had greater means at their disposal than many of the Athenian booklovers, but almost every one had a library, great or small. Diogenes Laertius is also our authority for the statement that Plato paid three Attic talents for three books of Philolaus. Gellius tells us, too, that Aristotle paid nearly as much for some books of Speusippus. As this sum is equal to about \$3240, it must have been considered a very respectable sale. These were the real collectors, real lovers of books, who had the money to buy fine books and knew how to appreciate them—a combination not always found in modern bookselling.

Besides the scholars and the collectors there was a third class of book buyers, and their business must have been well worth while. Lucian gives us an amusing picture of some newly rich but unlettered gentlemen, who bought books and paid large prices for them in order to give the appearance of being cultured, and the books were appreciated only by moths and mice, Lucian sarcastically adds. It was perhaps for this class of buyers that

the shrewd old bookseller buried manuscripts in grain and kept them there until the color had sufficiently changed, and the worms had had certain precious morsels. Then he dug them up and sold the poor tattered remnants as rare antiquities, and the price matched the assured age. The bookseller of to-day has certainly improved with the passing of the centuries, but the foolish old world is still searching for rarities and antiquities.

The fourth great purchaser was the public library. To be sure, the library had its own scribes, and copied many books; but many others were purchased outright from the bookseller, generally by the founder of the library. There was no book committee whose opinions had to be considered—the donor did it all and the library must have reflected to a great extent his individuality. Athenaeus gives us the names of some of these early founders of libraries. The list is headed, as we might expect, with the name of Pisistratus, who saved for us of a later time the poems of Homer and Hesiod. When he died, in 527 B.C., he gave his books to Athens for a public library, and in later years the city added much to its collection. Polycrates of Samos (570-522 B.C.), Euclid of Megara (440-400 B.C.), Aristotle (384-321 B.C.), and the Kings of Pergamum (350-200 B.C.) were also founders of libraries. These libraries were large and covered all branches of literature and science as then known, although poetry and philosophy predominated. The library of the Kings of Pergamum, in later years given to Cleopatra by Antony, is said to have contained about 200,000 rolls, and though this does not mean 200,000 volumes in the modern sense, the collection must have been large.

Thus we see that the Greek bookseller did business with four classes of buyers—almost exactly as now—the student buying simple text-books or inexpensive volumes for collateral reading; the intelligent collector with money at his disposal and brains to appreciate what he purchased; the man of wealth utterly lacking in culture, who selects books from their outsides and knows or cares nothing as to contents; the public library, administered then much differently than now, but still a collection dedicated to the service of the community.

Such were the purchasers—the men who

came to the book shops, but where these book shops were we cannot say, although some claim that the book trade was carried on in the orchestra of the theater. This statement, based on a line in the *Apology*, has gained wide credence, but the translation does not prove this, and Schmitz,\* an authority on the subject, does not believe that the book shops were centered there. I think it is better to accept only the historical fact, that as early as the fifth century B.C. Greece had a lively book trade, and make no attempt to locate the individual shops, information which after all is of little importance. We do not care for biographical material relative to those early booksellers; and we must admit it is not in existence. Their methods are after all of first importance. How did they conduct their business we ask naturally, and not where?

The first booksellers were scribes who copied manuscripts already in existence on papyrus scrolls, or later on parchment. Hermodorus was a scribe, although he did not copy another's work so far as the lectures were concerned. He heard the lectures, took the notes, and later sold them, and there is no record that he felt constrained to pay any royalties to Plato. But the thing to note is that at the outset the bookseller did his own work, and sold the work of his own hands. The bookseller found the business a lucrative one no doubt, and like many another man in a small business, he branched out. He hired a clerk or two, copyists of course, then more, until he had a regularly organized business, and all he had to do was to be president of the concern. If it hadn't been so hard to get accurate copyists there might have been keener competition, but skilled labor was scarce and high.

At best errors were bound to creep in, and frequent references are to be found in Strabo deploring the inaccuracies of certain important classics, which had not been compared with the original manuscript. From this we infer that some one read aloud from the original and several copied at the same time. This would make possible rather rapid multiplication of books. At any rate Harpalus was able to purchase in Athens as early as 300 B.C. the works of Euripides, Æschylus, Soph-

ocles, Telestes, Philoxenus and Philistus, "together with a number of rare works." Dionysius of Halicarnassus refers to a large number of copies of Isocrates which the Athenian bookseller had distributed among the people.

There must have been good booksellers and bad, honest and dishonest. Lucian speaks of both. At one time he says: "Look at these so-called booksellers, these venders. They are people of no culture; they have no literary judgment, and do not know how to distinguish the good and the valuable from the bad and worthless." But again he speaks enthusiastically of the beautiful manuscripts made and sold by Callinus, and Harpocrates commends the accuracy of the editions of Atticus.\* In spite of Strabos' criticism, however, we know that the Athenian manuscripts ranked high, and were considered far more accurate than those made in Rome and Alexandria. The early booksellers of Greece set a high standard, and if their faults were many their accomplishments were far greater. Diogenes Laertius gives us an attractive picture of the influence of at least one bookseller. He has been tracing the ancestry of Zeno, and comes to that interesting turning point in Zeno's life when he gives up the career of a rich merchant to become a philosopher. This is the explanation of Diogenes Laertius.\* "Having purchased a quantity of purple from Phoenicia, he (Zeno) was shipwrecked close to the Piræus; and when he had made his way from the coast as far as Athens, he sat down by a bookseller's stall, being now thirty years of age. And as he took up the second book of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* and begun to read it, he was delighted with it, and asked where such men as were described in that book lived. And as Crates happened very seasonably to pass at the moment, the bookseller pointed him out, 'Follow that man.' From that time forth he became a pupil of Crates. Such was the joy and peace of mind found by a discouraged, shipwrecked man in the literature of a humble bookseller's shop.

The capture of Corinth in the year 146 B.C. brought to an end the last vestige of Greek independence, and her literary life was a thing of the past, or reflected perhaps in

\* Schmitz. Schriftsteller und Buchhandler in Athen. . . .

\* Not the Roman Atticus.

\* Diogenes Laertius. Lives and opinions of eminent philosophers.

that of the Roman conquerors. During the century immediately preceding the Christian era, the creation and distribution of literature was transferred from Greece to Alexandria, where through the influence of the Ptolemies and especially Ptolemy Philadelphus, a great book market was established in an incredibly short space of time. To this new book center came scholars and literary men, and for them Ptolemy founded his great museum or university, containing the largest library of antiquity. Callimachus notes that it had 90,000 "Bibloi amigeis," rolls containing one work only, and 400,000 "Bibloi summigeis," rolls containing several works of different authors—composite affairs which bring joy to the modern cataloger and classifier—490,000 rolls in all, a very respectable library, even though it does not mean 490,000 volumes in the modern sense.

To this literary center the Romans first sent their copies to be multiplied, and the later bookselling machinery was patterned on that of Alexandria and Athens. One innovation at this time is the introduction of smaller rolls, so that only a part of a work—possibly a chapter—was on one roll. Thirty-six such rolls are said to have been required for the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which explains somewhat the almost unbelievable size of some of the libraries of antiquity. "A big book is a big nuisance," said Callimachus,\* two thousand years before Dr. Johnson expressed his preference for a little volume.

In 30 B.C. Rome conquered Alexandria, but books were made and copied there for many centuries, Alexandria always remaining the great source for the supply of papyrus. Later Roman booksellers, or one at least, was to have a regular branch of his business in the famous old book city. By the close of the first century A.D., however, Rome was supreme in the literary world, and Athens and Alexandria were but tributaries to her greatness. In fact, Athenian influence is everywhere manifest when one studies the literary output of those brilliant centuries immediately following the Christian era. Many of the early writers of Rome were Athenians by birth and culture, and it is doubtful if they were ever entirely free from the influence of their glorious inheritance.

We have seen how Greece assimilated the best of the influences of those ancient empires. Rome no less profited by the learning of Greece and Alexandria, with the result that there was brilliancy in the Roman capital. Rome became of necessity a book-loving and book-producing center. There were scholars—the grammarians; education was an established thing; there were fine private collections; no villa was complete without a library; there were great public libraries; twenty-nine of them between the reigns of Augustus and Hadrian, and through excavations in recent years we have found out how large they were. There was an ever-increasing number of collectors, who really loved books and made sacrifices to own them. Then from time immemorial there has been the individual who desired to be considered a cultured and literary personage. We found him in early Greece, and Lucian expressed his disgust for him. Martial with his sharp tongue berates him because of his reading in public, while Seneca speaks of men who had great collections of books of which they had not so much as read the titles. But all this necessitated a great book industry, and the bookseller was ready to meet the demand.

Bookselling must have antedated the time of Cicero, but we have few definite records of it, so that it is proper to begin the history of Roman bookselling with Atticus, the publisher of Cicero and the greatest bookseller of his time, and one of the greatest of all times. Through the correspondence between Cicero and Athens, which the latter published after Cicero's death, we have a very comprehensive picture of the industry of his time. Pomponius Atticus was a man of literary tastes, and his business of banking had given him sufficient means with which to found a business along noble lines. More than twenty years of his earlier manhood (B.C. 87-65) were spent in Greece, much of it in study in Athens. He numbered among his friends the great men of his times—Antony, Brutus, Cæsar, Pompey, and especially Cicero. This brief summary of his qualifications may show how fitted he was for his beloved profession. A bookselling establishment with an Atticus at its head need not fear the inroads of forty-nine-cent rival department stores.

We are not surprised, therefore, that Atticus became at once literary adviser of au-

\* Quoted by Putnam in *Authors and their public in ancient times*.

thors, friendly critic, bookseller, and friend both of the reading public and the author whose works he prepared for publication. He brought to Rome large numbers of librarii from Athens. These were copyists, who duplicated books as did those early scribes of the Greeks. He trained young slaves for this work, and we find in his correspondence with Cicero mention of some of them. Cicero, writing to Atticus from Arpinum, says: "Hilarus the copyist has just left me."\* Again Cicero finds that he has made a mistake in his speech "For Ligarius," which he excuses as "a lapse of memory," but closes his letter with the request that Atticus will instruct his librarii, "Pharnaces, Antaeus and Salvius to erase that name from all the copies."\* It is an interesting fact that Atticus did not do this, and that the mistake remains to this day in the *Pro Ligarius*. Again, though the names of the librarii are not mentioned, Cicero writes Atticus to change the authorship of a quotation incorrectly given "not only in your own copy," he writes, "but also in those meant for others."

In spite of careful training by Atticus his scribes sometimes made mistakes, which is not surprising. When Atticus published for Cicero his *Academica* dedicated to Varro, Cicero writes to him from Tusculum, "there only remains the correction of the mistakes of the copyists," at the same time referring to his "*de Finibus*," which was dedicated to Brutus. "About these books you know that I have some hesitation, but I leave it to you. Also those I am dedicating to Brutus, the copyists have in hand." From these we can see how important it was to have skilled labor. Horace gives us the value of slaves competent to act as librarii as about 8000 sesterces, or \$400, while Seneca in his epistles tells us of *servi literati* for which their master paid 10,000 sesterces each, or \$500.

Atticus had branches in Alexandria and Athens, and as the bookseller to-day keeps in touch with the books of other markets through importation, so Atticus was able to supply not the "books of all publishers" simply, but the works of all writers known to the literary world. It is of interest to know what books were asked of Atticus beside the works of Cicero, all of which he published.

Cicero's letters, while he was at work on certain literary enterprises, is again a great source of information. Almost the first letters are requests for books, although they refer to Atticus' private collection. "Don't engage your library to any one . . . for I am hoarding up my little savings expressly to secure that resource for my old age,"\* writes Cicero from Tusculum; and again he writes, "Mind also not to let any one else have your books. Reserve them, as you say in your letter, for me. I am possessed with the utmost longing for them."\*\* But later we find Cicero asking for definite titles. "Send me the book 'On Concord,' by Demetrius of Magnesia," he writes; and again, "Please send me both the books of Dicaearchus, 'On the soul' and on the 'Descent.' I can't find his 'Tripoliticus' and his letter to Aristoxenus. I should be especially glad to have these three books; they would bear upon what I have in my mind."\* And it is some comfort to the modern bookseller to note that the bookseller of old was sometimes a little slow in filling orders, for Cicero writes again later almost impatiently, "Please send me the books of which I wrote to you before, and especially Phaedrus, 'On gods.'"

That the Romans read the Greek classics goes without saying—they almost adopted them as a part of their own literature. Cicero's letters to Atticus are full of references to Greek works which he has been reading, while the quotations which embellish his writings are almost entirely from Greek poets or dramatists. Even the librarii were obliged to be familiar with Greek literature, and of course wrote Greek.

There is one attribute of the old Roman bookseller which modern dispensers of literature may well emulate—knowledge of books in general, outside of those on sale. Atticus as a man of culture possessed this knowledge to a great extent. Cicero evidently thought a bookseller and a reference librarian one and the same, for he writes: "I should like to ascertain in what consulship Publius Scaevola, the Pontifex Maximus, was tribune. I think it was in that of Caepio and Pompeius, for he was a praetor in the year of Lucius Furius and Sextus Atilius. Please

\* Cicero. Letters. III. 19.

\* Cicero. Letters. III. 13-14.

\* Cicero. Letters. I. 8.

\*\* Cicero. Letters. II. 301.

\* Cicero. Letters. III. 209.

therefore, tell me the year of Tubulus' tribunate, and if you can on what charge he was tried. And pray look to see whether Lucius Libo, who brought in the bill about Servius Galba, was tribune in the consulship of Censorinus and Manilius or T. Quinctius and Manius Acilius. Also, I am puzzled about Brutus' epitome of the history of Fannius. I put down what I found at the end of that epitome, and, taking it as my guide, I stated that Fannius—the author of the history—was son-in-law to Laelius. But you proved to demonstration that I was wrong. Now Brutus and Fannius refute you. However, I had good authority—that of Hortensius—for my statement as it appears in the 'Brutus.' Please therefore set this matter right.\* Certainly this was query enough for one letter, and Atticus is to be forgiven if he did not fill all his orders promptly if this is a fair example of what he as a bookseller was expected to do. We wonder what the librarians of those famous libraries of his time were doing. That Cicero had confidence in Atticus' ability and knowledge is expressed in a letter from Tusculum. "Your opinion about Tuditanus is very reasonable, that at the time that he was at the siege of Corinth—for Hortensius did not speak at random—he was quaestor or military tribune, and I rather think it was so." Perhaps this was a little compliment to spur Atticus on to further research, for Cicero concludes with this request: "You will be able to ascertain from Antiochus, of course, in what year he was quaestor or military tribune. If he was neither, hunt him up and see whether he was among the Praefecti, or the Attachés—always provided that he was engaged in that war at all."\*

Atticus must have been a model bookseller. He could help his writers, and was able to find any and all difficult pieces of information, and was then able to get works prepared by careful study of sources and authorities. With skilled and well paid librarians, famous for the accuracy of their manuscripts, it is no wonder that his works were sought above those of all others. Haenny\*\* discusses at length the fame of the Attican texts, and we

are told that the word "Atticans" grew to mean accuracy. It is fortunate for us of this day that the great works of a great writer like Cicero were published by a great man like Atticus, who was his exclusive publisher.

As the publisher and bookseller were all one and the same at this time, and for centuries to come, a word as to the relationship of Cicero and Atticus as publisher and author may not be out of place. We have seen how capable Atticus was to supply any and all books needed at any time, and to furnish expert advice when needed. As publisher, Cicero reposed the same confidence in him. "You have done so well with my 'Pro Ligarius,'" he writes, "that I propose hereafter to place in your hands the sale of all my writings." And that Atticus had great faith in the versatility of Cicero is shown by his request for some work on geography evidently desired to meet public demands. "As to geography," writes Cicero in reply, "I will try to satisfy you, but I promise nothing for certain. It is a difficult business, but nevertheless as you bid me, I will take care that this country excursion produces something for you." Evidently Atticus had some power in the directing and controlling of his author's literary production. An interesting sentence in this same letter shows that presentation copies were not unknown at that time. "I have ordered the money for it to be paid you at once," writes Cicero, "that you may not put it down to the cost of presentation copies."\*

But it is useless to quote further. The whole Atticus correspondence is full of references to the publishing of Cicero's works, and gives a most delightful picture of the amicable relations then existing between publisher and author. Only once does Cicero question the authority of his publisher. "Now just tell me, do you think it right to begin with, to publish at all without an order from me?" Hermodorus himself used not to do that—the man who made a practice of circulating Plato's books, whence came the line: "In note-books, Hermodorus makes his gain." We rather resent this slur upon our worthy predecessor Hermodorus, really our first bookseller, but Cicero was evidently in one of his fretful moods, for he continues his fault

\* Cicero. Letters. III, DCXI. 272.

\* Cicero. Letters. III, 276.

\*\* Haenny. Schriftsteller und Buchhändler im Alten Rom.

\* Cicero. Letters. I. 88.

finding: "And again, do you think it right to show it to any one before Brutus, to whom, on your advice, I dedicate it. For Balbus has written to tell me that you have allowed him to take a copy of the fifth book of the 'de Finibus,' in which, though I have not made very many alterations, yet I have made some, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will keep back the other books, so that Balbus may not have what is uncorrected, and Brutus what is stale. But enough of that lest I seem 'to make a fuss about trifles,'\*\* just what he had evidently been doing. For the most part, however, Cicero and Atticus lived on the most amicable basis, and were close friends.

Although, so far as we know, none of the Roman booksellers were as cultured as Atticus, there were many of them, and we know, as we did not in Greece, where they kept their well furnished shops. Birt<sup>3</sup> tells us of one of the oldest retail bookstores of Rome, in which Clodius hid himself; this was in 58 A.D. Later we find mention of many book shops—the Sosii, for instance, in the Vicus Tuscus, close to the entrance to the temple of Janus. Horace says to his book, "You are looking wistfully, it seems, at Vertumum and Janus, bent (save the mark) on being set for sale neatly smoothed with the pumice of the brothers Sosii."<sup>4</sup> Then there are references to book shops in the Vicus Sandalarius, and on the Sigillaria, to say nothing of the innumerable open air venders of literature, corresponding to our second-hand bookstores of to-day, except that they had no fixed shop, but sold whenever they were sure of a crowd. There can be no doubt, however, that the Argiletum was the great book street of Rome. Cicero and Martial refer to the Argiletum often, using it as a synonymous word for book market. Martial chides his little book much as Horace did, because it preferred "to dwell in the shops of the Argiletum."<sup>5</sup> Dorus, the publisher of Seneca, and Tryphon, the publisher of Quintilian, had of necessity large establishments for the multiplying of copies of their authors and for the display of their collections. Atrextus, Polius and Secundus paid little attention

to publishing, but they maintained excellent book shops. How delightful it must have been, if a patron wanted a book not in stock to be able to direct the librarii to make it at once, and have no fear of infringement of copyright.

We are fortunate in having had preserved for us the names of so many worthy Roman booksellers. We know what their shops looked like, we are familiar with their business methods, but of those open air book stalls we know not one by name. But we do know that there were many of them; we know where they stood beneath the porticos near the forum selling second-hand manuscripts from *scrinia* or round boxes supported from their necks, much as the newsboy on a train displays the magazines of the month. And there is no doubt but that the real book hunter patronized these open air booksellers, just as a booklover of to-day enjoys the quiet hour spent in some dingy little second-hand book shop. It was by these booksellers that books from Macedonia and every part of the Levant were exposed for sale, and many a private library, and perhaps public, was increased by some of these bargains. Aulus Gellius in his "Noctes Atticae" \*\* tells us of an opportunity for enriching his library of which he took advantage. He was returning to Italy from Greece, and landing at Brindisi he saw a book stall. The words of that genuine booklover are worth quoting: "I was walking," he says, "after leaving the ship at this famous port, when I noticed a book stall. Immediately, with the eagerness of a booklover, I ran to examine it. There was a collection of Greek books, full of fables, prodigies, strange and incredible narratives: the authors were old writers, whose names are of but mediocre authority; I found there Aristaeus of Proconesus, Isigonos of Nicaea, Ctesias, Onesicritus, Polystephanus, Hegesias and others. These books, much dilapidated and covered with ancient dust, looked wretched enough, but I asked the price of them. Its unexpected reasonableness led me at once to purchase them, and I carried away a great number of volumes, which I looked through during the two following nights." That certainly has the real book-loving ring about it, and we can imagine the enjoyment

\* Cicero. Letters. III, 292.

<sup>3</sup> Birt. Das Antike Buchwesen.

<sup>4</sup> Horace. Odes. 313-4.

<sup>5</sup> Martial. Epigrams.

\*\* Aulus Gellius. Noctes Atticae. Book IX.



of many hours as the result of that chance find.

Who were the patrons of Atticus and his associates in business? The booklover like Aulus Gellius could not have been a very profitable patron, for as we have seen he bought mostly second-hand copies, for which he himself says he paid little. Furthermore, the scholars, or grammarians, were not large buyers, for they were always poor. The poverty of literary people is often noted in Martial, Ovid and Cicero. The public and the private libraries were therefore the sources of revenue for the bookseller, and as the question of net and copyright books was unknown in those days, we have every indication that the librarian, public or private, lived on friendly terms with the bookseller, and that both worked together. Private libraries, as we have seen, were many and large. We have records relative to the libraries of the Plinys—that of Epaphroditus of Chaeronea, the secretary of Nero; Persius' library, the private collection of Atticus envied by Cicero; the library of Sammoaicus, a physician, who collected 62,000 volumes, later donated to the crown, and so on.

The library of Sammoaicus must have been of rather exceptional size, for we read that Persius' library had but 700 volumes, but Martial sneeringly refers to this meager collection. The libraries were on the average large, probably about 2000 volumes. To collect a library was the uppermost thought in every cultured mind. Cicero's first letters to Atticus were relative to books for his villa. The private collectors bought beautiful books in fine bindings, much as did those cultured men of Greece, and as does the cultured man of to-day who has wealth at his disposal. Cicero bids Atticus send him at once some parchment for labels. These small pieces of parchment were often brilliantly illuminated—title pieces they were called—the work being done by slaves specially trained for this work. "I wish you would send me," writes Cicero from Antium, "a couple of your library slaves for Tyrannio to employ as gluers, and in other subordinate work, and tell them to get some fine parchment to make title pieces, which you Greeks. I think, call *sillybi*."\* Martial refers to the exquisite bindings sometimes made for choice books,

paying an indirect compliment to Faustinus, a bookseller, who evidently paid much attention to fine bindings. "Is it unto Faustinus' bosom that you flee? You have chosen wisely: you may now make your way perfumed with oil of cedar, and decorated with ornaments at both ends, luxuriate in all the glory of painted bosses; delicate purple may cover you and your title proudly blaze in scarlet."\*\* Martial is also our source of information relative to a still further embellishment—the insertion of a portrait of the author on the front or title-page. It is not surprising that wealthy collectors of long ago paid fabulous prices for some of their beautiful editions.

Furthermore, the small volume was popular. Into such a little book dexterous hands would often concentrate the "omnia opera" of a poet—the contents of thirty or forty rolls—a monument of patient toil, with delicate hands and careful eyes. The fondness for rare books brought many frauds into circulation. Galenus complains that he found in the book shops works bearing the name of Hippocrates which the great man never wrote. The private collector, with plenty of money, must have made business brisk most of the time. Book collecting was the one great and absorbing aim of such people, and of course the bookseller had a sympathetic ear.

The public library was the other great patron of the early sellers of books. Money for these libraries was not given grudgingly. Rome was proud of her great public libraries. As early as 717 A. V. C. Asinus Pollio opened a public library. What a fine lot of carefully selected books that brilliant writer must have brought together! Four years later Cæsar Augustus made libraries state institutions, and set aside for this purpose large sums of money collected during the Dalmatian war. The first state library opened under this plan was the *Bibliotheca Octavia*, named in honor of Augustus' sister, Octavia. Four more followed in quick succession, a part of the plan of the energetic Augustus and his literary adviser, Terentius Varro. Varro was the great critic of his time, and Pliny tells us that in the first public library of Rome Pollio put up masks of great authors, but Varro was the only living author represented. Varro was therefore an able assistant for Augustus in his plan for library extension. Vespasian es-

\* Cicero. Letters. I. 224.

\*\* Martial. Epigrams.

tablished the fifth imperial library in the Forum Pacis, and Trajan, the sixth in his own forum, and so on—nearly thirty libraries founded in Rome between the reign of Augustus and that of Hadrian. Then, too, there were public libraries in the smaller cities. Strabo speaks of the library at Smyrna; Pliny gave a library to Comum, the modern Como, and it is from the accounts of Aulus Gellius relative to the library in Tibus, now Tivoli, that we get one of our strongest reasons for supposing that books from these libraries could be circulated. He tells us that while dining one day in a distinguished company a discussion arose relative to the injuriousness of drinking iced water. One person in condemning the use of ice water quoted Aristotle, and as some of the gentlemen present doubted the authorship of the quotation, the gentleman went to the public library, borrowed a volume and read therefrom the passage quoted, strongly denouncing the use of ice water. How fortunate for belief in that man's veracity that there was a library near, and that the book he wanted was not reserved in the reference collection.

All these libraries must have made good business, and the library department of a bookselling establishment must have been an important one, for from Martial's statement we see that this department was at once an intelligence office for well trained library slaves, a library bureau for furnishing equipment as well as a complete bookstore in the modern sense of the word. I can find no record of library discounts, nor of any special library editions reinforced with canvas and sewn on tapes. Perhaps the libraries did a little reinforcing of the publishers' binding before the book was put into circulation, for they had skilful library assistants.

The libraries were not so fond of remainders as now, and the bookseller could not depend on disposing of slow selling works by making a special price, but he had an avenue for the disposal of slow sellers unknown to the bookseller of to-day. "Make haste," says Martial to his book, "to choose a patron, lest being hurried off into a murkey kitchen you cover tunnies with your wet leaves, or become a wrapper for incense and pepper." "If he (Appolinaris) shall receive thee to his heart, and repeat thee with his lips, then wilt neither have to dread the suc-

cess of the malignant nor wilt thou furnish parchment coverings for anchovies. If he shall condemn thee, thou mayst run forthwith to the stalls of the salt meat sellers, to have thy back scribbled upon by their boys."\* What a blessing if to-day some of our literary effusions of aspiring poets could be made use of as wrapping paper for fish and groceries. It is an assured fact, however, that remainders of editions were often thus disposed of. Haenny feels certain that the exported copies at least were new copies, and not second-hand, as some have suggested. Horace says of his book: "When you have begun to show the thumb marks of the vulgar, you will be left in silence to be the food of bookworms, or will run away to Utica (in Africa), or be sent in bonds to Ilerda (Spain)." I think this means simply exportation for the provincial book markets, and does not necessarily imply slow sellers.

Such were the buyers who came to those old book shops of the Argiletum—they were busy places. What a charming picture of activity. The better bookstores, large establishments like that of Atticus, had two kinds of specially trained slaves, whose time was taken up, to quote Haenny, "mit Abschreiben," and "mit Einbinden der rollen"—that is, copying and binding the rolls. The librarii, as we have seen, were the copyists and the glutinators were the binders, who prepared the illuminated title-pieces, glued the pages end to end, and did all the fine work to make the work attractive. They probably made an index, which pleases the modern librarian. And all were busy, and, we trust, all happy and contented with their work.

The bookstore was the place in which to meet the distinguished litterateurs of the day—the place for friendly gossip, the interchange of ideas. Philosophers came to expound their philosophy, authors recited from their works; perhaps it is Statius reading from his *Thebaid*, and Juvenal tells us that "all the city comes to hear the reading. The audience is enthusiastic and applauds vociferously." Martial, the faultfinder, always accusing his fellows of plagiarism, suggesting to a contemporary who quoted him that he pay for his epigrams,—Martial, the sharp tongued critic of his times, gives us this quaint

\* Martial. *Epigrams*. 131.

\*\* Haenny. *Schriftsteller*. p. 38.

and charming picture of the old Roman shop. "Whenever you meet me, Lupercus, you constantly say, 'Shall I send my servant for you to give him your little book of Epigrams, which I will read and return to you directly?' There is no need, Lupercus, to trouble your servant. It is a long journey, if he wishes to come to the Pirus, and I live up three pairs of stairs, and those high ones. What you want you may procure nearer at hand. You frequently go down to the Argiletum. Opposite Cæsar's forum is a shop, with pillars on each side covered over with titles of books, so that you may quickly run over the names of all the poets. Procure me there: you will no sooner ask Atrectus—such is the name of the owner of the shop—than he will give you from the first or second shelf a Martial, well smoothed with pumice stone, and adorned with purple for five denarii.

'Your are not worth so much,' do you say; you are right, Lupercus."\*

To those old booksellers of the Argiletum we owe much, for it was they who multiplied by thousands some of the classics of Latin literature. They received a great inheritance from the Greeks, but added to it and left a larger and richer literature for later generations. The printed page should never efface from memory the everlasting debt of gratitude we owe to those old controllers of libraries who preserved so much for all time—to the rhapsodists who helped diffuse the first feeble beginnings of a noble literature, to the great army of scribes who laboriously copied the manuscripts, and to those early booksellers who made and sold thousands of those precious copies. But for these agencies the records might have been forever lost.

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\* Martial. Epigrams. 83.

## TWO AIDS IN LIBRARY WORK

BY HELEN E. HAINES, *Pasadena, Cal.*

THE aids that I have in mind are but two in number, and they are not found in the formidable array of "Librarians' helps" that range from patent pamphlet binders to revised card catalog rules and author tables. They are the last two items in that list of the three possessions that, we are told, will carry us safely alike through the joys and the trials of this uncertain world—Religion, Love of books, and a Sense of humor. To be sure, the librarian needs all three of them; but it is the two latter that I would touch upon as important in the specific category of aids in library work.

Love of books is seldom included in the required qualifications of a library worker. Librarians are sadly familiar with the young woman whose application for a place in library service is based upon the all-sufficient reason that it is such light ladylike work, and that she is so fond of reading; and it is, perhaps, owing to her persistence that the question of a liking for books seldom figures in library examinations. Indeed, I do not count this love of books as a *qualification* for library service, but as an aid in library work. The love of books will not make one a quick or accurate indexer; it will not give efficiency

in the rush of the charging desk, a clear mind in classification, or the power to direct a board of directors; its gifts are intimate and personal ones, and its influence upon work comes mainly through its influence upon character. In considering it, we step aside from the machinery of the workshop and enter a dominion of the spirit, which is the heritage of all the world. The vast majority will never claim their share in that heritage. Librarians are too apt to regard the love of books as a quality that may be implanted in the average breast by a judicious issue of two books (one non-fiction) on a single card, or by cherishing the youthful mind in the warmth and sunshine of the children's room. To these measures and others like them we owe an immense development of the reading habit and a greatly increased knowledge of the usefulness of books as tools; but the love of books is a thing apart from these; it may be developed, but it cannot be created. It is like the wind of the spirit; it bloweth where it listeth, and it is no more a universal attribute of mankind than brown eyes or mathematical skill or any other physical or mental characteristic. Wherever it exists, no matter how various in degree or manifestation, it

means the enrichment of life and the deepening of capacities for enjoyment and for effort. Its aids are various—forgetfulness of trials, courage for fresh endeavor—but of them all I would put first that of pure pleasure, the sheer joy that comes in association with the beloved figures that are dearer and more vital than many an every day acquaintance. What complete happiness was that which long ago glowed in the small reader's every fibre, when, before the entranced inner vision, the Knight of the Leopard was seen emerging free from dishonor and the secret of "The talisman" was revealed! Or when for the first time we saw FitzJames stand with covered head in the court circle, and watched as

"His chain of gold the King unstrung,  
The links o'er Malcolm's neck he flung,  
Then gently drew the glittering band  
And laid the clasp in Ellen's hand."

This is the happiness of romantic sentiment; very much like falling in love, which indeed it frequently results in. I do not know how far the heroines of fiction are irresistible in this direction (though I fancy Rebecca the Jewess, and Ethel Newcomb, and the Mistress of the Crossways have made their conquests), but falling in love with heroes is a delightful occupation, and can be varied with perfect propriety and safety to suit the demands of the mood and the moment.

Then there is the happiness of laughter and good cheer. Think of the joy that Mrs. Gamp has diffused in "this pilgrian's projiss of a mortal wale;" of the debt tired and troubled mortals owe to the Wilfer family, and Mr. Silas Wegg, to the ingenious Mr. Charles O'Malley, to the Snark and the Cheshire cat, and all the familiar figures that have added to the gayety of the world. There are other phases of this gift of pleasure—in the storm of tragic emotion, the charm of melody, and the happiness of being miserable over other people's woes—and it seems that this gift must come first among the aids that the love of books brings to the brightening of life.

The bond between others created by a common sympathy is another of the aids that comes to us from this source. For the librarian, brought into direct relations with the public, there can be few more potent aids than this. We all are quick to recognize this bond. In casual acquaintance a phrase, an

allusion, gives the sign of the freemasonry of books, and there is open instantly that delightful prospect of a common ground wherein to project mutual ventures of exploration. In the library, of all places, should prevail this fellowship of books. Not the most perfected charging methods or the freest access can take the place of the sympathy between librarian and reader which it will give. The public is quick to realize and respond to this freemasonry. Many a time have I seen readers wait determinedly to consult a certain assistant on the choice of some book, for no other reason but that they were sure of an interested answer; many times have I encountered the quelling rebuff of utter indifference that is too often regarded as the "official manner" of those that serve in libraries, and that doubtless inspired the irate Irishwoman's protest against "thim young divils forninst the counter." If this feeling of the fellowship of books is a boon to the reader, whose connection with the library is infrequent and temporary, how much more must it be a precious aid to the librarian, whose working hours are passed in a constant association with books that is apt to breed indifference if not distaste? For it will bring the magic leaven of interest to lighten labor, and what that means only those know who have gauged the difference between congenial work and uncongenial drudgery.

There is a third aid to add to these gifts of pleasure and of sympathy with others—the broadening of mind and deepening of perceptions that must come with a real love of books. Personal experience here disproves the arguments which would show that there is no sound basis for the theory of "evolution in reading"—an expression that means simply that persons who at first care only for books of slight value may by the simple process of reading be brought to care for better and higher literature. Given the love of books and this result must follow. See in one's own experience how through books one's standards have been changed and one's horizon broadened. Books that ten years ago meant nothing to us are to-day almost as fibers of our being; books that ten years ago seemed revelation of life were long since sloughed off and forgotten. Formal education with its drill and its insistent claims, gives the best equipment for the world's

work; add to it the love of books, and we have the crowning touch; but the love of books alone means education in its truest sense, through association with ideals and images of knowledge, beauty and power, that must unconsciously impart their influence. Such education is in large measure an unconscious process. Study there must often be, and a receptive mind always, but never do books give of their treasures so generously as when, with Mrs. Browning,

"we read our books,  
Without considering whether they are fit  
To do us good. Mark there. We get no good  
By being ungenerous, even to a book,  
And calculating profits. . . . So much help  
From so much reading. It is rather when  
We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge  
Soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound,  
Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth,  
'Tis then we get the right good from a book."

"Reading for profit" in the sense of a transaction undertaken for value received is a popular pursuit; but it is not directly connected with the real education that books impart. I do not believe that this education is likely to be secured through "courses" of reading, except in so far as these are made personal and individual, and I am sure librarians of all people must know how superficial and unsound is much of the "culture" exploited through this medium. For it is very apt to be a second-hand article, and to suffer from the influence of manuals, epitomes, commentaries and interpretations. To its development we have "The best of Browning," chosen for us, with explanatory diagrams; the "World's best literature," labelled and condensed into handy digestive tablets; and the *Rubáiyát* prepared with an introduction "for those who on their first introduction to Omar Khayyám find it difficult to understand FitzGerald's rendering." In this last work there is to be found an explanation of the abstruse stanza:

"The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon  
Turns Ashes — or it prospers; and anon  
Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face,  
Lighting a little hour or two — is gone.

We may be grateful to be informed that this means that life is short, and that human hopes are like snow melting in the sunshine; but it seems as if the human intellect, unaided, might have found a fairly satisfactory solution of those verses. When we take our

reading like a medical prescription its results are not likely to be very vital, or its influence permanent. The preparation of individual courses of reading, on the other hand, is a wholesome and agreeable pastime in which most people who love books indulge freely. Like the preparation of New Year's resolutions it is more an exercise for the conscience and the imagination than for practical execution. This is inevitable because the love of books is always influenced by that unknown quantity, the personal element. It is that which makes futile the attempt to specify just what are "the best books" — an occupation beloved of newspaper editors. For what that phrase "the best books" really means, within certain canons, is "the books that are best to me." To many of us it is more apt to mean "the books that I think I ought to think are best;" and we try to believe that if we were cast away on a desolate island we should choose to have with us for comfort and inspiration Buckle's "History of civilization" and De Quincey's essays, and Chaucer's works, or the other five or six or ten books that Sir John Lubbock, or Hamilton Mabie or somebody else has chosen for us — although we may feel a lurking certainty that we never intend to choose them until we are reduced to that extremity. Those books that we have chosen, that we love and return to and that have become part of ourselves, as beloved books do, are the "best books" so far as we are concerned; and it is rather pleasant to feel that no other person is likely to have just the same selection. They may not all be counted in a prize-list of masterpieces — but that is of very little moment. For I do not believe that among any half dozen persons, really loving and knowing books, you will find one who, if honest, will not confess utter indifference to some acknowledged masterpiece of literature. In the cause of literary honesty it would be interesting some day to supplement the stock "symposiums" upon "Great books that have helped me" with a symposium upon "Great books that have bored me." A little experiment once undertaken in that direction brought some amusing results. One confessed that in youth and age he had never been able to read "Robinson Crusoe;" another looked back upon Dante as producing the most unmitigated boredom she could re-

call; another, in a whisper, added "Sartor Resartus" to the list; one unfortunate being remarked that Scott had always seemed dull to him; and my own contribution to the record embraced "Paradise lost" and the "Faery queen."

This freedom of choice lies, of course, within certain canons. We may be bored by Robinson Crusoe if we find delight in Stevenson, or Wordsworth, or Marcus Aurelius, or their fellows; admiration for Gibbon and affection for Meredith are quite compatible with joy in the high-piled mysteries of Du Boisgobey, or a weakness for the marsh-mallows of Mrs. Burnham or the Roman candles of Miss Corelli; but if the only books that have *not* bored us are "The master Christian," and "Peck's bad boy," and "Lena Rivers"—why then our tastes and inclinations have no concern with the real world of books.

The education that books impart is of all things eclectic. I suppose there is nothing except travel that is so broadening to the range of vision as a wide and varied love of books. It sets in contrast prejudices, ideals and tenets of every shade and quality, and from the conflict brings recognition of the good in each. It gives quickness in sympathy and deliberation in judgment—for where so much is good that varies in kind and in degree, who can venture a hasty opinion? It imparts a familiarity with history and the social life of the world, and of the impulses and characteristics of our own day that can be gained in no other way; and in bringing to us this knowledge it should fit us to make the best of all the world gives us. To the librarian its supreme gift should be the power of entering into the minds of his public—of putting himself in the place not of one class of readers, but of almost every class. For it should teach him not only to sympathize with the ardor of the scholar, to tolerate his eccentricities, and to know, from his own experience, how to meet the demands of those who seek the best and highest; but also, with a real understanding, to meet half way those whose demands are on a lower plane, and who are entering ignorantly and with hesitation into paths he too has strayed in, that may lead them to wider fields of knowledge and of beauty.

We have noted the three chief aids that

the love of books brings to the enrichment of life—pleasure, that is independent of external conditions; sympathy with others of like tastes; and development, almost unconscious, of mind and spirit. There is a danger commonly associated with the love of books that has not been touched upon—partly because that danger does not, so far as I have found, seriously threaten the librarian of to-day. This is the danger of becoming a bookworm. The character is more familiar through the pages of fiction than in real life; but it exists, and while it has its faults these are not without compensating virtues. The bookworm is not usually either unmanageable or dangerous; indeed, he is generally tractable and helpfully disposed—and to his kindly services many a library reader will give grateful testimony. But it is true, nevertheless, that books should not shut human beings from our mind, or wrap us in a veil of abstraction from practical things. The proper study of mankind is man, and books should make us find people more interesting and help to the interpretation and understanding of human impulses, emotions, and achievements. It is the humanity in books that makes them so dear. Think of the revelations of the human soul that have come to us through the pages of romance. Becky Sharp, Tito Melema, poor foolish Hetty of "Adam Bede"—do they not set us in the midst of the current of human life? So, to have enjoyed "The egoist" should be to look henceforth with clearer vision upon the subtle mysteries of Self; and to have shared the friendship of Mulvaney, Otheris and Learoyd, should be to know more fully how strong are the bonds that knit all sorts and conditions of men into one fellowship.

If the love of books is a gift that influences most strongly the inner life of its possessor, the sense of humor is a quality that interweaves happily and usefully in every relation of life. Nowhere do we need it more than in our daily work, to soften the small asperities and temper the little frictions that are far more trying in the long run than any quick, frank collision of wills or opinions. I remember one librarian telling of the lamentations of a friend who had just learned of her entrance into the profession. "Oh, dear," said the friend, "now I suppose you will begin to grow cross." And she replied to an

amazed interrogation, "Well, I don't know *why*, but cooks and librarians are always cross."

There is, perhaps, a grain of truth in the sweeping accusation; for library work, like most sedentary pursuits, is apt to bear upon the nerves, and rasped nerves will make cross librarians. But there is no better nerve sedative than a sense of humor; it shows petty annoyances in their true pettiness, and it turns exasperation into amusement. It sets things in their proper relative proportions, and it is an admirable check upon that common tendency to regard ourselves as rare exotics of commonsense and brilliancy flourishing unheeded in a world of incapables. There are always times when we share the feelings of the old Quaker lady, who philosophized to her husband: "This is a queer world, John. Everybody is queer but thee and me, and thee's a little queer." But a wholesome sense of humor keeps us from taking these moods too seriously. We appreciate how sound are our criticisms of the world in general, but we can smile also at our tendency to hold the world to an account for disregarding those criticisms. Reformers, it is said, seldom possess a strong sense of humor, and this must be true; if they did, many great movements, perhaps, would never have been carried through, and many foolish ones would certainly never have been begun. For it is true that in some respects the sense of humor does rather debar one from entering into intense enthusiasm—fanaticisms often—and its cultivation carried too far may limit our spiritual vision. Yet though it may now and then have been a brake upon some of the wheels of progress, think on the other hand what it has done to reveal shams, and to laugh out of existence false and foolish customs. It is hardly worth while to consider its dangers—for there will never be enough of it to go around, and if we have received our share we may well be thankful!

If the sense of humor may be sometimes dangerous when applied to the large things of life, I doubt if it is ever other than helpful in its relation to the smaller things. It is a common charge that women lack this quality—and as a rule we must admit, I fear, the soundness of the charge. Women have often a quicker sense of the ridiculous, and a sharper wit, than men; but they are

not usually endowed with a sense of humor as broad or as quickly wholesome in its influence. One notes this in the various fields of women's work, and where men and women work together one must often perceive the contrast I have tried to indicate. In schools, in libraries, in literary and journalistic work, one is too apt to step within a network of fatal feminine "feelings," petty heartburnings and bickerings, that are as absurd as they are distracting. A look, a smile, a casual word rankles, becomes a slight, and then a grievance, and then a permanent barrier between workers in a common field and for a common cause. Men have the same weakness, but as a rule it is less evident. Two men who disagree are most likely to adopt the simple course of openly characterizing each other, with entire frankness and sincerity, as pirates, horsethieves, and blackguards. Thus they relieve their minds; then in a few hours they disappear amicably to lunch together, and the paths of peace are smooth and untroubled. With them also the sense of humor is more apt to come into play to settle differences of opinion and turn a pending quarrel into laughter. The familiar story of FitzJames O'Brien and Norman McLeod turns upon this point. I do not know how many readers of to-day know those two names; but McLeod was a young writer of much poetic promise whose "Pynnshurst" may not yet be quite forgotten, and O'Brien was the brilliant young Irishman whose short stories and stray verses belong permanently to American literature. Both belonged to the group of young writers, artists and journalists that flourished in New York in the late '50s—of whom Theodore Winthrop was one, and William Winter and perhaps one or two others are still with us. O'Brien and McLeod were good comrades, and at a certain season of great financial depression they shared together one small room and a single bed. Here late one night an argument arose between them, which was continued with heat and vehemence. Then a statement by one was contradicted by the other, and instantly the two hot-headed youths were on the brink of a duel. In a few angry words the challenge was made and accepted. Then O'Brien, turning upon his shoulder and heaving the bedclothes about his form, remarked with wrathful dignity: "Very well, sir; you know where

to find me in the morning." And then the absolute absurdity of the words under existing circumstances overcame them both, and the quarrel vanished in a shout of laughter.

It is not possible to touch upon the various ways in which a sense of humor lightens routine and gives interest to many a task that without it must be passive drudgery. Nowhere has it better possibilities for manifestation than in work which brings one into contact with people, and in his relations with the public the librarian must often bless its cheering influence. Even in the humblest work it makes performance less mechanical and one comes across its manifestations in many an unexpected way. In one library an assistant charged with the tiresome task of running through catalogs of books printed between 1800 and 1860 and checking the issues of certain years, found amusement and really interesting results in noting odd and absurd titles, mainly of old sermons, admonitory counsels for the edification of youth, and other quaint and curious literature of our fathers. Another evolved an ingenious development of attendance statistics. She was assigned one afternoon in place of her regular work to the charge of a men's reading

room, and was asked later if she had not found it very stupid. "Oh, no," was the reply, "I thought it was quite interesting. I kept the record of attendance in a new way. Usually they just put down a little straight mark for every reader that comes in, but I changed that. If he was tall, I put a long mark, and if he was short I put a little mark, and if he was good-looking I put a curly mark. Of course," in a reflective addition, "sometimes you make mistakes. Once I put one man down as a plain straight mark, and then after I had looked up some magazines for him I found he was quite nice looking, so I had to rub him out and make him curly."

This is but a partial and inadequate presentation of the arguments that can be advanced for the two qualities of love of books and a sense of humor, as aids in library work. All who have tested them can bear witness to their strength and value, but if that were attempted the "experience meeting" might outlast the century. All that I would say in conclusion is to urge that every library worker in making out lists of personal supplies for professional service should include, among card trays, red ink, clips and pins and rubber bands—these two aids in library work.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A FACTOR IN CIVIC DEVELOPMENT\*

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library*

A DEFINITION or two may help to put the speaker and his hearers on common ground—to the advantage of both. By public library we should understand a library that belongs to the people and is managed by them through their chosen representatives. It is more than a free library or a charitable institution. The first business of a public library is to make its constituency realize that the library belongs to them; and this is the first and the most important step in making it a factor in its community. Let me illustrate the feeling many people have on this matter of ownership. For a number of years a branch library in Grand Rapids was maintained in a settlement house, but many people in the neighborhood would not come to it, simply because it was in a settlement house, which

was associated in their minds with charity. A year ago this branch was moved to a public school building in the same neighborhood, and at once the use of the library more than doubled, many persons coming to it who would not come before.

We need to re-define our conception of a library, especially a public library. The newer conception is more than an institution for the circulation of books, or in which books and periodicals may be read. It is rather an institution for the dissemination of ideas, a municipal bureau of information, and therefore it must use other agencies than books and periodicals in carrying on its work.

The word *civic* is one toward which I have always had a feeling of prejudice, for it suggests the man from whom I first heard it, a former Congressman from the state of Penn-

\* Read before the National Municipal League, at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1910.



sylvania. This most excellent gentleman in my early boyhood was constantly talking about "civic" and "civics," and somehow I associate the word with his habit of using words more or less high sounding. For example, referring to a question he had just asked, he put it in this wise: "And I propound the interrogatory with supereminent disquietude." In this paper I shall use civic in its largest sense, that is, relating to man as a member of society rather than in the limited sense of "city" or "municipal."

The next most important work of the public library is to get hold of children and to develop in them a taste for the reading of good books and the ability to get ideas from the printed page—an ability which comes only through extended practice. The child of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow, and when we think of development we have in mind to-morrow rather than to-day. The library in dealing with the child is therefore preparing the way for future civic growth. Now it is a fact that the average school child does not get enough reading in his regular school work, or in his home, to develop in him the ability to get ideas with ease from the printed page. He often gets only the ability to say words. To the extent that a child fails in his ability to get ideas from print, he is handicapped in much of his work for life.

In recent years it has been my privilege to interview personally a good many boys and girls who have left school permanently by the time they have reached the eighth grade or before, with reference to reading that would enable them to fit themselves better for the work that they were doing; and the thing that has impressed itself most in these interviews has been the fact that so many of them have so little reading power, with the result that they cannot readily get the ideas of others as they are to be found in print. Everyone here will realize that this is a serious handicap.

Another point in this connection is that some people read the same matter six times as fast as others, as was demonstrated some years ago in a number of experiments by the department of psychology at Wellesley College; and, furthermore, that those who read six times as fast get more out of their reading as a rule than those who read only one-

sixth as fast. The boy or girl who has acquired the ability to get ideas in one-sixth the time of others, and at the same time get them better, has in many ways the same advantage that the modern express train has over the means of travel that was used by our great-grandparents.

Another phase of the library's work with children is the relation between reading and retardation. There are, of course, many elements that enter into retardation—physical or mental deficiency, poor teaching, also overcrowding in the schools. The school systems of some of our cities are spending as much as thirty per cent. of their time and effort in repeating work, through the fact that so many of the children cannot make their grades, and consequently are obliged to take the work over—spend two years on the work that should be done in one. It is significant in this connection that, with few exceptions, the cities that have the highest percentage of retardation are the cities where the public library is reaching the lowest number of children: in other words, a highly developed system of work with children in our libraries helps greatly to reduce the number of repeaters in the schools. It may be said in passing that some of the very best work of the library with school children may be seen right here in Buffalo.

What retardation means in taxation was shown most clearly in a recent article in the *Boston Globe*, discussing the school expenditures in Boston, by Dr. Albert E. Winship, editor of the *Journal of Education*. In the last ten years fuel and light for the Boston schools increased 37 per cent.; in recent years the size of the classes has been reduced about 20 per cent., thereby tending to increase to that extent the salary account and cost for the additional school rooms and their maintenance; the number of high schools, where the cost is about twice that in the first six grades, has increased about 25 per cent. in recent years, the number of pupils entering in 1910 being more than three times the number entering in 1890; kindergarten, sloyd, physical training, medical inspection, school nurses, pensions for teachers, all require wholly new expenditures in Boston as compared with thirty-five or forty years ago; and other items increasing the cost of schools might be mentioned. But the significant

thing in Boston, in spite of the increases just enumerated, is the fact that the expenditures per pupil in 1908 (the last published report) were more than two dollars less than they were in 1875, the exact figures for the two years being \$34.52, 1908, and \$36.54, 1875. How has this reduction in the cost per pupil been possible? Let me use Dr. Winship's exact words: "The reduction of the course from nine to eight years has already had its influence. But the great reduction comes from the 30 per cent. who used to take two years to do one year's work, to 10 per cent." In other words, the retardation in 1908 was only one-third as great as in 1875.

This relation between the reading of the children and retardation has been recently shown from a different point of view by Superintendent E. E. Ferguson, of the public schools of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. For a number of years Mr. Ferguson has been getting the names of the books read by each child each year while he was in the different grades. In this way for a number of school buildings he has each child's reading in the 4th grade, the 5th grade, the 6th grade, and so on. His records in this particular show that the children who read the fewest books or the poorest books are the ones who fail to make their grades, and that those who read the most good books (not too many of course) are those who make their grades, and that the children of poor standing who can be induced to begin reading books worth while steadily improve in all their work and have no more trouble to make their grades. The point of Mr. Ferguson's investigations is that whenever the child is led to read good books his standing and work immediately begin to improve in all his subjects.

Space prevents my discussing the work our libraries are doing in displacing vicious books and reading for the young, and how the opening of a branch library often reduces the number of cases that get into our juvenile courts.

In developing the reading work among children in public libraries the story hour, systematic instruction in the use of books and the library, and various other features have been used as means. The story hour when rightly used is an introduction to literature, and to the reading of books, and as

such belongs in the modern public library. The use of pictures, illustrated lectures, etc., may all be used for both children and adults in the same way—as roads to books.

The library as a factor in the business life of our cities is very little developed. I mean by this that in few cities do our business men and our working men use books and periodicals in connection with their daily work to the extent that they might. Some of our corporations have recently learned the value of libraries as tools of business, and are putting in regularly trained librarians to look after and keep in touch with things of this kind. Ideas, facts, knowledge, are ever of the greatest value to the business man. These things are always worth dollars and cents, and most business men and corporations spend loads of good money to get them. The public library as a factor in greater business and industrial efficiency is only at the beginning of its development. The libraries of Newark, Pittsburgh, and Detroit are among those that have developed certain lines of this work in a most interesting way.

Another field of the library's activity until recently but little developed is its relation to municipal problems and municipal administration. Personally I believe that bad government in our American cities has been due more to ignorance and inefficiency than to dishonesty. With the constant changing of officials new men have been making the same mistakes in every department of municipal government which the study of reports or a knowledge of what other cities are doing or have done would have prevented. The library ought to be the fact-well for the city official, and the time is coming when public opinion will demand that he use its resources to aid him.

But in this department the library can do even more important work for the citizen than for the public official, for after all an intelligent public opinion is absolutely essential to maintain efficiency in city administration. A collection of books and periodicals on all kinds of municipal problems is of the utmost importance to the community and to its civic life. When our people can act on sound knowledge we can have good government in our cities—and not before. In many of our cities the public library is the arsenal to which members of all sorts of local or-

ganizations — women's clubs, study clubs, improvement associations — are constantly going for material for discussions, debates, and papers on every kind of public question. Some of our libraries systematically follow up all local programs and announcements to invite those scheduled for papers or talks to call on the library for information on their particular topic, offering to assemble the material they will need in advance of their coming. Several hundred letters a year are written to such persons regularly in Grand Rapids, and most of these people make use of the material provided for them in this way. In its direct effect on the public opinion of the community I regard this work as of much importance.

Let me illustrate in some detail how the library may aid in creating public opinion. In March, 1905, the Public Library of Grand Rapids, in its course of free lectures, brought Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the Medical department of the University of Michigan, to the city to give a lecture on tuberculosis. As part of the advertising of its lectures the library always pushes its books on the subject of the lecture, and for information on the latest books on tuberculosis we wrote to Dr. Livingston Farrand, then secretary of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Farrand urged that the occasion should be used for the formation of a local society. The library did not feel that it was its function to organize a society in this way, but turned the suggestion over to persons who were interested and who used the lecture at the library as a means for working up interest in the formation of an organization. A society was formed, and a few months later the society, in coöperation with the library, brought to the city a large tuberculosis exhibition, with lectures during the day and evening. Some twelve or fifteen thousand persons were brought to the exhibit in the library building, nearly one hundred thousand pieces of printed matter were distributed, and the people were thoroughly informed on the whole subject of tuberculosis in a way that they had never been before. After these ideas had been so widely disseminated in the community there was little difficulty in getting from the city council money for pushing municipal work to care for and to eliminate this disease. As

a result of the campaign inaugurated in this way, and kept up ever since by the society, the death rate from tuberculosis in Grand Rapids as compared with the previous five years has materially decreased, from 110 per 100,000 population to 91, so that now the death rate for the city is much lower than the rate for the state, whereas before it was much higher. For the last two years the death rate from tuberculosis was less than 80. It should be added, however, that the low rate of the last two years is partly due to the fact that the deaths which occur at the city's tuberculosis sanatorium do not appear in the city's vital statistics, for this sanatorium is outside the city limits. Nevertheless, if all the deaths at the sanatorium were charged to the city there is still a most satisfactory showing for the efforts put forth to check this disease.

Do not get the idea from this illustration that the library was responsible for all this. It simply set things in motion for spreading abroad the latest scientific information on this subject, and the public did the rest; and that I believe is all that a library should do on matters of this kind. It would be a fatal mistake for the library to use its energies directly for propaganda work. Its great business is the spreading of knowledge and light.

President Woodrow Wilson, or perhaps I should say Governor-elect Wilson, in an address before the Civic League of St. Louis a year ago last March, in referring to the function of knowledge in a democratic society, used these words:

"And, if you want the real free judgment of opinion which is genuinely democratic, how are you going to get it? There is only one channel, the channel of knowledge. The only way in which to have a common knowledge is to have a common information with regard to what is going on; to have that information absolutely candid; to have it abundantly full, so that there will be no debate as to the facts after the people know the circumstances, and then let opinion form as it will."

This thought of Dr. Wilson is the idea that is back of the movement that has established municipal reference libraries such as those in Baltimore, Newark, Chicago, Milwaukee, and recently in Kansas City, or municipal reference departments in public libraries. I could easily use all the time allotted me in giving instances where cities

have profited immensely by having access to accurate knowledge of this kind from the public library or a municipal reference library. The value of knowledge in this direction will of course be appreciated by everyone here. Not one of us believes that ignorance is a foundation for progress.

Perhaps in no one phase of municipal administration have our cities been weaker than in a complete knowledge of the facts bearing on municipal business. The corporation or private interests which a city must deal with are generally loaded with information or misinformation from a wide range of cities or sources, while the city usually is not, and therefore is at a great disadvantage. Not long ago I was present at a little dinner party where the matter was discussed in a casual sort of way how the street railway company in that town was quietly at work gathering facts to use in its campaign for a new franchise—even now ten years in the future. I asked the question, "And who is gathering information in the interests of the city on this franchise question ten years hence?" The answer was, "Why, no one, of course." Every city needs a department to gather information of this kind, and it requires no lengthy argument to show that the library can be, and ought to be, the most important municipal agency in the city for the gathering and spreading of accurate knowledge on all matters relating to the welfare of the city and the citizen.

In this connection permit me to quote these words from Mr. E. S. Martin in a recent number of *Harper's Magazine*, because they express so admirably the one thing for which the modern public library stands:

"The great hope of the world is in the accumulation and diffusion of knowledge—including that better understanding of human relations which came to earth with Christianity—and its transmutation into wisdom and power."

Our public libraries are performing a most important civic work, not only for the cities, but for the country at large, in bringing to our foreign population a consciousness of what American ideas are and stand for. Much of the best work in this direction is done not alone through books but through lectures, and great free public lecture systems such as those conducted by the Board of Education in New York City and by the

public library of Philadelphia are coming to be more and more important as factors in the education of all classes of citizens. For the illustrated lecture can reach many where the book will fail. All this work is far removed from propaganda, and many of the people in the audiences will come to these lectures chiefly as a means of recreation—a most excellent reason. Lectures on other cities, with pictures and incidental reference to all kinds of civic improvements carry with them unconsciously the seeds for future progress among the thousands who hear them. Another important factor in lectures, as well as books, periodicals, etc., is the appeal to, and the arousing of, the imagination. Woods Hutchinson has well said, "A stolid, impenetrable, pachydermatous imagination is the greatest foe of progress and enemy of human welfare."

Some of our public libraries, and Newark, N. J., is perhaps the best example, are doing a most splendid work in developing in the people of the city a city consciousness. It is a fact that most of the people in our cities have little conception of what their city is or stands for. The work that is being done and is still to be done in this direction is largely pioneer work. Most of the work libraries have done so far has been through lectures and exhibitions, but Newark has gone even further. The public library of that city, because satisfactory material for the purpose did not exist (and this is true of almost every city) has had written and has published and widely circulated books and pamphlets which give the people, and particularly the rising generation, a consciousness of how the city came to be, why it is what it is, and what it hopes to be.

One reason why the library can do work of this kind better than any other municipal institution is the one so well expressed in a recent article in the *Architectural Record*, that "in any modern American city the public library is the institution which is most representative of the aspirations of the community"; for the public library is the one institution that belongs to all the people, something that cannot be said of our public schools in cities where sometimes one-third or more of the children are going to private or parochial schools.

The primary business of our cities, how-

ever, is not economic administration—important as that is—but the making of citizens—intelligent, industrious, healthy and happy men and women. In this business the city of the future will concern itself more and more with social problems primarily, and with financial and administrative problems secondarily, to the extent that questions of finance and administration relate to fundamental social problems. The ideal city of the future will be the city where every man will be willing to have every other man in the city as his next door neighbor—willing because every other man will be worthy—worthy in intelligence, in healthfulness, in cleanliness, and in character. In the civic development which will produce this city of the future, the public library is one (I shall be modest) of the most important factors.

NOTE.—After reading this paper Mr. Ranck used about three dozen lantern slides to describe and illustrate in greater detail some of the points made in the paper. The slides used referred to work being done by the libraries of Newark, Hagerstown, Md., Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Grand Rapids.

### SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1910

THE following list of new books is intended not as a bibliography of the reference works of 1910, but merely as a rapid survey of certain useful or representative books of this class published during the year in England and the United States:

#### ENCYCLOPÆDIAS

In this class the event of the year has been the issue of part of the 11th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Cambridge University Press), of which vols. 1-14, *A-Italic*, were issued with the date 1910. The 11th edition is the first complete revision since Ed. 9, and differs from previous editions in being arranged by more specific subjects.

Two inexpensive encyclopædias have been issued during the year. "Appleton's new practical cyclopædia" (N. Y., Appleton, \$18) is a popular work in six volumes, planned especially for home and school use, but useful also for a small library which cannot afford one of the larger encyclopædias. The make-up of the work is fair and the colored plates especially good for so inexpensive a publication, but some errors have already been pointed out. A much smaller work is "Every man's encyclopædia," by Arnold Villiers (London, Routledge, 3s. 6d.; N. Y., Dutton, \$1.50), a concise, well arranged one-volume work, useful either as a desk ency-

clopædia, or as an addition to the collection of handbooks of general information.

#### DICTIONARIES

Several of the standard dictionaries have been revised or supplemented. Two new volumes have been added to the "Century Dictionary" (N. Y., Century, 1909-1910, \$12), incorporating new words not in the main list and additional information about words already there. The second of these volumes contains a supplement to the "Century cyclopædia of names," which brings that useful work to date. A new and revised edition of Skeat's "Etymological dictionary" (N. Y., Oxford University Press, \$11.75) represents for this larger work the same thorough revision that was given his "Concise etymological dictionary" in 1901.

#### INDEXES

The new five-yearly volume of the "Reader's guide" (Minneapolis, Wilson, \$24) indexes some 99 periodicals for 1905-1909, inclusive. The general plan of the work is the same as that of the volume for 1900-1904, with the important exception that the new volume also indexes in the same alphabet some 430 works of general literature, thus practically forming a supplement to the "A. L. A. index to general literature." An important new index in a field not before covered is the "Dramatic index for 1909, covering articles and illustrations concerning the stage and its players, with a record of books on the drama and texts of plays" (Boston Book Co., \$3.50), which appeared originally in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, and has been reprinted both as a separate volume and as part 2 of the "Annual magazine subject index" for 1909. The field is well covered, portraits and other illustrations are indexed with especial fulness, and the system of cross-references is good.

#### RELIGION

In this subject four important reference sets are now being issued in parts or volumes. The "Encyclopædia of religion and ethics" has now advanced as far as volume 2, the "New Schaff-Herzog" as far as volume 8, and the "Catholic encyclopædia" as far as volume 9. Of the "Encyclopædia of Islam's" (London, Luzac, 3s. 6d. per pt.), which is planned for three volumes of 15 parts each, seven parts have now been issued, nearly completing the letter A, which for this subject is one of the most important parts of the alphabet. The articles so far included are excellent and scholarly, and the bibliographic features are especially good. The geography, ethnology and biography of the Muhammedan peoples are dealt with, as well as their religion. The "Temple dictionary of the Bible," by R. W. Ewing and J. E. H. Thomson (London, Dent, 10s. 6d.; N. Y.,

Dutton, \$4) is a well printed work with good illustrations, which leans strongly to the older conservative school of Biblical criticism. For statistics of religious organizations in this country the special report on *Religious bodies*, issued by the Bureau of the Census (2 vols., Washington, Govt. Print Off.) is of great importance.

#### SOCIOLOGY

The U. S. National monetary commission has issued a large quarto volume of "Statistics for Great Britain, Germany and France, 1867-1909," which should prove very valuable for reference purposes. The statistics, which are largely those of money, banks, etc., although some more general topics, such as population, commerce and transportation are represented, have been furnished by various foreign experts. The "Bibliography of economics for 1909," a cumulation of bibliographies appearing in the *Journal of Political Economy*, February, 1909, to January, 1910 (University of Chicago Press, \$2.50) is a classified list including books and periodical articles in English and foreign languages. The publication of the first volume of the "International insurance encyclopedia," edited by Dr. Isidore Singer (London and N. Y., American Encyclopædic Library Assoc., \$5) marks the beginning of a new reference book in a field hitherto not well covered. This first volume is limited to biography of prominent men in any way connected with the history of insurance. Names of living men are included, the articles are in general adequate and the bibliographic feature fairly good. Later volumes will deal with other aspects of the subject than biography.

#### USEFUL ARTS

A new edition, the sixth, of Dr. G. M. Gould's "Illustrated dictionary of medicine" has been issued (Philadelphia, Blakiston, \$14), and a new work based upon an older one in this same field is Cattell, H. W., "Lippincott's new medical dictionary" (Philadelphia, Lippincott, \$5), based upon "Lippincott's Medical dictionary." In electricity a convenient one-volume dictionary which will be useful in the smaller public library, is "Hawkin's electrical dictionary, a cyclopedia of words, terms, phrases and data used in the electric arts, trades and sciences" (N. Y., Audel, \$3.50). In form and plan this work is similar to "Hawkin's mechanical dictionary," published by the same firm last year. The flood of non-alphabetical technical encyclopædias published by the various correspondence schools has continued. Among these may be mentioned: "Cyclopedia of automobile engineering," 4 vols., \$12, and "Cyclopedia of carpentry and construction," 4 vols., \$12, both published by the American School of Correspondence, Chicago. The ex-

cellent revised edition of "Spon's workshop receipts" which was begun in 1909 has been extended by the publication of v. 4, covering the letters R—Wines (London, Spon, 3 s.).

#### FINE ARTS

The new edition of "Grove's Dictionary of music and musicians" has been completed by the publication of vol. 5 (N. Y., Macmillan, \$5), which finishes the alphabet and adds a supplement. A "Dictionary catalogue of operas and operettas," by John Towers (Morgantown, W. Va., Acme Pub. Co., \$7) is a title-a-line list of some 28,015 operas which have been performed on the public stage. For each title the composer's name, nationality and dates are given, but no descriptive note or outline of plot. The main use of the work is for quick reference in ascertaining the name of the composer of any given opera. For outlines of plots of operas, an inexpensive new publication is "Opera stories," by H. L. Mason (Boston, Mason, 50 c.), which gives the plots, by acts, of something over 100 operas. Publications in other departments of the fine arts have been: Solon, L. M. E., "Ceramic literature, an analytic index to the works published in all languages on the history and technic of the ceramic art" 660 p. (London, Griffin, 42s.), a very full and elaborate index-bibliography, sumptuously printed; "Art prices current, 1908-1909, a record of sale prices at Christie's" (London, Fine Arts Trade Journal, 10s. 6d.), and, for the subject of sports and amusements, a new enlarged edition of the "Encyclopædia of sports," by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, of which only volume 1 is out so far (London, Heinemann, 10 s. 6d. a vol.).

#### LITERATURE

Most of the new reference books in this subject are author dictionaries. Of these the most important is: Cunliffe, R. J., "A new Shakespearean dictionary" (London, Blackie, 9s.; N. Y., Scribner, \$2.50), which aims to register all of Shakespeare's words no longer forming part of the language, and to give for these definitions, quotations and references to the text. Proper names except certain obscure geographical names have generally been omitted. "A dictionary of characters in the Waverley novels of Sir Walter Scott," by M. F. A. Husband (London, Routledge, 8s. 6d.; N. Y., Dutton, \$3) differs from the earlier "Waverley dictionary," by May Rogers, in giving all the characters in one alphabetical list, instead of in separate lists for each story, and in referring to titles only, not to chapters. A companion volume to the Waverley dictionary is the "Thackeray dictionary," by I. G. Mudge and M. E. Sears. A new bibliography of fiction which should be useful is Brown, Stephen J., "Reader's guide to Irish fiction" (Longmans, 3s. 6d.), a classified list, with author but no title

index, of stories about Ireland and by Irish writers. There are full notes, which are descriptive rather than critical, and the main incidents and the bias of the stories are usually indicated.

#### HISTORY

A second supplement (vol. 7) to Larned's "History for ready reference" has been issued (Springfield, Nichols, \$5), which covers the period 1901-1910. The new edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of dates," Ed. 25 (London, Ward Locke, 21s) brings this record down to the summer of 1910. A new edition of Low and Pulling's "Dictionary of English history" (London and N. Y., Cassell, \$3.50) is not entirely revised, but has such alterations and additions as are necessary to bring it to the accession of George V. The history of the treaty relations of the United States is covered in the new compilation of "Treaties and conventions, 1776-1909," 2 vols. (Washington, Govt. Print. Off.). This supersedes all previous collections, and gives all treaties, etc., of the period 1776-1909, whether now in force or not. Historical bibliographies of the year are: Andrews, C. M., "A bibliography of history for schools and libraries, with descriptive and critical annotations" (N. Y., Longmans, 60c.), an excellent list; Cannon, H. L., "Reading references for English history" (Boston, N. Y., etc., Ginn, \$2.50); and Griffin, G. G., "Writings on 'American history, 1908'" (N. Y., Macmillan, \$2.50), continuing her similar lists for 1906 and 1907.

#### BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY

New reference books in the subject of biography have been principally in the form of additions to the rapidly growing collection of dictionaries of contemporaries. The first issue of the "Canadian who's who" (London, The Times, 4s.; Toronto, Musson Book Company) is a small volume of 242 pages, compiled on the same general plan as "Who's who in America" and including approximately 2000 names. The sixth biennial issue of "Who's who in America," 1910-1911 (Chicago, Marquis, \$5) contains 17,546 biographies, 2831 of which are entirely new, and 6411 references to articles not reprinted from earlier issues. "American men of science," edited by J. M. Cattell (N. Y., Science Press, \$5) has appeared in a second edition, much revised and enlarged, including about one-third more names than the original edition of 1906.

The important genealogical reference book of the year has been "American and English genealogies in the Library of Congress, preliminary catalogue" (Washington, Govt. Print. Off.). This lists some 3750 family histories, and with its full information and abundant cross-references should be of much

use as a bibliography and check-list and for purposes of inter-library loans.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

The principal trade catalog of the year has been the new edition, 1910, of the "Reference catalogue of current literature" (London, Whitaker, 21s.; N. Y., Publishers' Weekly, \$5), now issued in three volumes instead of two volumes, as heretofore. The extra volume contains the very full authors, titles and subjects index. In American national bibliography, Evans' "American bibliography" has been brought one step nearer completion by the publication of volume 6, which covers the years 1779-1785. In selection of books, a valuable aid is the new and revised edition (Ed. 3) of Sonnenschein's "Best books," part 1 of which has been published (London, Routledge, 14s.; N. Y., Putnam, \$3.50). Two works useful as bibliographies or catalogues of incunabula are: Peddie, R. A., "Conspectus incunabulorum, an index catalogue of 15th century books" (London, Libraco, 10s. 6d. a pt.), of which part 1, A-B, has now been published, and the very fine catalog of the 540 choice incunabula in the Annmary Brown memorial at Providence, prepared by Mr. A. W. Pollard and printed at the Oxford University Press at the expense of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins. The "Conspectus" will be of use to anyone desiring to know what incunabula have been listed and where they are described, but Mr. Pollard's catalog, with its full descriptions and scholarly historical notes on the work of the different printers represented, will serve also as a history of the growth of printing in the 15th century.

ISADORE G. MUDGE.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS, 1910\*

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Ashfield, Mass. ....	\$3,000
Bountiful, Utah. ....	5,000
Mill Valley, California. ....	10,000
Rockford, Ohio (Town and Township) ....	7,500
Theresa, New York. ....	7,500
Wallace, Idaho. ....	12,000
West Point, Georgia. ....	5,000
Camden, Maine. ....	6,000
Edmonds, Washington. ....	5,000
Yates Center, Kansas. ....	7,500
Elizabeth, New Jersey. ....	75,000
Lavonia, Georgia. ....	5,000
Willows, California. ....	10,000
Caribou, Maine. ....	10,000
De Funiak Springs, Florida. ....	10,000
Manti City, Utah. ....	10,000
Palouse, Washington. ....	9,000
Springvale, Maine. ....	3,000
Vincennes, Indiana. ....	30,000
Belvidere, Illinois. ....	17,500
Grundy Center, Iowa. ....	6,000
Marshfield, Missouri. ....	5,000
North Manchester, Indiana. ....	10,000
North Platte, Nebraska. ....	12,000

\* Library donations to the amount of about \$350,000 were made to Jan. 6, 1911, which should count in 1910, having been delayed for federal census results. This explains apparent slackening of library work.

Peru, Illinois.....	15,000
Union City, Tennessee.....	10,000
Walker, Minnesota.....	6,500
Westfield, Indiana.....	5,000
Brockton, Massachusetts.....	75,000
Chadron, Nebraska.....	5,000
Hollister, California.....	10,000
Osawatomie, Kansas.....	7,500
Reading, Pennsylvania.....	100,000
Sunnyside, Washington.....	5,000
Gary, Indiana.....	50,000
Hays City, Kansas.....	8,000
Mobile, Alabama.....	50,000
New Richmond, Wisconsin.....	10,000
Houston, Texas (colored).....	15,000
Worcester, Massachusetts (3 branch bldgs.).....	75,000
Bronson, Michigan.....	7,000
Duluth, Minnesota (branch bldg.).....	20,000
Warren Township, Illinois.....	5,000
Savannah, Georgia (colored).....	12,000
Muskogee, Oklahoma.....	45,000
Enfield, Connecticut.....	12,500
Boswell, Indiana (Town and Township).....	8,000
Brookville, Indiana.....	10,000
El Dorado, Kansas.....	10,000
Hemet, California.....	7,500
Knoxville, Iowa.....	10,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	35,000
New Canaan, Connecticut.....	10,000

Total, 55 library buildings.....\$920,000

#### INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Dell Rapids, South Dakota.....	\$1,000
Eureka Springs, Arkansas.....	3,000
Winchester, Illinois.....	1,000
Summit, New Jersey.....	3,500
Ballinger, Texas.....	5,000
Osceola, Iowa.....	1,000
Laurens, Iowa.....	300
Aitkin, Minnesota.....	1,500

Eight library increases.....\$16,300

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Hespeler, Ontario.....	\$9,000
Simcoe, Ontario.....	10,000
Leamington, Ontario.....	10,000
Midland, Ontario.....	12,500
Regina, Saskatchewan.....	50,000
New Liskeard, Ontario.....	10,000
Beaverton, Ontario.....	5,000

Total, 7 library buildings.....\$106,500

#### INCREASES, CANADA

Elora, Ontario.....	\$400
Orillia, Ontario.....	1,000
Owen Sound, Ontario.....	7,500
Port Arthur, Ontario.....	10,000
Dundas, Ontario.....	2,000
Preston, Ontario.....	2,000

Six library increases.....\$22,900

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Granborough, England.....	£200
Yardley, England.....	10,000
Lincoln, England.....	10,000
Llanddeiniolen, Wales.....	1,500
Coventry, England.....	10,000
Worton, England.....	77
Bulvan, England (library addition to Institute building).....	60
Dolgelley, Wales.....	1,000
Huthwaite, England.....	2,000

Total, 9 library buildings.....£34,837

#### INCREASES, ENGLAND AND WALES

Wedresbury.....	£636
Failsworth.....	350
Rowley Regis.....	303

Sunderland.....	143
Fulham.....	255
Twickenham.....	864
Hackney, London (1 branch building).....	3,000
Deptford, London.....	3,000
Stockport.....	5,000

Total, 9 increases to previous gifts  
(incl. 1 new building).....£13,551

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

Wallyford (library and hall building).....	£200
Irongray.....	108
Thankerton.....	222
Guildtown (library and hall building).....	260
Bowness on Solway (library and hall bldg.).....	158
Craigellachie (library and hall building).....	245
Troon.....	3,000

Total, 7 buildings.....£4,193

#### INCREASES, SCOTLAND

Symington.....	£75
Bonnyrigg.....	305
Kirkwall.....	262
Thurso.....	200

Four library increases.....£842

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS, IRELAND

Cabinteely.....	£1,000
Powerscourt.....	600
Coachford.....	150

Total, 3 library buildings.....£1,750

#### INCREASES, IRELAND

Killorglin.....	£100
Bray.....	200

Two library increases.....£ 300

#### ORIGINAL GIFT, SOUTH AFRICA

Barberton, Transvaal.....	£900
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One library building.....£900

#### GIFTS TO COLLEGE LIBRARIES

##### Increases to previous gifts.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.	\$10,000
Fargo College, Fargo, N. D.....	5,000

Two library increases.....\$15,000

#### TOTAL FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1910

U. S. and Canada, 62 buildings.....	\$1,026,500
U. S. and Canada, 14 increases to previous gifts.....	39,200
United Kingdom, 19 buildings.....	203,900
United Kingdom, 15 increases to previous gifts, incl. 1 new building.....	73,465
South Africa, 1 building.....	4,500
80 new gifts, comprising 82 new buildings.	
29 increases to previous gifts, incl. 1 new building.....	
Total, 83 new library buildings.....	\$1,347,565
Increases to previous college library gifts.....	15,000

This makes the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for public and college library buildings in 1910 \$1,362,565, as against \$1,876,250 in 1909.

The total of Mr. Carnegie's library gifts to date (Dec. 31, 1910) is as follows:

2062 public library buildings.....	\$51,159,965
115 college library buildings.....	3,675,753
2177 library buildings.....	\$54,835,718



## NET FICTION

FROM Houghton Mifflin Company a letter making the following statement in connection with the report of the Committee on Bookbuying on net fiction (*see* L. J., Feb., p. 74) has been received:

"In the report of the midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council we notice a report of the Committee on Bookbuying in reference to net fiction. We regret to find in this report some statements which seem to us misleading, and which we feel should be corrected.

"Alluding to the discount to libraries the report says that the 10 per cent. discount 'was not fixed as the result of a careful, scientific effort to arrive at a fair basis of differentiation, and that the booksellers themselves, with whom we deal, were not consulted.' If you will refer to the discussions on this subject in the Booksellers' Association as reported in the *Publishers' Weekly* during the past years, and also refer to the communications of individual booksellers in the same periodical, we think you will find that this rate was adopted not only at the special request of the booksellers, but because they held that the conditions of the trade made this limited discount absolutely necessary for them, and that this decision was reached after a most careful and scientific study of the cost of doing business. We are glad to see that the A. L. A. has appointed a committee to confer with the booksellers, as we feel sure that it will be found that the facts do not justify the statement which we have quoted.

"It will also be found that while the net system has been in operation for about ten years, the publishers have refrained from including fiction until recently, and that they are now including it at the urgent request of the booksellers, a request which we feel the conditions of the business make necessary. Perhaps we may be pardoned for saying that one of the causes for the demoralization in the booktrade which led to the adoption of the net system was the competition for the library business, which had brought the prices at which books were sold to libraries down to a point where the business was done at an absolute loss.

"We also note that in the discussion following the reading of the committee's report a speaker said 'he believed that the booksellers were making less money on the \$1.50 net fiction rules than formerly, and that the publishers were the ones who were profiting by the new rules regarding net fiction.' It seems almost unnecessary to reply to this statement, and yet it may be accepted as correct and lead to further misunderstanding. Under the old system a novel published at \$1.50 we sold at wholesale (except in quantities) at 90 c., and it was retailed from \$1.08

to \$1.20 east of the Rocky Mountains, according to localities; \$1.15 is perhaps a fair average price. On the other hand, a novel published at \$1.35 net we also wholesale at 90 c.; therefore it is not difficult to see which is the most profitable for the retail bookseller and which method means a loss to him after he has deducted the cost of doing his business. Further, as we wholesale our \$1.35 net novels at exactly the same price which we formerly sold the \$1.50 books, the return to us is precisely the same. On novels priced at \$1.25 net and \$1.20 net, most of which have formerly been published at \$1.50, our returns are proportionately less. It is most unfortunate that so erroneous a statement in regard to profit as that which we have mentioned should have been given wide circulation, and it certainly is most unjust to the publishers.

"We assure you that we sympathize with the libraries in their desire to obtain their books at as low a price as possible, but we feel that they have not fully realized the position of the bookseller to-day, and how serious a matter it will be for libraries, authors, the public in general, in short, for all interested in good literature, if the gradual extinction of the bookseller continues in the future as we have seen it going on during the past few years. To prevent this he must have a living profit."

## CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT.

THE Child Welfare Exhibit held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, New York, Jan. 18-Feb. 12, 1911, very directly pointed the way toward lifting the burdens of heredity, environment, prenatal influences, lack of play, insufficient food, poverty, sorrow and sin from the shoulders of children. It aroused widespread interest and on some days, according to the press, attracted as many as 10,000 persons, many of whom gave it serious attention and thought. The exhibit showed in graphic form all phases of child life in New York, much that is good and to be encouraged, much that is bad and to be remedied. The graphic exhibits were supplemented by daily conferences, addresses, children's choruses, play festivals and gymnastic drills. More than three hundred of the leading social workers, thinkers and investigators, and persons deeply interested in the well-being of children freely volunteered their time and skill to make it complete and useful. It had definite, practical aims, being intended not merely to provide interesting spectacles, but also to furnish information of the kind that leads to action. The issue is, shall the city do something for the child or shall the child be made over to fit the city?

The Libraries exhibit served to show that children's rooms are a potent factor in social uplift. There are 88 library build-

ings in the five boroughs of Greater New York in which books for children may be found and where provision has been made not only for the circulation of such books, but also for the use of books in the library for recreational reading and for purposes of study. A series of photographs making a connected story in picture of the daily life in typical children's rooms formed a frieze around the room reserved for this section. This was broken at intervals by posters explanatory of the circulating, reference and reading room work, and of the story-telling carried on in connection with the guidance of children's reading. The book collection was in no sense a model children's library, but was representative of the reading interests of boys and girls in the various parts of the city. Well-illustrated picture books and fine editions of the children's classics added to the attractive appearance of the room and awakened much interest in the visitors. The books were supplied by the publishers and the book shelves, tables and chairs with which the room was fitted were furnished by the Library Bureau.

The conference on Feb. 2 was devoted to the work with children of the museums and libraries of Greater New York. The speakers for the Museum Section included Miss Gallup, of the Children's Museum, Mrs. Roesler, of the American Museum of Natural History, Miss Fenton, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Dr. Britton, of the Botanical Gardens. Miss Plummer gave a comprehensive outline of library work with children; Dr. Billings spoke on "Children in the libraries," and Miss Anna C. Tyler closed the evening session with lantern slide illustrations of this department of library work.

IDA JOSEPHINE DUFF.

## American Library Association

### PASADENA MEETING

The granting of a round trip rate from Chicago to Pasadena of \$72.50 for the A. L. A. conference May 18, makes certain that this date will be the opening of the week's session as originally decided upon. Tickets will be good returning until July 31, which should give ample time to all.

The itinerary of the special party will remain as outlined in the January *LIBRARY JOURNAL*,—outward over the Santa Fé route with two days at the Grand Canyon of Arizona, returning through Colorado with stops at Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Manitou and Denver. A week will be spent in a trip up the coast of California, taking in Santa Barbara, Monterey and Hotel Del Monte, Santa Cruz and the big trees, San José, Palo Alto and the Leland Stanford Jr. University, and San Francisco (three days).

This trip, occupying 31 days from New York and Boston and 29 days from Chicago,

will be in charge of Raymond & Whitcomb, who did so well by us on the Portland trip in 1905. The travel committee have worked long and carefully on the details and can assure all members and friends that this trip will be less expensive and much more enjoyable than any ordinary tour with the excursion companies. The price of this trip, including railroad transportation, lower berth in Pullmans, all meals, transfers and hotels at stop-over points (exclusive of the week in Pasadena) will be \$196—from Chicago, and between \$240 and \$250 from New York—according to which rate we are granted by the Eastern roads. Those desiring state-room, or drawing-room space on the special train, a room alone or with private bath at the stop-overs, will pay extra. The state-room (for 2 persons) or the drawing-room (for 3 persons) will increase the expense per person of the trip out by about \$6 and \$3 respectively.

On the other hand, we can for the first time this year offer those who take an upper berth (either from choice or because they do not apply in time for a lower) a reduction of about \$6 on the round trip from Chicago to Chicago, and several dollars more from New York and Eastern points.

For the going trip the Travel committee can offer a de luxe electric lighted special train from Chicago to Pasadena, with observation car, buffet-smoker, diner, stateroom car, and standard Pullman sleepers, and a high-backed day coach for meeting place while waiting for berths to be made up, or for meals to be made ready. This is a feature we are sure will be appreciated.

The plans provide for a five-day trip to Yosemite Valley (\$45 extra), in charge of personal conductor, and those taking this trip will return through Colorado with the same stop-overs as the first party.

Those desiring to travel out with the special party and return by themselves either from Pasadena or San Francisco will be accommodated. Return via the Northern railroads will be possible at an increase of about \$15.

Yellowstone Park is available now by its new entrance on the west, from Salt Lake City, but the Park does not open until June 15.

Those desiring to take the Pasadena trip, either outward or entire, will please send deposit, a first payment on ticket, of \$5, to F. W. Faxon, chairman of the Travel committee, 83 Francis St., Boston, stating name of roommate, or if desired asking the Committee to provide roommate.

F. W. FAXON, *Chairman Travel Committee.*

### COMMITTEE ON BINDING

Although the publishers have not yet sent definite assurances, the A. L. A. Committee on binding believes that there will be three

library editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

1. Sets bound by Mr. Chivers, according to his own specifications. These will be sold by the publishers and not by Mr. Chivers.

2. Sets bound according to the specifications of the Library Association in Great Britain. These specifications are somewhat elaborate, calling for leather backs and various reinforcements.

3. Sets bound according to the specifications of the A. L. A. Committee on binding. These are to be bound in cloth.

The Committee regrets that at this time no statement of the extra cost of these editions can be given.

## State Library Commissions

### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

#### EASTERN SECTION

The meeting of the Eastern Section of the League of Library Commissions was called to order in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, Friday morning, Jan. 27, by Mr. Charles Belden, chairman of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. Mr. Belden briefly explained the purposes of the meeting and then called upon Mr. Josiah H. Benton, president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, for a few words of welcome. Mr. Benton, in warmly welcoming the delegates from the different states, advanced a plea for greater coöperation and consultation between the librarian and the library trustee.

After Mr. Benton's address Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, vice-president of the League of Library Commissions, took the chair. Miss Clara F. Baldwin, the president of the League of Library Commissions, was present and gave a brief history of the League of Library Commissions and an excellent resumé of the work that it had accomplished. Her talk brought forth many questions, especially that part of it which related to the publications of the League, and the necessity of preventing, if possible, duplication of similar lists by different commissions.

After this discussion the chairman called upon representatives from each state present to tell about recent phases of commission work. Delegates from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont reported, and by far the greater part of both morning and afternoon sessions was taken up with these interesting reports. Connecticut reported that it had tried sending out a wagon with books on a plan similar to that adopted by Miss Titcomb, in Hagerstown, Md. New York reported that the fee hitherto charged for travelling libraries had been greatly reduced, and

Massachusetts that Miss Zaidee Brown had been appointed as secretary to give her full time to commission work. All the reports were interesting, and brought forth much discussion which was of unquestionable value to all present. Not the least interesting was Miss Loring's account of the work of the volunteer visitors to Massachusetts libraries.

The meeting closed with a discussion of a library post, and it was voted that the meeting endorse the action of the Chicago meeting relating to this subject.

On the social side Boston fully lived up to its reputation for cordial hospitality. Those members of the League who were in Boston on Thursday night attended a dinner at Young's Hotel, given by the Massachusetts Library Club, and listened to a fine address by Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard. On Friday Miss Sawyer and Miss Loring entertained the members at luncheon at the Mayflower Club.

### MARYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Maryland Public Library Commission, which under the revised library law succeeds the Maryland State Library Commission, presents its first report for the year ending November, 1910, in a pamphlet of some 14 pages. The Maryland State Library Commission was organized in 1902 and submitted seven reports to the Governor. During 1910 two important bills were legislated which affected libraries. One of these repealed the act of 1902 which established a county library commission, and the other revised the library law of the state prepared by the Maryland State Commission. By this revision the Commission, besides having as its functions the care of travelling libraries and the advice of the authorities governing public libraries of municipalities and schools and of those persons endeavoring to establish such libraries, now has the power to advise and stimulate the establishment of county and election district libraries and of purchasing and sending one hundred dollars' worth of books to libraries established under this act. This law as introduced carried an annual appropriation of \$5000. It passed, but the appropriation was reduced to \$1500, and Baltimore County was taken out of the scope of the law. Though the new law is an improvement upon the old, the work of the Commission is inadequately financed and makes it impossible for the Commission to employ permanently a field secretary.

During the first six months of the year covered by this report the Commission had the valuable services of Miss Mary P. Farr, who had been field secretary and library organizer during the previous year. Her report covers six pages and is given separately.

The expenses of the Commission from Oct. 1, 1909, to Oct. 1, 1910, were \$1930 (printing and stationery, \$294.57; books, \$198.79; salary (including expenses) of field secretary,

\$1025; clerical work of secretary's office, \$93.55).

Miss Farr reported 347 towns visited, and a greater demand for books than could be supplied by the Commission.

#### NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The fifth biennial report of the Commission for the period ending Nov. 30, 1910, was issued late in 1910. There are 76 active libraries in the state. Of these 56 are supported by tax; 17 are maintained by library associations free to the public; and the remaining three are subscription libraries, the borrowers paying for the use of the books. There are but three towns with a population of over 2000 without libraries. Two years ago the public libraries numbered 67 and nine years ago 26. There are 29 public libraries now in the state with buildings of their own.

The Commission has given assistance in organizing 14 libraries and the secretary of the Commission has visited 51 libraries. During the period covered by this report 17,932 volumes have been sent in response to 442 requests for general travelling libraries, compared with 17,280 volumes and 432 requests during the last biennium. In special loan work the library has sent out 4921 volumes in response to 636 requests, as compared with 2789 volumes and 388 requests of two years ago. The total number of volumes sent out was 22,853 and the total number of requests 1078. There are 25 libraries of Bohemian books included in the travelling library collections. These have circulated 94 times since the spring of 1908. The Commission has assisted in the selection of books for school libraries. The secretary serves as an advisory member of the Reading Circle Committee which makes up each year suggestive lists of books for school libraries.

The need of an appropriation for the purchase of new books to be sent to state institutions is urged.

It is interesting to note that in the travelling library collections a greater consideration has been given to fiction.

The following statement from this concise and progressive-spirited report is worthy of note:

"From the rapidly increasing number of libraries we may complacently consider that we have adequate library facilities, but when we come to study figures, we find that we have not reached an ideal condition by any means. While the inhabitants of our large towns are fairly well provided for in the small towns the book collections are usually pitifully meagre and there still remains our large rural population practically untouched by the library movement. We have in Nebraska, by the census of 1900, 1,068,539 persons. The towns having libraries have a total population of 308,736. It will be seen that only 28 per cent. of our people have

access to libraries. The total number of volumes in the public libraries of the state is 203,946. So it will be seen that even the fortunate 28 per cent. have less than a book apiece. To be sure each library has a few out of town patrons but the number is so small as to be almost negligible. Let us estimate it at 2 per cent. of the total population and consider that 30 per cent. of our people have some sort of library privileges. There still remains 70 per cent. unprovided for. The state travelling library is doing its best with the limited resources at its command, but it can reach comparatively few. What we need is a strong system of local libraries supported by town and country people alike, so that it cannot be said, in this democracy which should mean "an equal opportunity for all" that less than one-third of our people have the free use of books."

#### NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The forthcoming biennial report of the North Dakota Public Library Commission for years 1908-1910 contains some interesting statistics: The number of travelling library stations in 1908 was 19, in 1910, 138; number of travelling libraries, in 1908, 19, in 1910, 117; number of books in travelling libraries (1908) 851, (1910) 6158; number of farmer's libraries (technical) (1910) 25; number of public and institutional libraries (1908) 27, (1910) 32; number of Carnegie library buildings (1908), 6, (1910) 8.

The growth since July 1, 1910 has been even more rapid. In September, 1910, 11 new stations were established, 15 were established in October and 22 in November. Other branches of the Commission's work—legislative reference and educational reference—are meeting with the same appreciation from the citizens of the state. Two new library buildings—a \$15,000 Carnegie building at Fargo College and a \$20,000 Memorial building at Williston—are being completed this fall.

The work of the Commission, which is in charge of Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, secretary, received the following endorsement from the State Teachers' Association at its annual meeting in October.

The association commends the work of the Library Commission in preparing travelling libraries and farmers' libraries for rural communities, appreciating especially the efforts to furnish books that shall be helpful in country schools, and recommends the extension of field work among library stations as an important factor in the educational system of the state.

#### VERMONT STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The State Board of Library Commissioners held its quarterly (and annual) meeting at Northfield, in the Brown library, on Jan. 18.

The subject was "Work with the library for the rural sections." An attendance of

Northfield professors, club ladies, teachers, ministers, and others interested, librarians from nearly towns and far away places, took part. The school children came in to enjoy the pictures of animals, birds, Indians, Proctor marble quarries, and stereoscopic views, interspersed with Miss Hewins's "Library goops."

In the evening Prof. A. B. Myrick, of the University of Vermont, gave an interesting paper on "Books and culture."

As usual, the hospitality of the town was given to those librarians who wished to stay to supper and over night.

## State Library Associations

### ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Arkansas Library Association was held at the Little Rock Public Library, Little Rock, Ark., on Jan. 26, 1911, the result of the coöperation of the Carnegie Library, Ft. Smith, Ark., and the Little Rock Public Library. The meeting was in two sections. The business meeting to organize the association was held in the afternoon at two o'clock, the general open meeting at eight o'clock that evening.

The business meeting was called to order by Miss M. M. Pugsley, librarian of the Little Rock Public Library, followed by invocation offered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris. Mrs. Logan H. Roots, prominent in the state, delivered the address of welcome, to which Miss Caroline V. Langworthy, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ft. Smith, responded. Miss Laura Longléy, of Little Rock, gave two vocal selections, after which the association was formally organized. Mrs. John Fletcher, president of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, was elected temporary chairman, with Mrs. Louis Flickinger temporary secretary. Election of officers resulted as follows: president, C. W. L. Armour, Ft. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Lora Coolsby, Waldron; secretary, M. M. Pugsley, librarian Little Rock Public Library; treasurer, Caroline V. Langworthy, Carnegie Library, Ft. Smith. Mr. Simmons, librarian Hendrix College, Conway, and the four officers were appointed as Executive committee. A constitution was adopted, list of members read and Legislative committee appointed, after which Dr. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who represented the American Library Association, spoke briefly on library legislation and the best way of converting subscription and private libraries into public libraries. Delegates from the different towns in the state were asked to speak from the floor and six responded, after which the meeting adjourned.

A reception to the new association was given in the evening by the trustees of the Little Rock Public Library, following which

was a general open meeting. Hon. G. W. Donaghey, governor of Arkansas, presided, and introduced the speakers as follows: C. W. L. Armour, Ft. Smith, who told of the work of organizing their public library; Mrs. Carl Voss, Little Rock, spoke for the work of the women, and J. N. Heiskill, editor of the *Arkansas Gazette* and secretary of the Board of Trustees, spoke for the trustees of the library. Dr. Bostwick, who was the speaker of the evening, discussed the public library as a public utility, and left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to its need and usefulness.

The library was decorated in palms and roses, and a large and fashionable audience filled it to the exclusion of readers. The following morning Dr. Bostwick addressed both houses of the state legislature, now assembled in the capital city, this being the first step in an effort to secure a better library law for Arkansas.

M. M. PUGSLEY, *Secretary*.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association was held on Dec. 4. After the reading of the yearly reports, the following elections were made: president, William W. Bishop, first vice-president, Willard O. Waters; second vice-president, Miss C. R. Barnett; secretary, M. N. Smull; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman; executive committee, Paul Brockett, J. D. Wheeler, and H. H. B. Meyer. The president, Mr. William W. Bishop, read an unusually interesting paper on "Training in the use of books." He began by describing the library of Thomas Jefferson, relating how it became the nucleus of the Library of Congress, and contrasting the library conditions of Mr. Jefferson's day to the present current "literary deluge." The only way, the speaker said, to help the reader with this flood of books is to train him in the use of books. This training should start while the child is in school. He should learn then that books are written by people, that they have a definite name, and that frequently they appear in different forms. He should be taught the make-up of a book, the meaning of the table of contents, the index, the preface, and the introduction. If he is taught these things, he will be in the way to acquire an intelligent attitude towards books, a knowledge that they are made by people who differ in gifts and in purpose, in ability and design. The speaker urged that teachers instruct the child in the use of dictionaries, encyclopædias, and atlases. When the child enters the secondary schools, he should learn the elements of dealing with books in libraries, and he should learn by formal instruction of the high school librarian that books have to be arranged or classified in some sort of a system. The use of indexes to magazines is also important to know. Elementary

training in the use of books consists, then, in the habit of using books as tools, an intelligent direction of the pupil's attitude towards the books he has at hand by a careful and tactful teacher, and the fullest possible use of the school library under competent guidance. Hence, when he is ready for college, he may be supposed to have an elementary equipment in the use of books. Mr. Bishop next spoke of the indifference on the part of college and university authorities, including their librarians, toward the development of cultural reading and the sense of mastery of books.

#### JANUARY MEETING

The January meeting of the Association was held on the 11th of the month with a good attendance. After the president's introduction of the subject for the evening: "Publications of foreign governments and the means of access to the publications," Dr. J. D. Thompson, chief of the division of documents of the Library of Congress, spoke of the collection of foreign documents in that library and the indexes to them present and prospective. This collection is disposed by subject and is about the largest in the world, numbering about 400,000. The principal sources of this material are the international exchange relationship existing between this and foreign countries; direct transmission from foreign governments; from the Department of State; and transfer from the different government departments and bureaus. After the documents are recorded, they are bound and then sent through the regular courses. The best index to documents is the public catalog of the Library of Congress.

Mr. C. E. Babcock, librarian of the Pan-American Union, described the documentary collection gathered there. In order to complete their file of documents, men had been sent to Central America and to South America to procure the missing material, which is often difficult to obtain since a number of these southern countries print but few copies of their documents, sometimes only a hundred.

Papers were read by Miss C. R. Barnett, librarian of the Department of Agriculture, on the International Agricultural Institute of Rome, and by Miss H. W. Pierson, of the Library of Congress, on the "Annuaire de la vie internationale" published in Brussels.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New York Library Association will hold its annual fall meeting in New York City, beginning Sept. 25, 1911. The selection of Greater New York as meeting place for the State Association should give valuable library opportunities to the librarians of the small, middle and up-state libraries to study and to familiarize themselves with the library

facilities and conditions of the three large library systems of Greater New York, the library of Columbia University, and other libraries in and adjacent to the city. The opening of the new building of the New York Public Library will offer further opportunities of library interest to visiting librarians. The program will be broad and general, and may prove of interest to a certain number of the A. L. A. members who will not be able to attend the Pasadena A. L. A. meeting. The universities and libraries of the different boroughs, not forgetting the seashore, will be selected as meeting places for various sessions. The program will arrange for a definite schedule of library visits, in which special and subscription as well as public and university libraries will be included. Full announcements of the meeting will be given later.

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### Library Clubs

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#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, the members and friends of the Chicago Library Club gathered in the Directors' room, Chicago Public Library, to listen to an address on the relation of the library to the school by Dr. Charles Hubbard Judd, director of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

In substance Dr. Judd emphasized the need of more coöperation between teachers and librarians, stating that this would be brought about by a clearer understanding and recognition of the differences between and the scope of the work of each. He considered it the school's place to lay the foundation of the art of reading, and for the first three years the librarian can do little until this technique has been mastered, then it is her opportunity to stimulate the love of reading through wise supervision, and by carefully selected lists and fiction, books easy to read and with good pictures. Both librarian and teacher should recognize that change, too often ignored, which comes during the fifth or sixth school year, when the boy or girl wants to "do things." That is the time for industrial training, and the opportunity for the librarian to guide toward the practical application of the art of reading—the use of books as tools, fiction for the most part being superseded by "informational reading." Dr. Judd also advocated greater supervision and more careful selection on the part of librarians, saying this was their privilege and not the teacher's; and he deprecated the too often "wholesale" amount of material offered.

Mr. George B. Utley, the newly-appointed secretary of the American Library Association, was then introduced, and expressed his appreciation of his welcome to Chicago.

Four new members were elected to membership. JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Secretary*.

**MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB**

At its regular monthly meeting, Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, The Milwaukee Library Club was entertained at a book party given by the Cataloging Department of the Milwaukee Public Library. This meeting marked the first anniversary of the organization of the Club. During the year a membership of 60 has been attained. Many interesting meetings have been held at which the Club was addressed by speakers of both local and national reputation. Better fellowship has been established among library workers of the city, and on the whole the members agreed that the undertaking has been a success.

DELIA G. OVITZ, *Secretary*.

**NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB**

The March meeting of the New York Library Club will consist of an inspection of the new building of the New York Public Library at 3 o'clock on March 23d. Individual tickets will be sent to members of the New York Library Club, but these are not transferable. It is necessary to limit admission to club members only, owing to the difficulties of handling a large inspection party.

**MAY MEETING**

Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, will address the New York Library Club at its meeting on the afternoon of May 11.

## **Library Schools and Training Classes**

**DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL**

A pamphlet of 19 pages outlining the course of the Drexel Library School, 1911-1912, has been recently issued. Information as to faculty and instructors, admission, entrance examinations, fees and other expenses, course of instruction and organization and equipment of the Library department is included.

**MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL**

The third annual summer school of library methods, a part of the regular summer session of the University of Michigan, will open July 3 and run for eight weeks, closing Aug. 25. The course is especially designed to meet the needs of those engaged in library work who have not had the benefit of systematic training. Instruction will cover cataloging and classification, book selection, reference and loan desk work, charging systems, etc. There will be special work in bookbinding every Saturday morning from 8 to 12. The fee of \$20 covers the entire course, and entitles the student to all of the privileges of the summer session.

For further information address THEODORE W. KOCH, Librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

**NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL**

Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Brooklyn Girls' High School, addressed the school on "The purpose and scope of high-school libraries" Feb. 18. Miss Hall's address formed part of the informal course on work with schools. Four of the senior appointments have also been devoted to the discussion of this general subject.

The School Libraries Division of the State Education Department has sent a circular letter to the school superintendents of the state emphasizing the value of training in the care and use of school libraries, and calling attention to the fact that the school librarians of the state will be admitted to the summer session of the New York State Library School.

**SUMMER SESSION**

The summer session of 1911 will begin June 1 and end July 13. There will be one general course of six weeks devoted to subjects of special interest to the smaller libraries, including cataloging, classification, subject headings, book selection, binding, loan work, reference and government documents and bibliography.

In addition to the work offered by members of the regular school faculty there will be lectures by visiting library workers of experience. A special circular of the course is in press. As usual, admission will be limited to those in actual library work or under appointment to it. The tuition for students outside the state is \$20 for the course. Residents of New York state are charged no tuition. Circulars and other information may be obtained by addressing the Registrar, State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

**PERSONAL NOTES**

Blair, Miss Irene E., '07-'08, has been appointed reference assistant at the University of Texas Library, Austin.

Gilbert, Miss Gertrude M., '09-'10, has resigned her position as cataloger in the library of the U. S. Education Department at Washington to accept a similar position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Goodrich, Mr. F. L. D., B.L.S., '06, in charge of accessions at the University of Michigan Library, has been appointed editor of the semi-annual bulletin, *Michigan Libraries*, which began publication in December.

Kimball, Miss Florence B., '06-'07, has been engaged to complete the cataloging of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, Vt.

Leonard, Miss Mabel E., B.L.S., '06, and Mr. Adelno Gibson, lieutenant Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, were married at Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Mudge, Miss Isadore G., B.L.S., '00, has been elected editor of the annual supplements and the five-yearly consolidation of Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books."

Stebbins, Mr. Howard L., B.L.S., '08, and



Miss Lucy Marsh Poate were married at Rushford, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 29.

Stronge, Miss Lulu A., '09-'10, has resigned her position as assistant in the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library to become assistant in the legal department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.

Warren, Miss Ruth E., B.L.S., '10, and Mr. Louis Charles Shaul were married at Townsend, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The lectures of the past month have been as follows:

Jan. 26, Mr. Edward F. Stevens, on "Special libraries and technical collections in libraries."

Jan. 31, Miss Marilla Freeman, on "The psychological moment" in the library's work.

Feb. 14, Mr. James I. Wyer, on "Government documents."

The annual business meeting and luncheon of the Graduates' Association took place Jan. 25, at the St. Denis Hotel, New York. Mr. Stevens presided, and Miss Marilla Freeman was the guest of the occasion and made a very pertinent address full of originality on the work of the librarian with the public. There were 94 acceptances and 88 persons present, including 13 of the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library. At the business meeting several amendments to the constitution were adopted, one establishing life memberships of the association at ten dollars. The officers elected for 1911 were as follows: president, Anna Burns ('08); vice-president, Louise G. Hinsdale ('08); secretary, Clara Bragg ('04); treasurer, Donald Hendry ('08); ex-president, Edward F. Stevens ('03); additional member, Winona H. Buck ('08).

In the annual Neighborhood Fair, Feb. 25, the Library School students will attend to the refreshment booth and ice-cream tables. In Spanish gypsy costume, as the fair is to be a Fair of All Nations.

Preparations for the spring vacation visit to libraries are being made, Pennsylvania and New Jersey (with a brief run into Maryland, at Hagerstown) being the states covered by the itinerary.

The School was lately the recipient of a large photograph of the Boone College Library at Wuchang, China, of which Miss Wood, formerly a special student at the School, is librarian. The *Boone Review* of a recent date contained a full account of the opening of the library.

The following changes of position or activities of graduates have been recorded since our last report:

Miss Mary W. Allen ('02) has been ap-

pointed to the cataloging staff of the Hispanic Society, New York.

Mrs. R. H. Coe (née Rathbone, '03) is giving lectures on library administration and some work in cataloging at Simmons College.

Misses Louise G. Hinsdale ('08) and Agnes Cowing ('02) have collaborated on a "List of books to read," arranged by school grades. The list is tentative and is to be replaced next year by a revised and annotated edition.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

*Summer library course.* A summer course in library training will be given by the University of Illinois Library School at Urbana during the regular summer session of the University beginning Monday, June 19, 1911, and continuing for six weeks. The course is planned in co-operation with the Illinois Library Extension Commission, and is intended primarily to meet the needs of the librarians and library assistants in the small libraries of Illinois, though librarians and library assistants from other states will be welcome as students.

The senior class arranged during January an exhibit of books on Forestry and Domestic science, supplemented by a collection of photographs loaned by the United States Forest Service. The exhibit was intended to be of special interest to the farmers and farmers' wives attending the winter course in Agriculture offered by the University.

Mr. J. S. Cleavinger, B.L.S. '10, librarian of the Jackson (Michigan) Public Library, gave to the School on Jan. 21 an account of the work of the Jackson Public Library.

The faculty and seniors were entertained by Miss Arms and Miss Herrick, seniors, on Jan. 13 at the residence of Professor and Mrs. E. C. Hayes.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Mary McClellan Snushall, '07, has been placed in temporary charge of the Children's department of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

Miss Betty H. Pritchett, 1909-10, has accepted a position as cataloger in the Waterloo (Iowa) Public Library.

Miss Sabra L. Nason, '07, now organizing the library of the Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected librarian of the Fort Dodge (Iowa) Public Library.

Miss Lois Criswell, '10, is organizing the Anacortes (Wash.) Public Library.

Miss Myra O'Brien, B.L.S. '07, is in temporary charge of the Library of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.

Miss Sarah Helen Griffiths, '09, has been appointed an assistant in the Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.



WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
SCHOOL

## NEWS NOTES

In connection with the Book selection course Mrs. Hobart, supervisor of Stations Department of the Cleveland Public Library, gave to the library school students two very interesting lectures on fiction writers. In the first lecture she discussed writers whose books were to be avoided, in the second, substitutes for books of this type were suggested.

During January the students have been having practice work in the children's rooms of the Public Library. Beginning with the second semester, Feb. 1, and continuing for the rest of the year the practice work will be in the evening at the various branches. Work with the public will be the most important feature of this assignment.

At the session of library school faculties held in Chicago in connection with the League of Library Commissions the School was represented by Miss Eastman and Miss Whittlesey.

Miss Eva Morris, a member of this year's class, withdrew at the end of the first semester. Miss Morris plans to spend the next few months in California. On Feb. 10 the class gave a farewell supper in her honor.

## Reviews

DANA, John Cotton. Advertising. (Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, pt. 4.) Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt., 1910. 31 p. D.

Mr. Dana's little pamphlet on library advertising is one that ought to suggest ideas to every librarian of a public library. Indeed, "public" might be eliminated from the last sentence, for every library, whether its constituency be a whole state or only a limited class in a small college town, must get its resources and its work systematically and intelligently before the people it is endeavoring to serve, in order to do its best work. Mr. Dana's pamphlet is written, of course, from the point of view of the needs of a public library.

The subject is discussed under the following headings: Collection of news for papers; a few typical newspaper headings; special activities promote newspaper notes; posters; general circulars; special circulars; bulletins; book lists; study clubs; lending department; telephone; out of town publications; non-library contributions to the local press; librarian and staff as advertisers; organizations closely related to the library; exhibitions; branch libraries and deposit stations; lectures in the library; work with schools; the school exchange; miscellaneous.

In his general introduction Mr. Dana lays

down the following thesis which is the central idea of the whole essay: "Nothing is better for a public institution than publicity. The people who pay for its support are entitled to know—it is part of their education to know—its receipts, its expenditures, its methods, and ambitions." As a public institution the library is, therefore, in a position of great advantage, for most of the newspapers are willing to print things about it, and in this way give its work a publicity which, if it were a commercial enterprise, could not be bought for thousands of dollars. It will be found, however, that the larger the city, the more difficult it is for the library to get the kind of space in the newspapers which it desires.

In order to get stories for the newspapers at Newark each department of the library suggests items, or writes out items for the press, and sends them to the librarian's office for approval; and then Mr. Dana goes on to say, "Not very much comes by this method. Few assistants know news when they see it." The reviewer is of the opinion that few librarians know news when they see it, and that one of the first requisites on the part of a librarian in giving an institution proper publicity is to have, as the newspaper men say, "a nose for news."

The typical newspaper headings which Mr. Dana gives are interesting. Doubtless most of these were made up in the newspaper office. My criticism of the headings is that few of them show human interest, and for that reason they would get the attention of only a few persons; in other words, too many of the headings indicate the desire to give the library a good-natured boost. I do not believe that this is the kind of a heading for the kind of publicity that a library most needs. The lack of genuine human interest is also manifest in most of the sample posters.

The value of special activities for advertising purposes is, I believe, not generally recognized. These things are out of the ordinary run and are, therefore, news. They are often worth all the time and effort put into them by the library simply from their publicity value. In this regard there is hardly a library in the country that uses its exhibition and lecture rooms to the extent that it might, although Newark perhaps does more with these rooms than any other American library.

The following is all that is said under the heading "Out of town publications":

"The contributions made by the librarian or members of the staff to magazines or journals published in other cities are of no small advertising value, especially if, as is often the case, they are republished in the local papers." I believe that a good deal more might be said on this subject. To my mind the chief value of having publications of this kind noticed in the local papers is that it helps to give the library and its staff a standing in the community which it and they can

hardly get otherwise. The same is true regarding articles on the library or reference to the work of the library that appear in other publications by persons who do not live in your own city. It is often impressive, and always pleasing to local pride, to have a local institution well spoken of by those who are from another city. Nevertheless, is is very easy to overdo this sort of thing, and as a matter of fact the writer for magazines who refers to a particular library is likely to exaggerate, and this in the long run does the library no good.

Newark by no means exhausts the publicity methods that have been used with more or less success in other communities. These, of course, must vary with local conditions. As Mr. Dana well says, "The psychology of the whole matter of advertising is certainly not yet understood." This is true not only with reference to librarians, but also with reference to general business men. Every librarian can get much benefit by studying the life of Benjamin Franklin, America's greatest master in the art of interesting other people in the things in which he was interested.

This I believe is the first extended discussion on library advertising that has appeared, although there have been a number of articles on this subject in the last few years. I believe that the next 10 years will witness a great improvement in this phase of the administration of a library. Too much of what librarians give the newspapers with reference to their work is of the goody-goody nature, and does not have the vital touch that will get the attention of "the man on the street."

A most effective form of publicity which librarians have cultivated all too little is the ability to speak interestingly on the work of the library to the people of the community. A librarian who can do this in an interesting way will have many opportunities of interesting the public in his institution and it is to be regretted that the art of public speaking is not cultivated to a greater extent by librarians for this and other reasons.

I most heartily endorse Mr. Dana's conclusion:

"If I were to sum up the results of my own experience in this line I would say, 'Try all things; keep everlastingly at it; and especially keep everlastingly at it in the newspapers.' The value of the newspapers in extending the use and usefulness and the influence of public libraries is as yet not half realized by librarians." S. H. R.

EVANS, C. *American bibliography: a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820; with bibliographical and biographical notes.* In 11 or 12 vs. v. 4, 1765-

1773; v. 5, 1774-1778; v. 6, 1779-1785. Chic., privately printed for the author by the Blakely Press, 1907; by the Hollister Press, 1909; and by the Columbia Press, 1910. 16 + 439 p., 15 + 455 p., 6 + 445 p. Q. Contains titles 9891 to 19,448.

The three volumes titled above of Mr. Charles Evans's *American bibliography* contain the record of American printing and publishing for 21 years, from the beginning of 1765 to the close of 1785, covering the eventful periods of the Stamp Act and War of the Revolution. Full titles are given of books, pamphlets, newspapers, broadside sheets, and engraved music, the number amounting to 9558, or an average of about 3200 for each volume. The arrangement is chronological, supplemented by indexes of authors, classified subject indexes, and dated lists of printers, publishers, and booksellers.

In 1765 there were 24 cities and towns in English America in which printing was done; in 1785 there were 40. The two centers of publishing activity were Boston and Philadelphia, with New York ranking third. The output for each year varies. If we take the average of 455, and assume the same rate for the following 35 years, 1786 to 1820, it would require five more volumes to complete the work. If we allow for an increase it would be more likely to fill six volumes. Mr. Evans has thus covered fully half of his great undertaking, and it is generally well done, he having visited most of the large libraries and having personally copied a large proportion of the titles. The only serious criticism one can make of his plan, is that he never gives any authorities for borrowed information. It is taken as it is found, good, bad or indifferent, and its source is never credited. The taint of uncertainty or unreliability which belongs to titles of this class thus pervades to a certain extent the whole work, and one is not always able to tell whether Mr. Evans has seen the book or has taken the title from an uncertain source. W. E.

MENDELSSOHN'S *South African bibliography*; being the catalogue raisonné of the Mendelssohn library of works relating to South Africa, including the full titles of the books, with synoptical biographical, critical, and bibliographical notes on the volumes and their authors; together with notices of a large number of important works not as yet included in the collection, based on information gathered by the author in the course of researches in many libraries, and during a residence in South Africa extending over the greater part of a quarter of a century, together with a bibliography of South African periodical literature, and of

articles on South African subjects in periodical literature throughout the world; also a complete list of the British Parliamentary Bluebooks on South Africa, a cartography of South Africa, etc., by Sidney Mendelssohn, F.Z.S., F.R.C.I., etc., with a descriptive introduction by I. D. Colvin, F.R.C.I. 2 vols. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1910. 4°, cl.

This is the most satisfactory bibliography that has appeared for many years. The title-page is one of the old-fashioned kind, giving an excellent idea of what one may expect to find in the book and sparing the cataloger the necessity of reading the work in order to provide proper subject headings for her cards. In his preface the author says that from the first he resolved that it should be to all intents and purposes a "one man's work," and we can imagine to some extent the pleasure which he must have had in preparing it. The alphabetical catalog of the books fills 1657 pages, and includes over 11,000 titles. The list of South African imperial blue books occupies 63 pages, that of South African magazines and periodicals 71 pages, and that of magazine articles 127 pages. The subject index of the book takes up 167 pages, and 18 pages are given to a list of maps of Africa contained in the Mendelssohn library.

The author catalog includes not only the books in the collection itself, but also all other books on the subject known to the compiler, so that the title of bibliography is a proper one. Moreover, all titles of books in the collection are marked with an asterisk, and the location of the rest is given as far as possible, e.g., "British Museum," "Royal Library, Hague," etc. The number of books not in the collection is surprisingly small.

As stated in the title, the author catalog is provided with "synoptical biographical, critical, bibliographical notes on the volumes and their authors," and these notes are well done and in many cases are very interesting.

In his preface Mr. Mendelssohn says that under his will the library is left to the Union Parliament of South Africa, that it is not presented now, as he is by no means finished collecting. He also expresses the hope that it will develop into a National Library of Africana, to be held, conserved, and augmented by the Union Parliament, until eventually it should comprise the greater part of the literature connected with the continent of Africa, and that he has provided funds for this purpose, divided into two parts. The first part is to be applied, both as regards interest and principal, to the purchase of such works relative to Africa as have been published before the time that the library is handed over. The second part is to be invested and the income is to be used exclusively for the purchase of works relative to Africa published after the date that the li-

brary is handed over. It is to be hoped that these wishes and intentions will be fully carried out.

Especially noteworthy is the introduction to the work by Ian D. Colvin, which is a concise history of the settlement and literature of South Africa, and which ought to be printed and issued as a separate pamphlet. Among other things he says that his task is to write of South African books, "otherwise it would be pleasant to glance at the history of this great library in Cape Town, to say something of its patron saint and great original, the good Joachim Nicolas Van Dessin, who being a widower made a spouse of his library, and caused offence, as Bird tells us, because 'at a time of great mortality, when sales of the property of the dead and of the distressed were held in every part of the town,' he 'constantly attended and purchased at a low price the books on sale.' He was a German and seems to have had the national taste for encyclopædias well developed, if we may judge from the fact that there were 899 of them in his collection."

It would be necessary to live with and work over these volumes to obtain a definite opinion as to the accuracy of the notes and completeness of the several lists. We do not find in the author list "Sabellicus, secunda pars Enneadum. . . Venetiis 1504," which contains the earliest account of the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the collection is very defective in works relating to the languages of the native tribes of South Africa. No doubt these are deficiencies which will be supplied, and in any case are not important.

As a whole, we have nothing but praise for the work, and heartily wish the author full success in carrying out his plans.

DIE MODERNE GROSSBUCHBINDEREI: eine Beschreibung der Herstellung von Buchebänden u. der dabei verwendeten Maschinen von Geo. A. Stephen. Übersetzt und für österreichische und deutsche Verhältnisse bearbeitet von Hermann Scheibe. Wien und Leipzig: A. Hartleben, 1910. 8°, 240 p. (incl. 45 p. of ads.), 138 illustrations.

This is a translation, and adaptation to German and Austrian conditions, of Stephens' "Commercial bookbinding" (reviewed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, 1910). Though it deals with edition binding, it is full of useful information for the librarian, useful to him in his dealings with binders. The advantages and disadvantages of various methods (e.g., wire-fastening, casing, etc.), and machines (for folding, sewing and the various other operations) are clearly set forth. Such statements as this that the conscientious binder uses only good materials, or that collating cannot be controlled, which fact enables "the unfair competitor

to underbid considerably," seem obvious at first sight. But they may prove wholesome reminders to the librarian all too exultantly eager to accept the very lowest bid. American conditions are considered; the appendix consists of the A. L. A. committee's specifications for edition work. To repeat: a useful book. F. W.

OSBORN, Albert S. Questioned documents.

A study of questioned documents with an outline of methods by which the facts may be discovered and shown. With an introduction by Prof. John H. Wigmore. Rochester, N. Y., The Lawyers' Co-operative Pub. Co., 1910. 24+501 p. il. O.

This is a manual of the examination of documents which are questioned in legal proceedings. The author is an expert examiner of such papers and his manual is written for the legal profession. It has, however, much of interest to those who have to do with books and manuscripts.

After passing the introductory matter we are given hints on the care of documents, and a description of the classes of questioned documents with a brief review of points to be considered in an examination, as paper, ink, conditions affecting handwriting, such as sickness, use of ink or pencil. After this ground-clearing the author proceeds to the more detailed exposition of his subject.

The microscope plays an important rôle in all tests; but enlarged photographs which bring out the same facts in more permanent form are more enlightening to the layman. We find transmitted-light photographs used to show erasures, and strokes made thicker by retouching. Stereoscopic photo-micrographs bring out minute perspectives and show depth, sequence of crossed strokes, etc. These portions of the work will be of interest to any one interested in photography, and especially so to those concerned with photographing documents.

Characteristics of writing naturally receive much attention under such heads as pen position, shading, individuality, and muscular habits. It is interesting to note that the finger movement used in writing the vertical hand is the movement that is commonly employed in forgeries. The systems of writing which have been in vogue in America furnish material for an entertaining historical chapter. Forgeries have been made with dates earlier than the introduction of the style in which they were written. Even the age and individuality of pens is considered; not all pens of the same make and number give "exactly" the same strokes.

Even the blackness of the ink is made to illumine the questioned document. There are radical differences even between inks that seem to be alike. The amount of sediment

deposited on strokes varies in the same ink according to the kind of a well it comes from.

Erasure preceding forgery is very common in questioned documents. Erasure by abrasion is easily detected by careful examination. Chemical erasures when skilfully made are very difficult to discover. A noteworthy illustration of careless care is given in the author's comment that the rough, high-quality bond or linen papers most commonly used for checks and similar forms are just those on which chemical erasures show least. The best paper for such purposes is a dry, smooth, white calendered paper which is not of the highest quality.

The section of the book which is of surprising originality is that on typewritten forgeries. They have, inevitably, increased in numbers in recent years, and many have undoubtedly passed without being suspected. The idea that forgeries in typewriting cannot be discovered is erroneous. Habits of touch, speed, the number of threads to the square inch of the ribbon, defective letters and deterioration in individual machines are among the facts brought out by the microscope and enlarged photograph to detect forgery.

The book is well written and can be pleasantly read. It is also well illustrated. There is an illustration showing 36 different crossings of "t" and another showing 63 forms of capital "I."

Every librarian who has the care of manuscripts should certainly read this work for the suggestions and points of view it gives. If assistants in manuscript rooms could be required to pass an examination in it and a few other works a needed beginning would be made in the development of special training in manuscript work, similar to that required of European archivists.

A bibliography (pp. 483-488) and an ample index are provided. The bibliography should contain the palæographies of Prou and of Paoli—the latter in the German edition.

A. C. TILTON.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

A. L. A. *Booklist*, February, 1911, announces change in rates for the *Booklist* as follows: Additional copies up to 10 are given for 50c., which makes it possible to secure three copies for the price formerly paid for two and 10 copies for only 50 cents more than five formerly cost. Owing to a decision of the Post-office Department the press proofs of the *Booklist* can no longer be mailed at second class rates. Since this decision makes it impossible to supply the proofs at the subscription price of \$1 a year they will be discontinued with the March number. Subscribers will receive beginning with the April number two copies of the finished *Booklist*

until their subscription to the proofs expire.

*Library Work*, January, 1911 covers 28 pages and notes articles of library importance from 23 periodicals.

*Public Libraries*, February, contains "Should librarians read," by Dr. F. G. Kenyon, an address read before The Library Assistants' Association, October, 1910; "The rural community and the library," by Dr. Stanley Coulter; and "The value of a library commission," by W. H. Black.

*Special Libraries*, January, contains "The earning power of special libraries," by D. N. Handy, and discusses the need of a downtown business and provincial men's branch of the Boston Public Library.

*Iowa Library Quarterly*, December, contains "Creating a demand by supplying it," by Miss Fannie Duren, librarian Waterloo (Ia.) Public Library.

*Michigan Libraries*, December, 1910, is the first number of a new library publication to be published semi-annually in the interest of the libraries of Michigan by the State Board of Library Commissioners and the Michigan Library Association. This issue covers 21 pages and is chiefly devoted to the proceedings of the Michigan Library Association. It is hoped that the next number of the bulletin will be in the nature of a handbook of the libraries of the state of Michigan.

*New York Libraries*, January, contains "The New York State Library and the college and reference libraries of the state," by J. I. Wyer, jr., a paper delivered at the annual conference of the New York Library Association, Sept. 20, 1910; "School libraries in New York State," by L. O. Wiswell, state inspector of school libraries, also read before the New York Library Association, Sept. 23, 1910; "160 of the best foreign novels in English translation," comp. by F. K. W. Drury, University of Illinois Library; "Recent state publications of interest," by F. L. Tolman, also an account of library week at Lake George, 1910.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, November-December, 1910, contains an account of the Junior Civic League of Mankato, Minn., by Maud Van Buren; "School duplicate collections in the Madison Free Library," by Marion F. Weil; "Moving pictures in library work;" book reviews, notes for librarians and reports of Association meetings.

*The Librarian*, December, contains a second installment of "The birth of the various booktrade catalogues," by Thomas W. Huck, to be continued. This is a useful article and gives much valuable information in little space. A technical supplement on "Book selection and purchase" is included in the number.

*Library, The*, January, contains, "The library of printed books in Worcester cathed-

ral," by James M. Wilson; "The book bills of Katherine Parr," by F. Rose-Troup; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "The autographs of Petrarch's 'Rerum vulgarium fragmenta'," by Mary Fowler; "False dates in Shakespeare quartos," by A. W. Pollard.

*Library Assistant*, February, contains "The development of notation in classification" (first portion), by H. Rutherford Purnell (to be continued).

*Library Association Record*, December, contains "The personality of the librarian," by Guthrie Vine; "Literary history: a librarian's equipment," by F. E. Nuttall.

— January, contains "Some results of the Brussels congresses," by Henry V. Hopwood; "Book selection, fundamental principles and some applications," by Dr. E. A. Baker, and also notes of library meetings. Mr. Hopwood indicates lines along which the L. A. U. K. might work for international coöperation as a result of the Brussels congresses. Dr. Baker's thoughtful article deserves attention. He emphasizes the importance of studying the needs of the reading community, to determine the ratio between the utilitarian and intellectual needs. Then a scheme of selection should be outlined and alternative methods for such schemes are proposed and described as either numerical, based upon the number of books to be allowed to each section, or the correlative method, which is considered the more effective, and which considers the books in relation to each other.

*Library World*, January, contains "A novel catalogue," by L. Stanley Jast; "English publishing trade bibliographies," by Olive E. Clarke; "The non-recognition of trained librarianship," and an article describing "A form of work-sheet," by William McGill.

*Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari*, Jan. 1, 1911, contains a general summary of the work of the Italian Federation of Popular Libraries, entitled "What is the Italian Federation of Popular Libraries and what does it do?" giving the text of its constitution, names of its officers, members of its committees, statement of the privileges of associated libraries, half-tone cuts of various articles of furniture supplied by it, and a list of popular books suggested for small libraries. The issue for Jan. 15, 1911, contains a report of the congress of popular libraries and affiliated institutions in Lombardy, held in Milan on Jan. 8-9, 1911; an article by A. Devito Tommasi on the relations between popular libraries for economic education and the study of government; a list of 31 titles in Italian and 17 in French on economics and sociology suggested for popular libraries by E. Rignano; and an interesting statistical statement about the popular libraries near Milan, giving the number of volumes, number of readers, characteristics of the readers as to occupation, etc., location of

the library, its character, by whom started and supported, and its date of founding. L.

*Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* for June-July, 1910, has an article by Giuseppe Baccini on Giuseppe Giusti, the Count L. Guglielmo de Cambray Dignay, and the poet Lorenzo Lorenzini; and an article by Rosa Borghini on "German literature and the anthology of G. P. Viesseux."

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, January, 1911, has an article on home circulation in Italian government libraries, by G. Leyh (who comments on the very limited privileges in this respect); a report on the 10th conference of Swiss librarians at Freiburg, Sept. 4 and 5, 1910, at which the principal papers were by Max v. Diesbach on the moving of the cantonal and university library of Freiburg, and Dr. Ad. Schmidt on Switzerland's share in the union catalog of incunabula; descriptions of the new library buildings at Freiburg and at St. Gallen; and an account, by Emil Jacobs, of the manuscripts from the Phillips collection acquired by the Royal Library in Berlin.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Birmingham (Ala.) P. L.* The Woodlawn branch of the Public Library was opened with appropriate exercises on Jan. 2.

*Branford (Ct.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added, by purchase 317 (fict. 780, juv. 376); total 24,428. Issued, home use 100,878 of which 73,155 were fiction and 27,723 standard works. Of total circulated 80,112 were drawn by adults and 20,766 by children. Receipts \$6279.03; expenses \$571,898 (books \$1144.36, salaries \$2699.62, lighting \$401.46, heating \$196.45).

*California. Convention of county librarians.* The first annual convention of county librarians of the state was held on Dec. 28 in Sacramento. It was stated that over \$60,000 was appropriated during the year for county library work.

*Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L.* The long-disputed question as to the location of the new building for the John Crerar Library has been settled to the extent that the proposed site in Grant Park has been definitely vetoed by decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois. The Field Museum of Natural History, by the same decision, has also been refused habitation in Grant Park, and will probably be erected in Jackson Park. It is thought that the library, on the other hand, will be housed in the business section of the city.

—*Newberry L.* (Rept.—year 1910.) Added 13,370; total 272,712 (including pms., maps, mss., engravings, etc.). The library was open 308 days, the number of readers to whom books were issued in the several departments was 66,410 distributed as follows: general reading room and allied departments 44,349; department of history

12,918; bibliographical museum 4924; department of arts and letters 3420; department of special collections 799.

The average daily attendance was 215. The number of men using the library was greater by 2490 than in 1909, but the number of women readers shows a loss of 4049. The number of books consulted was about 95,554.

There were 60 volumes borrowed by other libraries. The Catalog department reports 21,313 cards added to the official catalog.

"During the year there was a marked increase in the use of the books on the following subjects: bibliography, religion, history, genealogy, civil government, military and naval arts, literature and sports. The Special collections were likewise used to a much greater extent than ever before. The number of volumes consulted in the Bonaparte philological collection was 1267; in 1909 it was 799. Of the Chinese collection 1280 volumes were used; in 1909 the number was 204. In the Egyptology collection 1756 books were called for as compared with 654 in 1909."

The collection of Chinese and Tibetan literature which Dr. Berthold Laufer has been gathering for the library since 1908 now numbers 1157 works in 13,483 volumes, of which 143 works are in Japanese, 310 in Tibetan, 72 in Mongol, 60 in Manchu (or in Manchu and Chinese) and the remainder in Chinese.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* A monthly book bulletin has begun with January, 1911. There will be 10 issues a year covering all months but July and August. The monthly lists will be cumulated at the end of the year and an annual list will be issued early in 1912. The library's list of works in English prose fiction is in process of revision and it is planned to complete the revision of the library's Finding list during the year. This list was issued in parts and the parts so far revised with dates of revision are: History and biography, 1901; Geography and travels, 1904; Poetry and drama, 1904; Language and literature, 1905; Fine arts, 1907; Useful arts, 1908; Natural sciences, 1909. The remaining unrevised parts are: (1) Political science; Social science; and Education; and (2) Philosophy, religion, medicine and law.

The February number of the Chicago Public Library *Book Bulletin* includes a brief article, "Periodicals and newspapers for everybody," by Charles A. Larson, describing the periodical resources of the Chicago Public Library.

*Friendship, N. Y.* It is stated that by the will of the late Mrs. Mary Pitt the sum of \$12,000 has been left to the town for the erection of a free library building and \$10,000 for its maintenance.

*Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L.* (47th rpt.—year 1909; from local press.) Added 1088



v., 437 pm. (purchase 868, gifts 657); total 78,266.

The somewhat lessened purchases of the year have been due to the board's instructions to curtail all expenses to the lowest point, in view of the impending outlay for refitting and furnishing the new rooms from the Athenæum reconstructions. Practically all binding was also suspended, which will throw a heavier burden upon the coming year, when special attention should be paid to this branch, as well in pamphlets and sets of society publications as in periodicals.

*Harvard University L.* The new post of Director of the University library was created late in 1910 and Prof. A. C. Coolidge was appointed to be its first incumbent, as noted in a recent issue of the University's *Bulletin*. While the University's main collections are concentrated in Gore Hall there have developed side by side with these the large special libraries of the Divinity, Medical and Law schools, not to mention the 25 or 30 department libraries scattered in convenient locations all around the precincts of the University.

The burden of administration has thus fallen upon Mr. Lane, but each of the professional schools has had its own librarian, who dealt directly with the general authorities of the University. In the establishment of a directorship it was considered that library interests of the University could be coördinated, leaving nevertheless to the University librarian and to the librarians of the professional schools that freedom of action which they have used so effectively in the past.

*Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell University L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 14,645; total 383,696 (pm. 57,000). Ref. and dept. use 76,577; home use 26,875 (total 103,472). Registration, univ. officers, 451, students 430, special borrowers 37.

The chief gift of the year was the fund of \$4000 given by the late Goldwin Smith for the increase of the special library in Goldwin Smith Hall and the additions for the year to that collection have been almost entirely purchased from this fund. The number of volumes, pamphlets and maps cataloged for the general card catalog during the year was 14,004. For these 14,711 cards were written and 1817 printed cards were obtained from the Library of Congress. About 40 pages of the report are given up to a list of the University publications.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* It is stated that Mr. Carnegie has agreed to give \$210,000 to Los Angeles for the erection of six new branch library buildings to cost \$35,000 each.

*Marblehead, Mass. Abbott P. L.* (32d rpt.—year ending Feb. 11, 1910.) Added 401; total 18,974 v. 3061 pm. Issued, home use 27,521 (fict. and juv. 83 per cent); number of borrowers' cards 210. Receipts \$21,-

889.83; expenditures \$1469.39 (salaries \$838, books \$323.67, newspapers and periodicals, \$140.70).

*Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L.* (17th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2928 (1873 by purchase, 1055 by gift); total 31,349. Issued, home use 134,549 (21,558 juv.). Total registration 12,042; active membership about 6900.

A mezzanine floor was erected in the library during the year greatly relieving the crowded condition of books on the main floor.

*Montreal (Canada) F. P. L.* (32d annual rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 1284 (by gift 548, by purchase 736); total 54,228. Books issued 70,178. Receipts \$11,967.10 (maintenance account); expenses \$11,875.38 (salaries \$385.50).

The average daily attendance has risen to 339 and 70,178 books have been loaned to the members of the circulating library.

*New York P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) The record of the library's work during the year is thus summarized: Reference branches added 31,934 v., 5676 pm.; total available for readers 809,878 v., 300,754 pm.; readers and visitors 232,506; 163,810 desk applicants consulted 658,840 volumes. Print department now contains 72,980 prints; 7021 periodicals currently received. Circulation department totals 809,350 v.; issued, home use 7,506,976. Total expenditures \$872,835.52, of which \$216,150.42 was spent for the reference department and \$656,685.10 for the circulation departments, of which \$618,452.15 came from the city appropriation. Of reference department expenditures \$50,693.14 (23.4 per cent.) went for books, binding and periodicals; \$134,077.60 (62 per cent.) for salaries; \$31,379.68 (14.5 per cent.) for all other purposes. Of the circulation department expenditures \$175,448.88 (26.7 per cent.) went for books, binding and periodicals; \$346,638.86 (52.7 per cent.) went for salaries; \$134,597.36 (20.4 per cent.) for all other purposes.

The report covers 96 pages and contains illustrations of Seward Park and Mt. Morris Park branches. Statistical tables are as usual included at the end of the report.

Progress on the new central building has continued. One new contract, that for furniture and equipment, was let during the year. Details of work on various contracts accomplished during the year are given in the report. It is expected that the new library will be opened to the public in May, 1911.

The work of each department of the library is considered separately as usual. Under the record of the shelf department we note that 3322 volumes and 1156 pamphlets were reclassified and that these included a number of new groups such as heraldry, the Milton and Shakespeare collections (the latter not yet finished), translations from Slavonic literature and various minor groups. The subject index to the

library's classification scheme has been practically finished.

The number of volumes newly cataloged was 20,155, pamphlets 21,362, and maps 149; in addition the cataloging of 1694 volumes and 1174 pamphlets was continued or completed. There were 10,779 serials, magazines and journals, etc., newly cataloged.

The public index catalog at Astor contains 1,287,965 cards; the public catalog at Lenox contains 386,740 cards. The two public catalogs thus contain 1,674,705 cards. In the new building special catalogs will be needed for the collections in the various special reading rooms for American history, economics and sociology, etc.

These collections are represented in the general public index catalog by author and subject cards; to provide for their special catalogs seven typewriters have been engaged for several months copying cards for groups of American local history and genealogy, science and art; 31,503 cards copied in this way have been multiplied on the duplicating machine to about 135,000.

Preparatory to discontinuing the use of the two printed catalogs of the Astor library (issued in 1860 and 1880) two sets of each have been cut up during the year and the entries mounted on cards to serve as author records. "Over ten years ago a similar set of cards was filed in the index catalog to serve as subject cards; when the set of author cards is combined with the subject card readers will find a complete card record for all books and will be spared the necessity of supplementing the card catalog by reference to the printed book catalogs.

"The printing plant in the new building was sufficiently equipped by the middle of December to begin printing catalog cards. During the month the cataloging force furnished 1717 copy slips from which 225 titles were set and 1596 cards printed."

The documents department received 7861 volumes, 5873 pamphlets and 544 maps. From an estimate based on Platzer's "Jahrbuch der statistik" it has been stated that there are in the world in active operation 413 statistical bureaus, viz., 242 federal and state and 171 municipal bureaus. The library contains reports of 207 federal and state bureaus and 101 municipal bureaus noted by Platzer in addition to several, particularly South American, not there recorded. The Oriental department now contains 13,544 pieces. The Hebrew department now contains about 17,000 volumes and pamphlets. An elaborate scheme of classification of Jewish books containing about 500 subdivisions was specially worked out for this department and printed in 1901. Since the organization of the department in 1897 reference work has been made a special feature. Many questions from out-of-town students come to this department.

The total collection in the Slavonic depart-

ment numbers 13,274 pieces. In the print department the accessions amounted to 2663 pieces, and the total number of prints now recorded is 72,980 (54,280 in the general collection, 8700 in the Avery collection). There are also 123,782 pieces in the shape of duplicates, cuttings from magazines, etc., uncataloged and unaccessioned but arranged by Subject for consultation. During the year 1673 persons visited the print room and consulted 3985 volumes and 2830 portfolios and boxes. The print department catalog contains 45,649 cards. The report of the Circulation department records no striking new features.

It is planned with the opening of the new building to establish a central reserve collection from which books will be available for circulation through the inter-branch loan system. "This collection will consist of books now in the branches that are no longer in active demand but are of sufficient permanent value to be subject to occasional use by readers. It is estimated that this collection will start with about 30,000 volumes, including books of all classes, and this nucleus will be enlarged by further additions from time to time as branches withdraw other books from their shelves to make room for the newer books in more active demand." At the date of this report the work of withdrawing the first lot of these books from the shelves of the branches and preparing them for transfer to the new building was well under way.

At the five roof-reading rooms (established at Hamilton Fish Park, Rivington Street, St. Gabriel's Park, Seward Park and Columbus branches) the attendance during the summer was 62,745 readers, or about 48 per cent. of the total reading-room attendance at these five branches during the same period.

As previously the reading-rooms of six branches remained open on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. There was a decrease of 205 in attendance. The staff of the circulation department numbers 505 persons. Twenty-three persons completed the regular nine months' course of instruction given by Miss Foote in the library training class. In the inter-branch loan system 42,151 volumes were interchanged among the branches, showing an increase of 6378 volumes over the record of 1909.

In connection with the work with schools an interesting feature is the conduct of classes of elementary school children, who are thereby given definite instruction in the use of books as tools and a working knowledge of the card catalog.

The school reference use of the library grew from 168,104 in 1909 to 227,856 in 1910. As a result of the growth of the work it has been necessary to enlarge somewhat the special collections of reference books gathered for the use of the schools.



"During the first years of the work with schools special stress was laid on the desirability of purchasing for teachers books necessary for their professional advancement. Practically any book that came within the scope of the circulation department was bought on individual request, the intention being in this way to accumulate a sufficient supply of books throughout the system to meet all reasonable demands. As a result of this extensive buying in the past and as a further result of an adaptation of the inter-branch loan system, it has been possible this year to increase the use of the library by teachers, even though the purchases made at their requests have been less than in the past." This work is under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Gaillard, who is also president of the library section of the National Education Association.

Miss Moore's report on the work with children will be given further notice in the April (school) number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The circulation from the children's rooms represents more than one-third of the total circulation reported from the 40 branch libraries and from the travelling libraries. The total number of volumes shelved in children's rooms is 198,641, as compared with 180,003 in 1909.

The circulation from travelling libraries amounted to 1,189,118 volumes, an increase of 15 per cent. over the year 1909. The number of stations to which books were sent during the year was 802. The circulation of travelling libraries through the department of education has amounted to 490,599 volumes, through the fire department 24,694, department of health 4842, other city departments 38,091, parochial and private schools 140,212, industrial schools 282,639, churches and Sunday-schools 16,773, business stations 52,708, community libraries, 48,513, study clubs and similar organizations 37,386.

In work with the blind the circulation shows a total of 15,537, of which 4486 was European Braille. In the music collection there is a total for circulation of 8030 volumes.

The binding report shows that there have been 72,356 volumes rebound.

In response to the growing demand the library has made a special effort to provide the best recent books on the useful arts and applied sciences.

The circulation of foreign books during the year was 395,661, an increase of 50,401 over that recorded in 1909.

"In connection with the work of the library mention should be made of the use of branches for activities other than those strictly concerned with the circulation of books. During the past year the library has endeavored so far as was practical to co-operate with literary societies and clubs in various parts of the city by arranging for

the use of branch assembly-rooms for meetings, lectures and entertainments, the general stipulation being that such meetings should be free to the public."

As the work of the library develops year by year and becomes more intimately related to the life and interests of the city, this report becomes of even greater value, and it should be read closely as one of the leading annual contributions to library literature.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* Exhibits were held in the Art Gallery and museum rooms in the library from Feb. 14 to 28, inclusive, at which were shown paintings of city landscapes by American artists, lent by the artists; Oriental art objects; American paintings, medals, pottery; bronzes; material illustrative of the life and art of the Japanese; and rare and curious objects of fine and industrial art, just received from Thibet, collected by an American long resident in that country.

*Ottawa (Can.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; libn's. summary.) Total circulation, 212,933, an increase of 19,117 over the preceding year. Of the total 134,496 consisted of adult fiction, 28,254 of juvenile fiction, and 50,183 of non-fiction. Two school branches were opened during the year, and 10 school libraries. Forty reading lists were published in the newspapers; 6617 volumes were added to the library, including 2117 gifts; total in library, 42,550; 28 societies and clubs held 165 meetings in the library during the year.

*Passaic (N. J.) P. L.* (32d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 2809; total 25,092. Issued, home use 173,378 (increase of 4185 over preceding year). Receipts (main lib.) \$9665.57; expenses (main lib.) \$9485.27.

The circulation from the main library was 55,283, from the Reid Memorial Library 107,154, from the German Club 841 volumes. The adult fiction has averaged 33 per cent., the juvenile fiction 25 per cent., and the non-fiction 42 per cent.

The reading room use has been 116,231, an increase of 5106 over the preceding year. In November, 1909, the Passaic Park branch was opened with about 1000 volumes on its shelves. It is stated that the library plans to open a branch library in the new high school building.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* It is stated that the fund of \$725 necessary to buy the London collection of books on printing for the Providence Public Library is now subscribed, the last subscription having come from Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, whose husband's generosity was largely responsible for the present home of the Providence Library.

The collection includes nearly one thousand books and pamphlets on typography, illustration, and allied topics and is made up

of selected duplicates from the St. Bride Foundation Technical Library. It has been inspected abroad by D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press, who made the first subscription to the fund.

Most of the best authorities on the history and practice of the art of printing together with a large number of specimen books of typefounders and printers, of ink makers and paper manufacturers, are included.

To these are added works on the byways of literature, such as chap-books and broadsides and the history of newspapers is represented. The collection offers, with such books as the library already possesses in this field, the nucleus of a technical library such as exists in only one or two cities of the world.

*Rockford (Ill.) P. L.* (38th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1910.) Added 2025 (net increase); total 53,365. Issued, home use 163,807. New registration 3171; cards in force 10,411.

Circulation shows a decrease of 8862 over the previous year. The total circulation of children's books was 66,262, or 44 per cent. of the entire circulation. The circulation of books from the children's room of the main library was 30,797. The prevalence of scarlet fever in the city had much to do with the decrease in the circulation.

New shelving has been erected in the reading room and contains about 800 volumes of the popular periodicals. There were 52 teachers' special cards issued and 28 cancelled, leaving the total number of special cards 258. The circulation of Swedish books from the branch library was 4417.

*San Antonio, Tex. Carnegie L.* (7th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1910.) Added 2349 (by purchase), 268 by gift; total 19,036. Issued, home use 83,028, a gain of 6417 over last year. Number of borrowers' cards in force 7527.

There was a slight increase in the number of books loaned and the class of books circulated is good. Of some books a dozen or more copies were bought to be loaned through the schools. The attendance at 26 story-hours was 3649.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* It is stated that the Seattle Public Library board has been offered \$70,000 for the erection of two additional branch libraries under condition that the board pledges a maintenance fund of \$7000 annually in addition to the amount now being spent on the local library system.

*Tacoma (Wash.) P. L.* The library has recently opened a sub-library station of 1500 volumes in one of the factories of the city. The books are in charge of a volunteer librarian chosen from the employees at the factory.

*Wheeling (W. Va.) P. L.* The new library was opened on Jan. 9, 1911, without formal celebration. The circulation of books numbered 290.

*Wisconsin State Historical Society L.* (Rpt.—year 1909-10; from local press.) Added 11,420 books and pm.; total 331,567. Museum specimens, added 2125.

The most important necessities are for more room, an increase in the size of the staff and more generous funds to meet the increasing expenses and steady upward movement in prices and in the salaries that must be paid in order to retain workers.

#### FOREIGN

*BODLEIAN L., OXFORD, ENGLAND.* Staff-Kalendar, 1911. Oxford, Hart. unpr.+217 p. 1f.

The 1911 issue of the Calendar, this year in a yellow cover, presents its usual precise and business-like appearance. From the preface we glean the following: "The issue for 1911 is far thicker than any which preceded it. This is partly explained by its incorporating the special appendix (to the Supplement) printed in July last—but only partly; and the staff, who know that the librarian began to be temporarily invalidated in the middle of August and is only now completing his convalescence, may feel surprise at the amount of other matter which has been added. The explanation is that part of these additions formed the librarian's 'holiday-task' in September and the rest came into the daily 'work' prescribed to him at home during his recovery in December."

*Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls.* (40th annual rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1910.) Added 8365; total 159,885. Issued, home use 844,177 (including specifications and directories) distributed among 25 branches and travelling branches. No. borrowers 16,883. Receipts £12,226 6s. 4d.; expenses £13,243, 1s. 10d.

A new branch library building was opened at Manningham. A new travelling library was also added to the system.

*Croyden (Eng.) P. Ls.* The *Reader's Index*, January-February, 1911, contains a brief article on "Notable books of the year," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

*Belgium.* The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that the International Press Museum, connected with the *International Bibliographical Institute*, has been enriched by a valuable collection left to it by the will of the late Mr. Van den Broek. The collection consists of about 35,000 specimens of newspapers, volumes of newspapers, 475 volumes relating to journalism, manuscript material on the Belgian press, and about 5000 duplicates for exchange.

*Germany.* *Inter-library loans.* The *Breslauer Zeitung* of Dec. 11, 1910 (quoted in *Börsenblatt* for Dec. 20), reports on the greatly increased usefulness of the large German libraries through the introduction of inter-library loans. This work, begun by Althoff in 1892, has found an "organic finale" through ministerial order of Nov. 1. From very modest beginnings, this arrangement now embraces not only all governmental collections of books but also such non-governmental public libraries and institutes of higher education as submit to the regulations.

*Berlin.* The public library founded by the bookseller Hugo Heimann and supported entirely by private means, has issued its 11th annual report. The library comprises 8000 volumes of belles lettres and 12,000 of "instructional literature;" number of visitors 133,188; volumes drawn 84,413 (of which 70,168 circulating); non-fiction drawn 33½ per cent; of the readers 53 per cent are workmen.

— *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* for Nov. 14, 1910 (p. 13,858) reports that the juvenile reading room opened in Berlin by the "popular Bund for suppressing filth in print and pictures" has met with such favor that many fail to get admittance each day.

— The *Volksbund zur Bekämpfung des Schmutzes in Wort und Bild*, of Berlin, encouraged by the success of its first children's reading room (which is visited daily by 100-150 children) has decided to open another. The costs of such a reading room for the winter are about 600 Marks in all.

*Hamburg.* Report of the city library for 1909 is summarized in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for January, 1910. The library is particularly rich in works on the languages of India.

*Strassburg.* The *Kaiserliche Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek* has received various unimportant gifts from Dr. Martin, Dr. Zotenberg (Orientalia), Dr. Bucher (old medical books, from 1483 on), etc.

*Russia.* The late A. Passower left his library of 30,000 volumes, mostly English books, to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

*France.* *Toulouse University.* A large part of the University, including the valuable library of the medical faculty, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 27.

*Siam.* *Nationaltidendes* (Copenhagen), quoted by the *Börsenblatt* of November, 1910 (p. 13,859), published an account of the library of the late King Chulalongkorn of Siam, written by a Dane who was his librarian for years. The library comprised over 10,000 volumes, and included much European literature, particularly on art. F. W.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*BOOKBINDING.* Librarians who have had unpleasant acquaintance with English books with sheets caoutchouc-tipped instead of sewn, may enjoy the incidental arraignment of the "man of evil counsel" who introduced this method, in R. M. Burch's "Colour Printing" (1910), p. 191. He was "one Hancock," says Burch. F. W.

— Backing for bookbinding. Described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, January 10, 1911. 162, p. 507.

Two claims are allowed for this patent, which is for a flexible or accordion plaited fabric. Of the persons to whom the patent was issued one resides in Belgium and the other in Switzerland.

— W. H. Rademaeker has issued a "list of slightly used fiction" in reinforced binding, at cost of 75 c. or 80 c. per volume.

*The North Carolina High School Bulletin*, January, 1911, contains "The Adolescent imagination, its significance for education," by H. W. Chase; also "The public high school and the literary society," by E. McK. Highsmith.

*LIBRARIANSHIP.* New York State Library School. Librarianship an uncrowded calling. Albany, N. Y. State Educ. Dept., 1911. 23 p. D.

The advantages of librarianship as a profession are presented in this pamphlet in a series of brief articles in which the opportunities afforded to men are first considered and the appeal and advantages of the work to women are discussed second.

The increasing opportunities for and the need of men in the profession receive particular emphasis.

*LIGHTING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.* (In the *Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply*, etc., Jan. 24, 1911. 113:232-233.)

This is an account of the papers and the discussions at a joint meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Library Association, in London, Prof. S. P. Thompson, presiding, for the purpose of discussing library lighting. The first paper was by Mr. James Duff Brown, librarian of the Islington Public Library. He summarizes the problems as follows:

"The chief problems of library lighting may be summarized as follows: (1) Reading-room tables should be lighted so as to avoid glare in the eyes of readers. (2) To prevent the casting of strong single or multiple shadows of any kind. (3) To avoid fixing furniture or fittings in permanent positions. (4) To ensure the illumination of the room generally,

as well as the tables. (5) In open access lending or reference libraries, the illumination of the book shelves should be arranged so as to avoid as much as possible the shadows of readers falling on the books, and also to ensure the lighting of the lower shelves. To obtain these various results, it appears to the author that, whatever kind of illumination is used, it is necessary in most cases to adopt general lighting, reinforced at all weak points by local lighting."

The second paper was by Mr. J. Stanley Jast, the chief librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries.

The third paper was by Mr. John Darch, an architect, who has a very poor opinion of the lighting of public libraries. He stated that there is not a library in London, if in England, that is provided with satisfactory lighting arrangements, most of them being illuminated in such a way that would answer very well for a warehouse or restaurant. He believes that legislation will be necessary to get satisfactory illumination for libraries, and that the public would be justified in closing some libraries as public nuisances on account of poor lighting. The first principles of library lighting to be emphasized, he maintained, is that there must be a general lighting in the reading rooms distinct from and in addition to the local lighting of desks. It is a great mistake to rely on general lighting alone. He also maintained that there should be a separate light for each reader, and a shade for each separate light.

In the general discussion which followed the reading of these three papers it was pointed out that there was a great diversity of conditions to be met with, and that in each case each room in regard to its lighting ought to be considered separately, although this is rarely done, a general scheme being applied throughout the building regardless of the outside light coming into the room. Another point brought out in the discussion was that different individuals differed greatly as to their eyes, and needed different lights, and, therefore, it would never be possible for librarians, architects, and illuminating engineers, or all together, to succeed in satisfying every eye. The abnormal people, therefore, must suffer.

The report of the meeting states that the interest shown was very great, and that there was a large attendance. The illuminating engineers of London will consider the subject still further in the future.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES. Flack, Dr.

Horace E. Municipal reference libraries. (In the *Municipal Journal and Engineer*, Jan. 18, 1911. 30:82-84.)

This paper is the report of the Committee on Municipal Reference Libraries of the National Municipal League, made at Buffalo last November. The following are the con-

clusions of the Committee, of which Dr. Flack is the chairman:

1. That municipal reference libraries should be established in all large cities.

2. That, as a general rule, such libraries should be under the control of the public library.

3. That such libraries should be located in the City Hall where feasible.

4. That the qualifications for the head of such a library should be a liberal education, with special training in political science, economics, municipal government and methods of organization and administration, and he should be selected for merit alone.

5. That the head of the municipal reference library be selected by the method which, in the particular city, will, under the local conditions there prevailing, tend most completely to eliminate political considerations. In some cities the most satisfactory results may be obtained by lodging the appointing power with the public librarian or library trustee. In other cities conditions may make it advisable to have appointment made by a select, impartial and non-political board.

6. The functions of the library should not be restricted to any particular phase of work so long as that work relates only to the collecting, collating, compiling and disseminating of data or information. Of course, the principal work will be concerning municipal questions and special efforts should be made to secure such information for the city officials who are responsible for the administration of the city's affairs; but to be of the greatest value such a library must undertake to furnish information to the public generally. Such a bureau will be used extensively by the press and this is one of the best ways of reaching the public. Social, civic and improvement associations will also frequently have occasion to use such a library and its value to a city cannot easily be overestimated. If the bureau be under the control of the public library it would seem advisable to issue a bulletin containing interesting comments for newspaper purposes and showing how the reference library can be of assistance to officials and to the public as each matter of general interest gets the center of the stage.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held at Portland, Oregon, June 1, 2 and 3, 1910. 70 p. D. Seattle, Wash.

A complete record of the last convention of the Association. The pamphlet shows careful editorial and typographical work.

REFERENCE BOOKS. The *Milwaukee Normal School Bulletin* for January, 1911 (v. 7, no. 3, 36 p. O.), under the title of "The use of reference books," offers an outline for a

brief course in the study of books of reference. The pamphlet is obviously compiled for home consumption, being made up, as the introduction states, of lists of volumes in the normal library, and showing a small proportion of technical and scientific books as compared with literary and philological ones.

The *Bulletin* divides the reference books into 10 groups, intended for 10 weekly lessons for students in the junior year,—beginning with indexes to periodicals and ending with children's reference books, with an added note on documents. It contains a list of periodicals with which the normal student is expected to be familiar, and at the end, a sample set of reference questions covering the points of the course of study.

The *Bulletin* is suggestive for instructors in normal schools and for librarians conducting apprentice classes, though perhaps no teacher except the compiler, would follow the exact outline. In fact, the pamphlet leaves the reader in some doubt as to the exact points of division of its 10 parts, and also leaves something to be desired in the matter of its grouping. For example, under the heading "Handbooks of general information" are found bibliographies of novels, mixed in with poetry and various kinds of dictionaries. Such combinations are obviously the result of trying to compress the course into 10 parts and so are not perhaps open to adverse criticism.

E. P. B.

## Librarians

BANKS, Miss Mary, for 10 years reference librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, and for briefer periods on the library staffs of Columbia University, and the Institute of Musical Art, has given up both her work as editorial writer for the Macmillan Company, and that for the Library Bureau, and will devote all of her time to the organization and management of the Public Service Library of New Jersey, located in the new Public Service Building at Newark, but covering the entire state in its work.

BENNETT, Miss Norma (Pratt, '00), has resigned her position in the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library to become librarian at Madison, N. J.

CARGILL, Joseph V., who has held the position of superintendent of the Circulating department of the Milwaukee Public Library for the past fifteen years, has been promoted to the position of assistant librarian which has been just created.

CHIPMAN, Charles P., has been appointed to succeed the late Prof. E. W. Hall as librarian of Colby College. He graduated from Colby College in 1906 and has held a position in the business department of *Missions*,

the Baptist missionary magazine published in Boston.

CUTTER, William Parker, librarian of the Forbes Library at Northampton, Mass., has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1, 1911. He has been appointed librarian of the library of the Engineering Societies in the United Engineering Society building on West 39th street in New York City.

Mr. Cutter has held his post at Forbes Library since 1904, to which he was appointed to succeed his uncle, the late Charles A. Cutter. Mr. William Cutter was connected with the Library of Congress for about three years and was eight years librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture. He has given tireless service to matters of copyright legislation in the interest of libraries besides other active service to the American Library Association.

DUNHAM, Miss Mary, N. Y. State Library School, 1902-4, has resigned her position as reference librarian at the University of Indiana to become librarian of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls.

DURAND, Miss Adah (Pratt, '08) has resigned the librarianship at Millbrook, N. Y., to accept that of Grand Forks, N. D.

EMERSON, Miss Mabel E., after twenty-six years of service in the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, resigned her position to marry Roaldo F. Colwell, instructor in the Providence Technical High School. Miss Emerson was reference librarian of the reference department in 1891.

HAWES, Miss Clara A., N. Y. State Library School, 1894, has been appointed librarian of the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Mass.

MERRIAM, R. H., until recently connected with the library department of the McDevitt-Wilson Book Shop, New York, is now in charge of the book department just established by William H. Rademaekers, Newark, N. J., for the furnishing of books reinforced in library binding of all publishers.

METCALF, Miss Antoinette (Pratt, '02) has been appointed reference librarian of Wellesley College.

MILLER, Miss Edyth (Pratt, '03), has been appointed head-cataloger and organizer of the cataloging staff at the Hispanic Museum's Library, New York.

MUDGE, Miss Isadore Gilbert, is at the Columbia University Library temporarily for the purpose of organizing the new work there with university exchanges, especially exchanges with foreign universities and institutions.

PHILLIPS, Miss Grace D., B.L.S., Illinois, '05, has resigned her position in the Uni-

versity of Missouri Library to become librarian of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo.

TARR, Miss Anna M., N. Y. Library School, 1909-10, became librarian of the Clinton (Ia.) Public Library on January 5. Since last July Miss Tarr has been cataloging at the University of Chicago Library.

THOMPSON, C. Seymour, in charge of the Travelling libraries department of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Public Library of the District of Columbia. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Yale University and has served the Brooklyn Public Library in various capacities for several years.

WAKEFIELD, Miss Bertha, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '10, has resigned her position as head cataloger at Vassar College Library to become chief of the Catalog department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

WEBSTER, Miss Caroline F., librarian of the Wadsworth Library, Geneseo, N. Y., succeeded Miss Zaidee Brown as organizer for the New York State Library on Jan. 1. Miss Webster was graduated from the Drexel Institute Library School in 1900 and served as assistant in the Buffalo Public Library until October of the following year when she became librarian of the Wadsworth Library.

WHEELER, Joseph L., was appointed to succeed George B. Utley as librarian of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. He graduated from Brown University in 1906, and received his M.A. in 1907 and B.L.S. in Albany 1909. He was assistant at Brown University Library, 1902-06; second assistant librarian, 1906-07; attendant special libraries department, Providence Public Library, 1904-06. He has held the position of assistant librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library since 1909, and is chairman of the Technology section of the Special Libraries Association. In October, 1910, he married Miss Archibald, of the reference department of the Washington Public Library.

WHITNEY, James Lyman. The following resolutions in memory of Mr. Whitney were adopted at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club:

AFTER many months of weakness and failing strength Mr. James Lyman Whitney, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, died at his home in Cambridge on September 25, 1910, thus ending peacefully a professional service of nearly forty-one years. He was the son of Josiah Dwight and Clarissa (James) Whitney of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was born on November 28, 1835. After a childhood of home nurture and an early training in the boarding school at Mount Pleasant, Amherst, he entered Yale College in 1852 and was graduated in course with the Class of 1856, receiving the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater in

1865. He was in the publishing house of Wiley & Haast in New York City during 1857-58, and then became associated with the publishing house of Bridgeman & Co. in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for some years. In 1868 he became assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and on November 7, 1869, began his connection with the Boston Library. In 1874 he was made chief of the Catalog Department, and retained this office until March 31, 1899, when he was appointed acting librarian. He was librarian from Dec. 22, 1899, until Feb. 1, 1903, when he resigned this position, an onerous and exacting one to his years and temperament. For the next seven years until his death he held the position of chief of the Department of Documents and Statistics, and of the Manuscripts.

While at Yale, of which he was a devoted and enthusiastic son, he began to evince the fondness for books and for contact with them which lasted him through life. He was as an undergraduate the assistant librarian and then librarian of the Society of the Brothers of Unity. Scholarly tastes, already formed, were more strongly developed by his experience after graduation as Berkeley Scholar of the House and as one of a few students who came under the direct influence of those ripe scholars President Theodore Dwight Woolsey and Professor James Hadley, and of his own distinguished half-brother, William Dwight Whitney. Mr. Whitney deserves, therefore, to be remembered not only as an accomplished librarian but also as a man of learning.

He is best known to the world of letters as the compiler of the "Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese books bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library," published in 1879, which has long since taken its deserved place among the memorable bibliographical works of his time. A few other printed works, related to his immediate labors, gave him full standing among his professional brethren, but the Ticknor Catalogue is the chief monument to his visible achievements.

From a technical point of view Mr. Whitney deserves to be best remembered by all who are interested in the development of library science on account of his unceasing devotion to the building up of the card catalog system of the Boston Public Library. While he did not inaugurate this system, he brought it to a point of efficiency and a breadth of scope hardly to have been foreseen at the time of its inception. Furthermore he, with his corps of competent and zealous associates, produced a result so excellent on the whole, that since he relinquished his work upon it, modifications only, but no radical changes have been introduced, in spite of the great strain put upon the system by an immense increase of books and by the necessary expansion of references. A compromise between a strictly scientific and a merely popular method of indicating authors, subjects and titles in dictionary form, this immense card catalog has thus far proved sufficiently elastic to meet the heavy demands laid upon it.

Aside from his faithful and unrelenting diligence in his chosen field, from which he would consent to be torn only for short periods of respite, he was not forgetful of his relations to the outer world. He served from 1879 to 1887 as chairman of the School Committee of Concord, Massachusetts, where he lived for some years; and during the same period he was secretary for the Committee of the Concord Free Library. He was chairman of the Book committee of the Bostonian Society. For a time he was the head of the finance committee and also a treasurer of the American Library Association, of which he was a charter member. He was eminently companionable and tolerant and thus fitted well into these positions of trust and honor.

It may rightly be said of Mr. Whitney that he was happy beyond the usual lot of man in his occupation, one, as we know well, full of burdensome and wearying detail and calling for rare patience and forbearance. He had a deep affection for his associates, and this affection was returned in kind. He had an essential modesty and a singular purity of character. But he also had a rich yet never assertive learning, a deep love of books, though only for the best books, and a serene and gentle humor which served to tide him over many of the rough places

of life. His mellow wit and geniality are beautifully displayed in a paper (previously published in part in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and republished in final form in the issue for December, 1909), entitled "Reminiscences of an old librarian," which he read with deep emotion at a dinner tendered him by his associates of the Boston Public Library on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his entering the library service. This dinner was held on Nov. 9, 1909, at the Hotel Vendome in Boston and was worthy of the event which called it forth. It proved to be the crowning moment of Mr. Whitney's long, cheerful and useful life, for shortly after began the slow decline which led to a peaceful end a few months later.

He may properly be called one of the fathers of the well-established library system of America and we are justified in saying that his works live after him, and that his best memorial is the card catalog of the institution he served so honorably and for so many years.

## Cataloging and Classification

**BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Finding list of books common to the branches of the Public Library of the City of Boston, September, 1910. Bost., 1910. 242 p. O.

**DECATUR (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Books useful to teachers; comp. by Minnie A. Dill. Decatur, Ill., 1911. 16 p. S.

This list is suggestive rather than comprehensive and does not include the library's entire collection on the subject.

**DEWEY, Melvil.** Decimal classification. Ed. 7.

This new edition of the Dewey classification was ready on Feb. 25, 1911. It is increased in size over previous editions by large additions to tables 013, 020, 070, 136, 355-358, 370, 540, 611, 612, 621, including Electric engineering 623, 640 and 970 to index. The index and supplement consolidated into a single alphabet and enlarged from 20,000 to 30,000 heads, including many new references greatly increasing value of tables has not yet been revised. A descriptive circular with sample pages will be sent on request. Price net \$6 cloth, \$7 half turkey or full flexible persian, \$8 full flexible turkey with red gilt edges, Chivers' duoflexil niger \$7. Postage 40 cents. Index separate, \$3 cloth, \$4 half turkey or full persian; postage 25 cents. Orders may be sent to regular agents, to Library Bureau, Boston, Mass., or direct to publishers, Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.

**GALVESTON, TEX. ROSENBERG LIBRARY.** A select list of children's books in attractive editions, 1911, no. 6. 96 p. D.

**GLASGOW (ENGLAND) CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES.** Index catalogue of the Woodside District Library. 2d ed. Glasgow, 1910. 681 p. S.

**JORDELL, D.** Catalogue général de la librairie française. XX (table des matières des

tomes 18 et 19). 1er fasc. A.-Eg.). Paris, Jordell, 1910. 8°, 240 p. 15 fr.

**NAAMTAFELS NAAR C. A. CUTTER'S "AUTHOR-MARKS" VOOR NEDERLANDSCHE BIBLIOTHEKEN BEWERKT DOOR MATH. WIERDSMA; met een toelichting en Gebruiksaanwijzing door Dr. H. E. Greve, Gravenhage, 1910; vereniging voor openbare Leeszaal in Nederland. 14 p. D.**

**PARIS. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.** Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale et autres bibliothèques publiés par l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres. xxxix, 1. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1909. 4°, 330 p. et pl. 15 fr.

—Laloy, E. Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque nationale en 1907. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1908. 8°, 323 p. 3 fr. 50.

—Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les Universités étrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque nationale en 1908. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1909. 8°, 347 p. 3 fr. 50.

**PHILIP, Alexander J.** Production of the printed catalogue. Lond., Atkinson, January, 1910. 155 p. S.

**SYRACUSE (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Catalogue of the J. William Smith collection; comp. by Caroline M. Daggett. Syracuse, N. Y., 1910. 43 p. O.

**UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.** Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la Faculté des lettres de l'Université de Paris, III (Mélanges jubilaires et publications commémoratives). Paris, 1908. 8°, 55 p. 2 fr.

**VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY.** Bulletin, Jan.-April, July, 1910 (v. 3, nos. 1, 2, and 3): [Finding list of the social sciences, political science, law and education.] Richmond, Va., 1910. 352 p. D.

The index in this volume covers 100 pages and contains 11,000 entries in which every author's name and every principal subject word is included. It is much more than a list of titles briefly stated. In many instances it gives the contents in full of important sets of publications. The catalog itself covers a broad scope, including books on social reform, social pathology, secret societies, charities and corrections, local government, colonization, emigration and immigration and international arbitration.



## Bibliography

- ACCOUNTING.** [Bibliography] (in New York State Education Department *Bulletin*, Jan. 15, 1911, no. 487, p. 11-14).
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- Widtree, J. A. Dry-farming: a system of agriculture for countries under a low rainfall. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. '11. 22+445 p. (8 p. bibl.) il. tabs., D. (Rural science ser.; ed. by L. H. Bailey.) \$1.50 net.
- ANTHROPOLOGY.** Haddon, A. C., and Quiggin, A. H. History of anthropology. N. Y., Putnam, '10, ['11.] c. '10. 19+206 p. (4½ p. bibl.) il. pors. S. (History of the sciences.) 75 c. net.
- ARABIA.** List of works relating to Arabia and the Arabs, pt. 1 (in New York Public Library *Bulletin*, January, p. 7-40).
- AUTHORS.** Phelps, W. L. Essays on Russian novelists. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 9+322 p. (37 p. bibl.) por. D. \$1.25 net.
- BIBLE.** O. T. Job. Schmidt, N. The messages of the poets; the Book of Job and canticles and some minor poems in the Old Testament; with intros., metrical translations, and paraphrases. N. Y., Scribner, '11. c. 24+415 p. S. (Messages of the Bible; ed. by Fk. K. Sanders and C. F. Kent.) \$1.25 net.
- Bibliography (24 p.).
- CATHOLIC CHURCH.** Martin, Rev. C. A. Catholic religion; a statement of Christian teaching and history; il. with 63 engravings in half-tone. Cleveland, O., Apostolate Pub. Co., [1910.] c. 7-16+467 p. il. pors. diagr., 12°, \$1.
- Bibliography (6 p.).
- CATHOLIC LITERATURE.** Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library. List of Catholic books in the library, January, 1911. 11 p. T.
- Catholic topics and authors in the Public Library of the District of Columbia: a catalog; published by The Catholic Con-
- vert League and The Children of Mary of the Sacred Heart. [Wash.,] 1911. 36 p. D.
- CEMENT.** Radford's cyclopedia of cement construction; a general reference work on up-to-date practice in the manufacture and testing of cements; the selection of concreting materials, tolls, and machinery; the proportioning, mixing, and depositing of concrete, and its application to all types and details of construction, plain, ornamental, and reinforced; together with analysis of the principles of constructive design, cost estimating, and the allied branches of stone and brick masonry and steel construction; based on the practical experience of a large staff of experts in actual construction work. In 5 v. Chic., Radford Architectural Co., ['11.] c. '10. il. pls. (partly fold.) pors. diagrs., 8°, \$12.80.
- Bibliography (4 p.) repeated at beginning of each volume.
- CHILDREN.** Mangold, G. B. Child problems. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. 15+381 p. D. (Citizens' lib. of economics, politics and sociology; ed. by R. T. Ely.) cl., \$1.25 net.
- Bibliography (9 p.).
- CHILDREN'S READING.** Kennedy, H. T. Suggestive list of children's books for a small library, recommended by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Madison, Wis., 1910, Free Library Commission. 102 p. D.
- This classed and annotated list contains 483 titles. The list outlines a good working collection for the small public library. It contains mainly inexpensive editions and includes also five useful supplementary lists, including books for youngest readers, illustrated books for table use, and books for mothers and teachers; a number of lists of popular stories, grouped by subjects; lists of books in series, and author and title indexes.
- This guide is an excellent tool. It is included in the *A. L. A. Booklist* and is recommended for the use of the children's librarian and the librarian of the small library.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND.** Hole, Rev. C. A. A manual of English church history; with a preface by the Very Rev. H. Wace. N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1910. 7+49 p. D. cl., \$1.25 net.
- Page references.
- CITY PLANNING.** [Special list] (in Salem (Mass.) Public Library *Bulletin*, February, p. 158).



DANTE. MANUSCRIPTS. Fiammazzo, Prof. A. Il codice dantesco della biblioteca di Savona, illustrato. Savona, tip. D. Bertolotto e C., 1910. 8°, p. 118, *con quattro facsimili*. L. 2.50.

DRAMA AND DRAMATISTS. Ristine, F. H. English tragicomedy, its origin and history. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.] '10. ['11.] 15+247 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in English.) \$1.50 net.

DEBATING. List of books in the [San Francisco Public] Library which are useful to debaters (*in San Francisco Public Library Monthly Bulletin*, February, p. 22-24).

DIJON, FRANCE. Oursel, C. Inventaire sommaire des archives communales, antérieures à 1790, ville de Dijon. V. Série B (supplément). Registres paroissiaux d'état Civil Dijon, imp. Cails, 1910. 4°, viii-345 p.

EMIGRANTS, HANDBOOKS FOR. List of official guides and handbooks for emigrants (*in Finsburg (Eng.) Public Libraries Quarterly Guide for Readers*, January, p. 83-90).

FERMENTATION. Bayliss, W. M. The nature of enzyme action. 2d ed. N. Y., Longmans, '11. 11+137 p. (12 p. bibl.) O. (Monographs on biochemistry; ed. by R. H. Aders Plimmer and F. G. Hopkins.) cl., bds., \$1.20 net.

FULLER, Sarah Margaret. Braun, F. A. Margaret Fuller and Goethe: the development of a remarkable personality: his religion and philosophy, and her relation to Emerson, J. F. Clark, and transcendentalism. N. Y., Holt, '10, ['11.] c. '10. 271 p. D. \$1.35 net.

Bibliography (3 p.). Index.

GAZZOLETTI, Antonio. Emmert, Bruno. Antonio Gazzoletti (20 marzo 1813-21 agosto 1866): saggio bibliografico. Trento, tip. Scotoni e Vitti, 1910. 8°, p. 11. Estr. primo *Supplemento di Pro Cultura*.

GENEALOGY. Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library. List of books on genealogy and heraldry in the Syracuse Public Library, including parish registers, visitations, history of names and allied subjects. Ed. of 1910. Syracuse, N. Y., 1910. 119 p. D.

In 1902 the library published a catalog of books on local history and genealogy, and in

1903 a supplement to that catalog. These lists being out of date, it was deemed advisable to republish the whole catalog with additions to 1910.

GENEALOGY, ENGLAND. List of works relating to British genealogy and local history. pt. 5. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 578-635.)

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES. Benjamin, G. The Germans in Texas; a study in immigration; reprinted from *German-American Annals*. v. 7. N. Y., Stechert, '09, ['11.] c. '10. 155 p. maps, fold. map, O. \$1.50 net. Bibliography (7 p.).

HEREDITY. Walker, C. E. Hereditary characters and their modes of transmission. [N. Y., Longmans, Green,] 1910. 12+239 p. il. O. cl., \$2.40 net. Bibliography (8 p.).

HIGHER CRITICISM (*of the Bible*). Conybeare, F. C. History of New Testament criticism. N. Y., Putnam, '10, ['11.] c. '10. 13+192 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pors. facsim., S. (History of the sciences.) 75 c. net.

— Mains, G. P. Modern thought and traditional faith. N. Y., Eaton & M., ['11.] c. 21+279 p. (2 p. bibl.) O. \$1.50 net.

HUNGARIAN LITERATURE. Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie Library. [List of] books in the Hungarian language (*in the library's Monthly Bulletin*, v. 16, no. 1, January, p. 48-67).

INSECTS. Doane, R. W. Insects and disease: a popular account of the way in which insects may spread or cause some of our common diseases; with many original il. from photographs. N. Y., Holt, 1910. c. 14+227 p. pls. D. (American nature ser.: Group IV., Working with nature.) cl., \$1.50 net. Bibliography (46 p.).

JEWELRY. Providence (R. I.) Public Library. Books for workmen relating to jewelry and silversmithing. Providence, R. I., 1911. 14 p. S.

JOB. The leading article in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*, for January, is "The composition of the Elihu speeches." Job, Chapter 32-37.

- By Helen Hawley Nichols. Vol. 37, p. 97-186.
- It is followed by a bibliography of the literature of Job, 4 p.
- JONES, David, of Llangau, July 10, 1736-Aug. 12, 1810. [Special bibliography] (*in Cardiff Libraries' Review*, January, 1911, p. 9-12).
- MACHINERY. Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library. Books in the library on building, foundry practice, machine shop practice, plumbing, roads and pavements, steel, surveying. 1911. 20 p. T.
- Swenson, B. V., Frankenfield, B., and Bryant, J. Myron. Testing of electro-magnetic machinery and other apparatus. v. 2, Alternating currents. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 26+323 p. (4 p. bibl.) figs. O. \$2.60 net.
- MAMMALS. Osborn, H. F. The age of mammals in Europe, Asia, and North America. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. 17+635 p. il. maps, O. cl., \$4.50 net.
- Bibliography (30 p.).
- MAPS AND CHARTS, FRANCE. Verkooren, Alphonse. Inventaire des chartes et cartulaires des duchés de Brabant et de Limbourg et des pays d'outre-Meuse. 1re partie. I. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1910. 8°, viii-472 p. 5 fr.
- MATHEMATICS. Katalog der mathematischen Abteilung der Stadtbibliothek. Frankfurt am Main. Frankfurt am Main, Englert und Schlosser, 1909. 8°, x-327 p. 1 fr. 60.
- MOLIERE, Jean Baptiste Poquelin de. Miles, D. H. The influence of Molière on Restoration comedy. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.,] '10, ['11.] c. '10. 11+272 p. (24 p. bibl.) D. (Columbia Univ. studies in comparative literature.) \$1.50 net.
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. The modern development of municipal government; a reference guide issued by the Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce, Trenton, N. J. Trenton, N. J. 16 p. T.
- MUSIC. Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library. Music and musicians. 1911. 26 p. T.
- MYTHOLOGY. Gayley, C. M., ed. The classic myths in English literature and in art. based originally on Bulfinch's "Age of fable" (1855); accompanied by an interpretative and illustrative commentary. New ed., rev. and enl. Bost., Ginn, ['11.] c. 41+597 p. il. maps, fold. geneal. tab., D. \$1.60.
- NATURE STUDY. Sunderland (Eng.) Public Libraries. Selected list of books on nature study, including aquaria, microscopy, and taxidermy. February, 1911. 10 p. S. (gratis.)
- NEGROES. McConnell, J. P. Negroes and their treatment in Virginia from 1865 to 1867. [Emory, Va., J. P. McConnell, '11.] 126 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, \$1.
- OCCULTISM. Davies, T. W. "Magic," black and white; charms and counter charms; divination and demonology among the Hindus, Hebrews, Arabs and Egyptians; an epitome of "supernaturalism" magic, black, white and natural; conjuring and its relation to prophecy, including Biblical and Old Testament terms and words for magic; present ed. prepared for publication under the editorship of L. W. de Laurence, by T. Witton Davies. Chic., De Laurence, Scott & Co., '10, ['11.] c. '10. 16+130 p. (7 p. bibl.) front. 12°, \$1.50.
- ORATORS AND ORATORY. Knapp, Ella A., and French, J. C., eds. The speech for special occasions. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 43+397 p. D. \$1.10 net.
- POLITICAL POEMS. Corson, L. A finding list of political poems referring to English affairs of the XIII. and XIV. centuries. Corson, Norristown, Pa. 46 p. D.
- A thesis presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- PROSODY. Saintsbury, G. E. B. Historical manual of English prosody. [N. Y.,] Macmillan, '10, ['11.] 17+347 p. (4 p. bibl.) D. \$1.60 net.
- PSYCHOLOGY. Sully, J. The teacher's handbook of psychology. 5th ed., rewritten and enl. N. Y., Appleton, '10, ['11.] 19+606 p. (9 p. bibl.) 12°, \$2 net.
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- catalogue United States public documents, no. 193, January, 1911. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 386 p. D.
- RARE BOOKS.** Delpy, A. *Essai d'une bibliographie spéciale des livres perdus ignorés ou connus à l'état d'exemplaire unique: par A. Delpy.* 2e volume. Lettre H à Lettre P. Lille, impr. Lefebvre-Ducrocq. Paris, 1 br. A. Durel, 1911. Grand in-8, 179 p.
- RELIGION.** Cope, Rev. H. F. *The efficient layman; or, the religious training of men; thesis for Ph.D. degree Ripon College, 1908.* Phil., Griffith & Rowland Press, [11.] c. 12+244 p. D. \$1 net.
- SAINTE-MARTHE,** Charles de. Ruutz-Rees, C. *Charles de Sainte-Marthe, (1512-1555.)* N. Y., [Lemcke & B.,] '10, [11.] c. '10. 16+664 p. (33 p. bibl.) D. (Columbia Univ. studies in romance philology and literature.) \$1 net.
- SUFFRAGE.** Hecker, E. A. *A short history of women's rights from the days of Augustus to the present time; with special reference to England and the United States.* N. Y., Putnam, '10, [11.] c. '10. 8+292 p. D. \$1.50.  
Bibliographies at ends of chapters.
- TEACHERS AND TEACHING.** Brown, J. F. *The training of teachers for secondary schools in Germany and the United States.* N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 10+335 p. (4 p. bibl.) D. \$1.25 net.
- TELEPHONES.** Holcomb, A. N. *Public ownership of telephones on the continent of Europe awarded the David A. Wells prize for the year 1909-'10, and published from the income of the David A. Wells fund.* Bost., Houghton Mifflin, '11. c. '11. 20+482 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. (Harvard economic studies.) \$2 net.
- UNITED STATES. HISTORY.** Croscup, G. E. *History made visible; a synchronic chart and statistical tables of United States history; with a chronological text by Ernest D. Lewis.* N. Y., Windsor Pub., [225 5th Ave.,] '10, [11.] (Ja7) c. 94 p. il. maps, tabs., fold. charts, f°, \$1.50.  
Bibliography (2 p.). The historical map or synchronic chart appended to the volume traces visually the course of United States history through four centuries. It is a valuable educational feature of the book, and might be used helpfully in connection with school or bulletin work in libraries.
- UNITED STATES. HISTORY.** Riley, Franklin Lafayette, Chandler, Julian Alvin Carroll, and Hamilton, Jos. Grégoire de Roulhac. *Our republic; a history of the United States for grammar grades.* Richmond, Va., Riley & Chandler, 1910. c. 15+550 p. il. pors. maps, 12°, 65 c.  
Historical library lists for grammar grades (2 p.).
- **INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.** Coman, Katharine. *The industrial history of the United States.* New and rev. ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. '05-'10. 16+461 p. il. pls. maps, D. cl., \$1.50 net.  
Bibliography (23½ p.).
- VIRGINIA. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.** Severn, E. G. *A bibliography of the conventions and constitutions of Virginia, including references to essays, letters and speeches in the Virginia newspapers.* Richmond, Va., 1910. 441 p. D.
- IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS.**
- COLE,** George Watson. *A portion of the library of George Watson Cole, of Riverside, Conn. [sold at auction] (first session), with another consignment (second session) Jan. 26 and 27, 1911.* N. Y., Anderson Auction Co. 54 p. D.
- LANGE,** Otto. *A catalogue of books relating to Asia and Africa, Spain and Portugal, voyages in the Pacific.* Florence, 1911. 44 p. D.
- QUARITCH,** Bernard. *Catalogue of rare and valuable books.* Lond., 1911. 95 p. D. (no. 303, price 1s.)
- WHITNEY,** Josiah Dwight. *Catalogue of the private library of the late Josiah Dwight Whitney, professor of geology of Harvard University, including geological and scientific books, together with miscellaneous books.* N. Y., Libbie, 1911. 145 p. D.

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### Notes and Queries

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DUPLICATE COPIES FOR DISTRIBUTION. — The Harvard Library has lately received from the estate of the late John Harvey Treat, of the Class of 1862, a number of copies of his little book on "The catacombs of Rome and the history of the tombs of the Apostles

Peter and Paul," published in 1907. The Library will be glad to send copies of this book to other libraries that may desire them, on receipt of eight cents to cover the expense of postage. W. C. LANE, *Librarian*.

#### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LITERATURE.—

FEB. 6, 1911.

*Editor Library Journal.*

I think that you will wish to call attention to "Open air crusaders" a report of the Elizabeth McCormick Open Air School, together with a general account of open air school work in Chicago and a chapter on school ventilation, which will be supplied free to libraries and clubs upon application to the United Charities, 51 La Salle Street, Chicago. E. G. ROUTZAHN.

LECTURES ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.—MR. R. A. Peddie, librarian of St. Bride Foundation, London, has prepared a course of lectures on "Bibliography in the reference library," which he has delivered during the winter in the lecture room at the British Museum. A syllabus of the course outlines the lectures as follows:

- Lecture 1.—General introduction to bibliographical research. The value of bibliography. The use of reference libraries. Bibliographies of bibliographies. Universal catalogs and bibliographies.
- Lecture 2.—National bibliographies, part I.
- Lecture 3.—National bibliographies, part II.
- Lecture 4.—Subject bibliographies. Introduction. Philosophy.
- Lecture 5.—Subject bibliographies. Religion.
- Lecture 6.—Subject bibliographies. Sociology.
- Lecture 7.—Subject bibliographies. Natural science. Useful arts.
- Lecture 8.—Subject bibliographies. Fine arts.
- Lecture 9.—Subject bibliographies. Literature and philology.
- Lecture 10.—Subject bibliographies. History, part I.
- Lecture 11.—Subject bibliographies. History, part II. Biography.
- Lecture 12.—Indexes to books and periodicals. Anonymous and pseudonymous works. Special classes of authors.
- Lecture 13.—Methods of research in the reading room of the British Museum, part I.
- Lecture 14.—Methods of research in the reading room of the British Museum, part II.
- Lecture 15.—Research work in other London libraries.

Mr. Peddie may come to this country in the spring to attend the Pasadena conference and library schools or clubs might take advantage of the opportunity to secure some of these lectures from him.

#### REQUEST FOR LOAN.—

*To the Editor of Library Journal, New York.*

DEAR SIR: Would any library in this country possessing two books relating to Porlock, Somersetshire, England, be willing to lend them to our library? The books are a "History of Porlock," by Rev. Walter Hook, and "A description of the monuments and effigies in Porlock Church," by Mrs. Maria Halliday, Torquay, 1882.

LOUISA M. HOOPER, *Librarian Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.*

HARPER BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS.—The Pratt Institute Free Library is now offering remainder lots of the familiar Harper prints at one dollar the set in order to close out the consignment. These pictures, originally numbering over 1600, are a collection of various engravings reproduced from Harper's periodicals, and are very well adapted for picture bulletin and scrap-book work. They have been sold in complete sets at \$5, and in assortments at various prices down to single numbers at the rate of half a cent each. Many of the original lot are no longer available, and the broken set now totals something over 1300 different pictures. They are printed on uniform mounts 5 x 7 inches, and the shipping weight of the parcel is about 20 pounds. Upon receipt of one dollar, a set will be shipped by express, charges collect, to any address. Assortments are no longer made up, and specimen pictures are not shown except to callers at the library. Address Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD F. STEVENS, *Librarian.*

## Library Calendar

### MARCH

1. CONN. L. A. Middletown, Ct. Wesleyan University.

*Program:* Bookbinding design, by Frank B. Gay; Some new fields of library activity, by L. N. Wilson; "The popularization of psychology," by Raymond Dodge; "The Connecticut wits," by H. A. Beers; "The historical novel," by G. B. Adams.

- 10-11. N. J. L. A. and Penn. L. C. Atlantic City meeting. Hotel Chelsea. (Railroad rates and Hotel rates were given in Feb. L. J.)

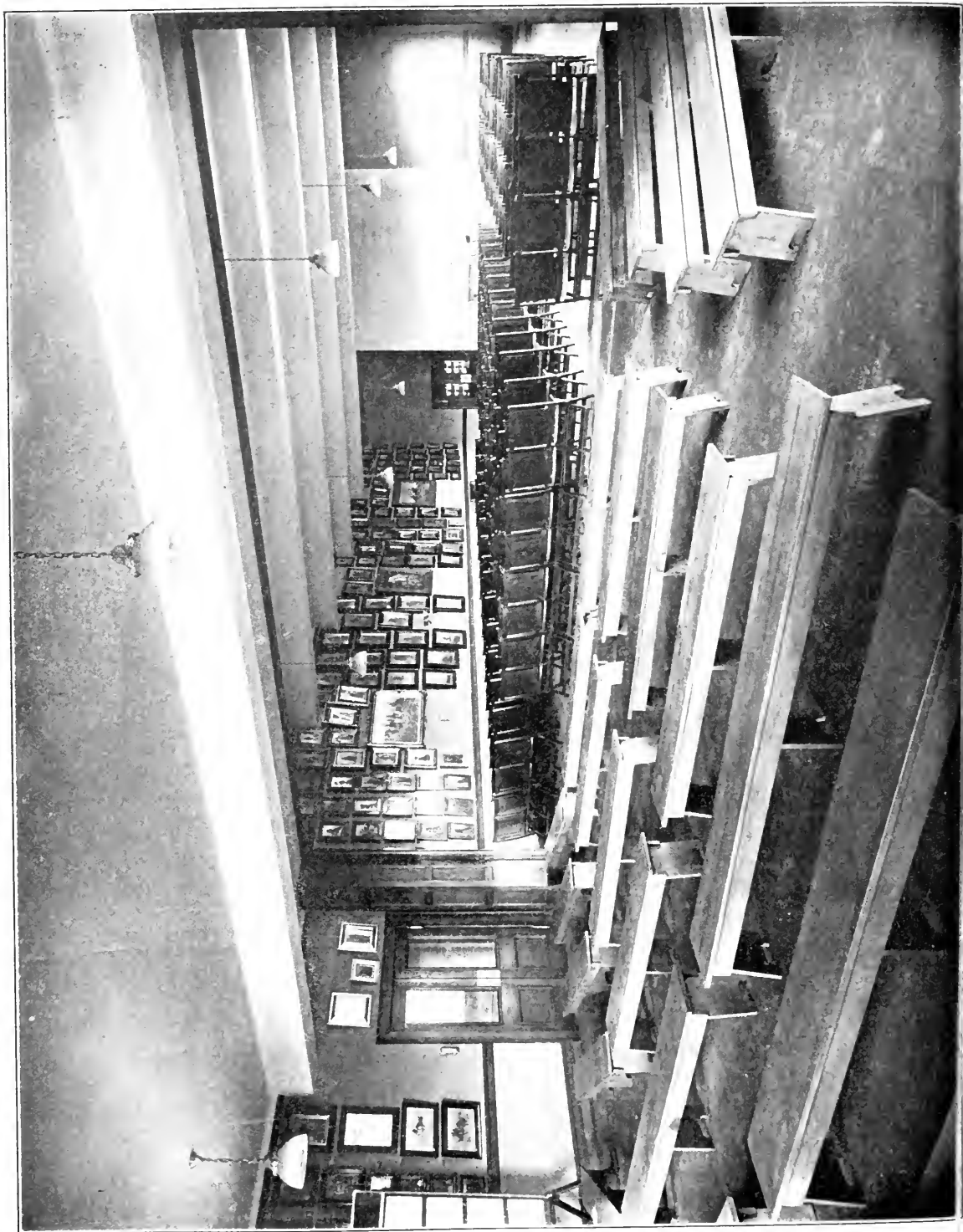
*Program: First session.* Chairman: Mr. J. A. Campbell; Address of welcome, Hon. Franklin P. Stoy, Mayor of Atlantic City; Outside the walls, Mr. James I. Wyer, jr., director New York State Library; Ibsen, Nathaniel Schmidt, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Second session.* Chairman: Mr. T. Wilson Hedley, librarian Mercantile Library, Philadelphia; Municipal periodical literature, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Esq., first vice-president, American Civic Association; A library outpost, Miss Nellie E. Leaming, Free Library of Philadelphia; The library and the foreign speaking peoples, Peter Roberts, Ph.D., secretary, the International Committee Young Men's Christian Association.

*Third session.* Chairman: Hon. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania; The gentle arts of reading and writing, Mr. Leigh Mitchell Hodges, *The Optimist*, Philadelphia North American; Commercialism and journalism, Hamilton Holt, A.B., editor *The Independent*.

16. L. I. L. C. B'klyn Y. W. C. A. 3 p.m.
23. N. Y. L. C. Inspection of N. Y. P. L. new building. 3 p.m.





THE Pasadena conference is but two months away, and the travel plans of members should be promptly determined upon in order that the Travel committee of the A. L. A. may make the necessary arrangements as to special trains. As in the case of the Portland journey of 1905, and the earlier California trip of 1891, travel arrangements are in the hands of Raymond & Whitcomb Co., whose efficiency has been well proved to A. L. A. tourists. Members of the official party will start from the East on May 12 in special Pullmans provided from New York City and possibly Boston. By special train the party will leave Chicago on May 13, delegates from such points as St. Louis and cities south of the Ohio River joining the train at Kansas City, Missouri, May 14. This train will be an electric-lighted *de luxe* train with standard and compartment Pullmans, observation car, diner, buffet smoker, and a day coach for a general meeting place and rendezvous while berths are being made up or while places in the diner are all occupied. A stop-over of practically two days and a night will be made at the Grand Canyon, and short stops may also be made at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and at Laguna, New Mexico, to examine the Indian Pueblo village there. The party should arrive at Pasadena the day after leaving the Grand Canyon, and will not leave until Saturday, May 27. There will be a Los Angeles day of commingled library inspection and sight-seeing, and trips may be made from Pasadena to Mt. Lowe, Mt. Wilson, Riverside, with its beautiful Mission Inn, and the Riverside Public Library, where Mr. Daniels will offer friendly greeting to visiting librarians, Redlands, Long Beach, and Catalina Island. On the journey from Pasadena, the Mission region, and Big Trees of California, also Leland Stanford Jr. University will be visited *en route* to San Francisco, where sufficient stay is planned to see this resurrected city. Stops at Salt Lake City and at Manitou, where Pike's Peak may be ascended by the cog railroad, and for an afternoon and evening in Denver will break the homeward journey. The all inclusive rate except for Pasadena stay is \$241 from New York, or \$196 from Chicago. We give

this editorial summary because the facts best tell the story of the great opportunity given to librarians to see their home continent from Atlantic to Pacific and apply the A. L. A. motto modified for the occasion—the best travel for the greatest number at the least cost. Teachers interested in library work—and none should lack that interest—may participate in the journey by joining the A. L. A.

“THE library and the community” is the broad and general theme about which will be grouped the topics considered by the Pasadena program, a more detailed statement of which is given elsewhere. In the first, third and fifth sessions emphasis is particularly given to this keynote. President Wyer's address, “What the community owes to the library,” and Dr. Bostwick's “Exploitation of the public library,” for the opening session, “Some phases of library extension,” the topic for the third session, and “Libraries and municipalities” the subject of the last session, all harmonize in this dominant chord. A California program is provided for the second general session on Saturday morning, May 20, which will be held in conjunction with the California Library Association, and at which there will be talented and distinguished participants in Governor Hiram Johnson, John Muir, Luther Burbank, Lincoln Steffens and Mary Hunter Austin. Among other contributions of interest to the program should be mentioned addresses by Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, and Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, president of Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena. Also Mr. Chivers will present an illustrated address on materials and methods in book-binding, which will supplement his valuable lecture at Bretton Woods on paper and binding. The public meeting of the Children's Section, on May 20, to be held under the auspices of the Pasadena Women's Clubs, and at which Mr. Legler will present an illustrated lecture on “Modern library work with children,” will make another session of particular interest.



It is planned that the "library week" of the New York State Association and its welcome guests from other states should be spent next fall in the metropolis, instead of amidst rural delights and quiet. This is something of a sacrifice to city members, but this should be compensated by the larger attendance of librarians from "up-state" who will for the first time enjoy the opportunity of inspecting the new home of the New York Public Library, which rivals the Library of Congress and the new Royal Library at Berlin as the finest in the world, a pleasure which the Library Club of New York City enjoyed last month. Besides this the other public, collegiate, and other special libraries of Greater New York will keep open house and the visitors will spend their time in a round of meetings within or near the several library buildings. It would be a pity to surrender the advantages offered by Lake George for library week and Atlantic City for the bi-state meetings; but it is perhaps of greater importance in New York state that there should be visiting of different parts of the state by those from other portions, and that once in a while there should be such a city gathering for the inspection of urban facilities, as is proposed for the fall. Possibly the precedent here set may be followed another year by the bi-state meeting, especially as the A. L. A. itself has pretty well outgrown the possibility of meetings in great cities, where, curiously enough, it is more difficult to secure hotel accommodations at wholesale than in the summer and winter resorts. But city meetings should certainly be the exception and not the rule.

THE Atlantic City meeting should go on record as one of the most pleasant and profitable bi-state gatherings that New Jersey and Pennsylvania have as yet held. The Hotel Chelsea, with its excellent facilities for a meeting place, afforded the usual satisfactory headquarters, and an attendance of well over 200 proved how whole-heartedly these opportunities were taken advantage of by librarians. The note struck by the convention echoed again the prevailing tone of recent library conferences and emphasized the need of work "outside the walls," as Mr. Wyer has happily phrased it, the importance of closer and more intelligent relations with the many

forces outside the library that are working along lines of similar endeavor toward social betterment. In Mr. Woodruff's able address on municipal periodical literature, in Mr. Robert's exposition of the work being done for foreign immigrants, Mr. Hamilton Holt's paper on "Commercialism and journalism," and Professor Schmidt's illuminating and dramatic address on Henrik Ibsen, which had been previously enjoyed by a library audience at a Lake George meeting, the broadening scope in library perspective was indicated. Though it is to be noticed, and perhaps regretted, that there is less discussion brought out by the program of library meetings than heretofore, the general tone of the conferences gains in unity of purpose and interest.

IN describing the class-room libraries of New York City, Mr. Leland emphasizes the importance of a trained children's librarian to supervise work in classrooms. He also urges more opportunity to be given to school children for systematic study of reference books and library use. This point was given special stress also by Dr. Judd in his noteworthy address delivered at Mackinac, in which he advocated the use of the school study period as an opportunity in which some attention to such instruction might be given. The standard of selection of children's books, always an important subject to the children's librarian, is considered by Miss Burnite in a paper prepared for the first annual meeting of the recently formed New Zealand Library Association, scheduled for Easter week in Auckland, N. Z. The principles set forth in this paper are of fundamental importance, and Miss Burnite's experience and achievement in this line of work give it authoritative value. Its publication in this issue will bring to the attention of American and other librarians how world-wide is the common interest in this work.

THE public library, through its children's room, and the school library, should emphasize one field of usefulness too often overlooked. Children should be guided in book selection, not only with reference to immediate reading, but in respect to the choice of books as the beginnings of a private library. The pride of ownership is strong in the child,



and a good book owned is as good as several good books borrowed. Neither young nor old should get so much in the habit of dependence on the public library for books as to cease from book purchase and neglect the private library, which is, after all, one of the most important means of education and culture. The public library should supplement the home library, but not replace it; and likewise the school library, and the teacher as librarian, can be of the greatest service to the child and its parents in indicating what books can most wisely be bought for the little library which should grow with the growth of the child, and by and by prove the nucleus of the home library as the child grows to man or woman. This obligation should be accepted and exercised with a sense of responsibility and in a missionary spirit, which can do untold good.

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LIBRARIES and schools are alike interested in protecting the children from the demoralization of comic supplements and the sensationalism of saffron newspapers, and two movements for "clean journalism" should interest both. In New York a mass meeting of a number of welfare organizations was recently held to take concerted action against the silly, vulgar and generally abominable comic supplement of some of the Sunday papers; and in New England simultaneous meetings were held on March 27, in ninety-seven cities and other centers, in favor of "clean journalism." These were under the auspices of the Christian Science congregations, but were not confined to that sect, and in fact leading clergymen and other public-spirited citizens were among the speakers. The central feature of each meeting was an address stating the ideals and accomplishments of the Christian Science *Monitor*, the remarkable daily newspaper originated and in large part organized by the leader of that sect, two years before her death. This daily, published in Boston, but circulated throughout the country and to considerable extent in other countries, has achieved the phenomenal circulation of a quarter million copies, and refuses alike demoralizing news and misleading advertisements. It replaces the news of crime by the news of welfare, as for instance in the librarians' column, so excellently

cared for by the lamented Foss, though he was not himself a Christian Scientist. While it has the advantage of ardent and wide support throughout the membership of its own cult, the success of the paper nevertheless emphasizes the value and the possibilities of journalism of positive character, divorced from crime and gossip. Libraries and schools which subscribe to any daily paper may well add this to their list, since, despite its origin, it is practically non-sectarian, confining itself to one distinctively religious article each day; and they should support every endeavor, local and general, in behalf of journalism of the better sort, thus fighting evil with good. At the same time, no effort should be spared to keep the comic supplement and the yellow journals out of libraries and schools and homes, until they are driven out of existence, in a journalistic millennium, which may be nearer at hand than we are willing to suppose.

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has set an excellent model to other universities and colleges having a considerable library staff, in definitely relating its library corps with the teaching body. At Columbia not only has the librarian the standing of a professor, but according to the recent regulations the assistant librarian ranks with an associate professor, the heads of departments with assistant professors, and the bibliographers with instructors. This plan, vitally as well as formally carried out, relates the library with the university in a more satisfactory way than the opposite course of ruling the library through professors as such. Whichever plan is adopted, there is room at the head of a university library for a library executive of first rank, such as Justin Winsor at Harvard, foremost among librarians in his day, and those who have taken up his mantle in like spirit.

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UNDER the administration of President Lowell, the libraries of Harvard University are to be given more opportunity, it would seem, than under that of his honored predecessor, President Eliot. Possibly the latter's favorite plan for a storehouse of books made him emphasize the live library as a working organization less than should have been done, and in fact the development of the main library of the university has been sadly re-

tarded of late years by the lack of adequate funds with which to develop its administrative possibilities. Mr. Lane has been at great disadvantage in this respect, and the members of the library profession who know his entire untiring devotion to his work and his bibliographical zeal can imagine with what regret he was compelled by financial restriction to leave 70,000 volumes uncataloged. The appointment of Professor Coolidge as director of university libraries, while Mr. Lane remains the head of the university library proper, is expected to show first results in pushing forward the recataloging of the library, on standard cards throughout, at a cost approximating toward \$200,000, of which a part will be paid by orders from other libraries for the printed cards. The Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library cards will be taken into the plan, and it is to be hoped that the cards now in course of preparation by the Royal Library of Berlin and other European establishments may also be considered. The ideal printed card system can only be reached through international as well as national coöperation, in which each country will catalog its own books and supply printed cards for these to the libraries of other nations.

THE irreparable loss of the great collections and priceless treasures of the New York State Library is a world-wide misfortune—and example. When the fire started at a bookcase in the Assembly library, a ready fire extinguisher, a nearby fire alarm, or a better organized watch service, might have stopped the blaze with a few dollars' loss. Books do not burn easily, but wooden shelves do, and soon the books become tumbled heaps of kindling. Probably bad politics is at the root of the calamity, for whether it was defective wiring or the chronic smouldering cigarette which started the blaze, it was either poor equipment, poor inspection or poor service, all results of graft and "peanut politics" that fostered the mischief; and the dramatic climax was reached when the *papier-maché* ceiling, paid for as carved oak during the Sheehan régime, fell into the Assembly chamber at the *debacle* of that statesman's Senatorial campaign. In 1906 a Senate finance committee report referring to the State Library included a startling paragraph,

written by State Librarian Anderson, which presented the following prophecy: "The immense amount of wooden shelving, wooden galleries, documents, books and other inflammable material occupying the whole west side of the capitol is a constant menace from fire, which if once started in these shafts and galleries would totally destroy a structure which has cost \$25,000,000." This referred largely to the temporary provision made for overflow material, but its warning was disregarded. There promises to be some salvage of manuscripts and possibly books, but the library must be restocked, practically *de novo*, and must depend largely upon its friends throughout the country to coöperate in this work. The library school quarters were entirely burned out and its future arrangements are problematical. The Brooklyn Public Library has already offered the use of its collections, class rooms and auditoriums in case it should be necessary to locate the school elsewhere for the next year or two.

THE Library Bureau, though it has spread vastly beyond the library field, from which it now gets less than a tenth of its support, is still of interest to librarians, many of whom became shareholders in its early days. It has had a career of phenomenal prosperity, and has done the business community the service of introducing library methods into business economy, particularly in the application of the library card system of record and administration. Unfortunately its very prosperity betrayed its administration into an inflation which led to the development or purchase of factories or the establishment of numerous and costly offices beyond the needs of the business and the resources of its capital. This produced an embarrassment, as a result of which dividends on the preferred stock have been for a time suspended, and the administration has passed into new hands. The difficulty was that the Library Bureau did not take its own medicine, and while it sent out business engineers to teach business concerns how to manage without waste, was itself most wasteful and extravagant. It will interest librarians in general to know that the embarrassment is likely to be only temporary, and that those who continue shareholders may hope for a resumption of dividends before long.

## THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT IN RETROSPECT\*

BY GEORGIA G. RALPH, *Russell Sage Foundation*

ON the last afternoon of the Child Welfare Exhibit, two friends started out for a final survey of some features that had been of particular interest. As they came to the building the crowds about the two large entrances quite eclipsed those at a popular matinee. Street traffic in front of the building was seriously hindered, while special policemen and a squad of soldiers vainly tried to persuade the disappointed visitors that there was not room for one more. The large gymnasium of the armory, with floor space for six or eight tennis courts and some to spare, and with large galleries on four sides of the room, had proved quite inadequate to meet this public interest in the affairs of childhood—an interest that had been gaining momentum during the four weeks that the exhibit had been in progress.

While this was probably the only day that people were turned away, the attendance on other days was large, often uncomfortably so, and the fact that pay days found many studying the exhibit is a clear index of the serious interest that was shown by the public in the problems of the child.

The exhibit included a graphic presentation, by means of charts, photographs and models, of all subjects pertaining to child life, supplemented by daily conferences on allied topics at which prominent men and women spoke, and by drills, pantomimes and choruses, in which the children of various schools and other organizations took part.

The graphic material was divided into 12 sections, designated as Homes, Streets and Recreation, Work and Wages, Health, Museums, Libraries, Education, Philanthropy, Settlements, Churches, Clubs and Law. These sections were arranged around three sides of the gymnasium, leaving the center free for entertainments and drills. At the approach, on the fourth side, facing the open center, stood a large cast of the group, "Earth Bound," by Mr. Louis Potter, which

was taken to symbolize the reasons for the Child Welfare Exhibit.

In the Handbook of the exhibit this group is described as showing "a strong man and his wife, bent under life's burdens. With one arm the man is striving to help the wife bear her burden, which is joined with his own. To the left an aged man is shown bent under his burden, which is joined with the burdens of the others. Beneath the burdens and the central figure of the group is a little city child. As yet he is not touched by any visible burden, but his back is bent as if by heavy burdens. He, too, is a burden bearer—but he is bent by the burdens of heredity, environment, pre-natal influences, lack of play, insufficient food, poverty, sorrow, sin and all the economic and social influences which have affected his parents."

On another page of the Handbook, the purpose of the exhibit is embodied in a quotation from Richard Watson Gilder, "I see the shining faces of little children from whose backs heavy burdens have been lifted."

Throughout the exhibit the attempt was made to show normal child life and to point out specific conditions that make such life impossible for the average child in New York.

As the corner stone of childhood, the section on Homes was given first place. Here some plans that promise to relieve the congestion of population were touched upon as the initial step in providing healthful, normal home life, but as the distribution of population in New York must needs come slowly, greater emphasis was put upon ways of making the small New York apartment more cheerful and attractive.

A three roomed apartment, kitchen, living-room and bedroom, was completely furnished at a cost of \$100. It was designed to show that beauty in house furnishing depends upon simplicity of form, attention to detail and harmony of color rather than upon costly materials. Window boxes with common varieties of blossoming plants, good prints taken from second-hand magazines and bound in passe-partout, inexpensive but tasteful rugs

\*The Child Welfare Exhibit was held at the 71st Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, from January 18th to February 12, 1911.

and window hangings, all suggested ways of securing harmonious effects at small cost.

A child's corner was fitted up to illustrate what can be done for a child's comfort and happiness within small limits.

There was a play shop where durable and artistic toys could be seen, and each day at a work bench in the shop the art of making simple toys at home was demonstrated—a process highly educational and of far more interest and delight to a child than any number of store toys.

The questions of clothing and nutrition were dealt with in much detail. The value of milk as a food for children was made concrete by specimens showing the nutritive value of milk contrasted with equivalent values in other foods. Many practical suggestions were offered as to the most economical materials for clothing, and the superiority in quality and cost of home-made over ready made garments was illustrated by exhibits of the work done in trade schools as compared with factory products.

In the section on Streets and Recreations, we had a picture familiar to all dwellers in New York, children alive with the play instinct, and no playground but the street. No more potent plea for recreation centers and roof playgrounds could have been made than the record of street accidents for 10 months, in which 67 children were killed and 196 seriously injured, and the figure of 700 arrests in one summer month, 300 of which were for playing ball and "cat."

The section on Health had to do mainly with the care of babies, the correction of the more marked physical defects in school children and with the subject of eugenics.

If one can judge by the earnestness of the visitors who studied the screens on eugenics, the work of the committee was abundantly worth while. No doubt many were inspired with new and strange ideals of sex and parenthood. Blindness, feeble-mindedness and other defects were shown in relation to adverse living conditions, alcoholism and venereal disease, and a plea was made for instruction of parents in the care of children, for natural and happy mating through abundant, wholesome recreation and social life, and for the teaching of true and lofty ideals of love, marriage and family life. The stamp of authority was put upon this exhibit by a

quotation from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, in which he says that society must be relieved of the horrible doctrine that the begetting and bearing of children are in the slightest degree sinful or foul processes, that there is nothing so sacred as the bringing of another normal child into the world in marriage, and therefore no need for shame and secrecy but only for pride and joy.

The committee on Work and Wages dealt primarily with the questions of street trades and of home work in the tenements, two factors in the economic struggle that seriously menace the well being of children. While the subjects were treated in much detail, two features stood out with particular effect.

The power and responsibility of the general public in the solution of the newsboy problem was strikingly presented on a screen, and some practical suggestions were made that any public spirited citizen could easily follow. The screen showed photographs of a newsstand and of old, lame and blind men and women selling on corners. The recommendations were:

*Buy from a stand.*

*Buy from the aged and handicapped*

*Never buy from*

*A boy without a badge*

*A boy selling after hours*

*A girl under 16*

*Report violations of the law*

The willow plume industry was shown by specimens of the raw and finished product and by "flues" arranged to illustrate the process of tying knots, by which the finished plumes in the store windows are made. The budget of the plume told the starvation wage that is paid for this work to mothers and little children in tenement homes. More than one woman must have realized that the health and happiness of tired women and children was the price of her adornment.

The opportunities which the public libraries and museums offer to children and the general work of the schools are too well known to need special comment. The coöperation between the schools and the museums, by which children may use the resources of the museums to supplement their school work, the children's rooms in the libraries with specially trained librarians and the story hours, are so incorporated into the

general educational system that they are accepted as a matter of course. The extension of educational opportunities to special classes of children and the establishment of vocational schools are later developments and are not so generally known.

A screen in the section on Education, showing the increase in special classes and the number of children enrolled, was of interest in this connection:

*Activities established since 1900*

	Register.
Vocational continuation schools.....	4,511
Afternoon playgrounds.....	784
Trade schools for boys and girls.....	584
Evening trade schools.....	1,488
Ungraded classes for defectives.....	1,484
Rapid progress classes.....	20,951
Classes for non-English speaking children.	1,240
Employment certificate classes.....	2,988
Blind in special classes.....	95
Deaf in special classes.....	173
Crippled children in classes.....	432
Anæmic children in classes.....	62
Tuberculous children in classes.....	215

A prophecy as to the further extension of public education and of its far reaching influence was hinted at in the work of the International School Farm League and in such screens as:

*The idle moments of a school house are a social waste: make the school house the neighborhood house*

*More visiting teachers needed*

*Home economics*

Girls trained in
Personal cleanliness.
Sanitation.
Laundry.
Home nursing.
Marketing.
Infant feeding.
Prevention of disease.
House furnishing.

Where the home and the state leave off or fall short in providing for the needs of children, numerous private philanthropies, social settlements and clubs have grown up to conserve the interests of children who are wholly or partly dependent, and to promote ideals of social improvement for the benefit of all children. The right of each child to a normal and happy childhood and the desirability of securing to him a useful and wholesome adult life form the basis of the work of all these organizations.

The efforts of philanthropic agencies to provide for the dependent child have crystallized into a well-defined policy which is being followed in the main by the more pro-

gressive organizations. This policy is to provide for the child in his own home, if possible; failing in this, the nearest approach to normal family life is to be sought. A screen in the section on Philanthropy outlined this policy.

*Ideals in Philanthropy*

HOME RELIEF BEST  
in homes where conditions make it efficient.

PLACING-OUT GOOD  
for normal children. Sympathetic and refined methods are essential.

COTTAGE SYSTEM  
most desirable form of institution. Administrative, educational, physical and moral results are satisfactory. Expense not excessive.

SINGLE INSTITUTION BUILDING  
obsolete and undesirable. Abolish city placed institutions and rebuild them in the country on the cottage system.

Many institutions and child-helping organizations furnished special exhibits, which showed by charts, photographs and models their methods of caring for children and the results of their work.

The function of the social settlement in the community was represented as that of the "good neighbor," initiating movements for the betterment of child life, supplying a connecting link between the needs of the poor and the social resources of the city, and providing a social centre for the neighborhood. Such different activities as visiting nursing, day nurseries, infant feeding stations, athletic clubs, mothers' clubs and summer camps were shown by photographs on screens as an illustration of the many different neighborhood needs that the settlement is called upon to meet.

Closely allied to the work of the settlements is that of the various associations and clubs. These organizations take account of the gregarious instinct in boys and girls, and recognize the great need of special provisions for them at the period of adolescence. They aim to eliminate the street corner "gang" by providing properly supervised and well-equipped associations and clubs, that will give "all that the boys and girls want, and offer it when they want it, where they want it and within their reach." Screens showing the unsupervised clubs of young men as breeding places of criminal and degrading impulses were contrasted with others showing how the various clubs provide wholesome recreation and fun, combined with educational and religious activities.

The part of the church in the life of the

child has so expanded that, while retaining its original function of the religious teacher, it touches so closely many of the other movements for child betterment that it is often difficult to separate them. The extent of the church's activities for children was shown by screens illustrating the work of the Sunday school, special religious services for children, provisions for recreation, vocational activities and charities. Many of the boys' clubs and associations work in conjunction with the church, and a large number of philanthropies have grown up through the efforts of the church to meet the material needs of the poor.

An indication of the awakening of the church to its greater responsibility in meeting social problems was given in some of the screens:

*The church that grasps the problem of the city must concentrate on the child*

*\$2.63 a year spent per child in the churches  
Is this enough?*

*Wanted: A department of child training in every church*

*Need of a system of accounts that shows an actual investment and the effect upon these pupils*

To the student of social conditions, the exhibit of the Committee on Laws and Administration furnished a large amount of valuable material. A study of the juvenile court systems in several cities was made the basis of a plan for reorganizing and improving the juvenile court in New York City. The material on these various courts was presented in comparative form, so that the good and bad features of each stood out prominently. A chart assembling the best points from the different courts formed a sort of model plan which the committee hopes to realize, with some modifications, in New York.

#### *The best features*

- A Model Court Building  
Milwaukee Children's Court Building
- A Children's Judge  
Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Denver
- A Perfect Probation System  
St Louis
- A Model Detention Home

School Room	Chicago
Working in Garden	Denver
Playing on Roof	Philadelphia

A Medical and Psychopathic Clinic

Medical Examination in Philadelphia.  
Psychopathic Clinic in Chicago

A Reasonable Expenditure of Money

Chicago in 1909 spent \$133,000 on 3300 juvenile cases  
Denver in 1909 spent \$20,000 on 823 juvenile cases

At the daily afternoon and evening conferences which formed an important part of the exhibit, prominent men and women touched upon each phase of the work for children that was represented in the sections. A few of the subjects treated and the speakers will serve to show the wide scope of these conferences and the expert knowledge that was brought to bear upon New York problems from the country at large:

"The hope for the suburbs," by Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury; "Pure food for children," by Dr. Harvey Wiley; "Next steps in settlement work," by Miss Jane Addams; "Child labor versus child welfare," by Mrs. Florence Kelley; "Proper teaching of the sex question to the adolescent child," by Dr. Richard Cabot; "The religious life of the child," by Dr. Felix Adler; and "Children's courts," by Judge Harvey Baker, are taken from a list of about one hundred topics.

What we missed in the exhibit were features which would help the poorest of parents to feel that, by their own efforts, they could add some little mite to the happiness and well being of their children.

The apartment in the section on Homes represented an initial outlay that is not within the hope of the average poor family, and a degree of intelligence and good taste that the average woman of the poorer class does not possess; the problem of clothing several children in home-made garments called for an amount of leisure and experience which most mothers of the tenements do not have; and the porcelain equipment of the milk laboratories, without suggestions for simpler and less expensive methods of caring for milk, might well discourage the mother who has little margin between herself and charity.

The results of the Child Welfare Exhibit cannot be quantitatively measured. The impressions that are made by any undertaking of this kind vary according to the point of

view, the special interests and the intelligence of the individual visitor. One student of social conditions characterized the exhibit as "profoundly impressive;" another as "too statistical;" another as "statistically weak;" the superintendent of an institution for crippled children found there some suggestions for introducing certain play features into her school; a woman who "loved to make things grow" found in the display of the International School Farm League a possible vocation; another woman who had become interested in infant blindness through a personal sorrow learned for the first time of the simple silver nitrate preventive and went forth to spread this knowledge; while an undiscerning small boy who was asked what the screen meant, which showed the beneficial effects of surgical treatment for adenoids, said, "These are the children before they were dressed up and those are the children after they were dressed up."

These instances illustrate the difficulty of adapting material on so large a subject to the special needs of all classes, as well as the

diversity of needs which are concretely met by the same material.

In addition to individual impressions come the larger group impressions. We have the general satisfaction that must result from knowing that so many powerful social agencies are championing the cause of poor children; we have the agencies themselves brought into closer coöperation and stimulated to larger activities; we have the awakening of the more prosperous to the fact that, through the clothing which they wear and the food which they eat, they are menaced by diseases that are bred in the cheerless and unsanitary homes from which their supplies come, so that they can no longer say, "These conditions are no concern of mine;" we have the middle class homemakers learning how their homes may be made beautiful and how their children may be well clothed and fed without aping the elegance of the well-to-do; and we have in the large a social conscience that is a little more intelligent, a little more tolerant, and a little more alive to immediate responsibilities.

## THE STANDARD OF SELECTION OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS \*

BY CAROLINE BURNITE, *Director of Children's Work, Cleveland Public Library*

THE selection of books for children has been a question under careful study in the progressive libraries of the United States for an indeterminate number of years. A noteworthy list of books for children, compiled by Miss Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, was published in 1882. It shows a definite viewpoint in both selection and arrangement, as well as the result of personal knowledge of children's books of that day and of guiding children's reading. Its small volume indicates that the larger number of standard books for children have been published since that time. In 1898 a list entitled "References for third grade readers" was published by the Cleveland Public Library and widely used; it represented the combined experience of the use of books by the school and the library. "Reading for the young," by John F. Sargent, a librarian, published in 1890, which was four years in preparation, has been a great influ-

ence in the selection of children's books for libraries. In 1900 the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh published a catalog of books for use in schools, the first of several excellent lists published by this library. Of recent years lists embodying the experience and judgment of certain libraries and state library commissions have been published by them, notably the libraries of Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Pratt Institute, Cleveland, Utica, and the commissions of Iowa, Oregon, Michigan, Wisconsin. These last named lists are now in general use. They represent the judgment of one person in the main; they vary according to the viewpoint of the final authority in each instance, and this viewpoint is often colored by local conditions, the most potent of which are the racial traits of the readers and the school curriculum. While authorities on juvenile literature do not always agree, there is probably no greater diversity of opinion than in the selection of fiction for adults. No list of children's books has value

\* Paper written for the New Zealand Library Association Conference, Auckland, N. Z., April, 1911.

unless each book has been carefully read by a competent judge and afterwards tested in actual use.

The writer has fuller knowledge of library work with children as conducted in Pittsburgh, New York, Brooklyn, and Cleveland than in other libraries, and in a general way the principles stated in this paper are those consistent with the motives of work of these libraries, each of which is serving a population largely foreign born and of various nationalities. In Cleveland, of the thirty-eight libraries but eight are distinctly American in the class of readers; others of these centers are reaching mainly foreigners, in many of them at most 10 per cent. only of the readers are American, and in some of them not even 1 per cent. are American. This is largely typical of the other cities.

While under such conditions the problem of the American city library must be the development of the foreign child, this does not and should not restrict the library opportunities offered the Anglo-Saxon child.

The aim of work with children in the libraries is primarily to inculcate and foster the habit of reading good books as a pleasurable experience, the reading of good books for children being the first resultant, the reading of good books written for adults being the ultimate resultant. The secondary aim is to assist the teacher in her work of formal education by supplying in various ways reading collateral with the school curriculum. The library is in all instances a distinct municipal institution, as is the school, and with its own educational aim. If library work were conducted through the school only it would of course be subservient to the aims of the school. It is obvious that these aims need not conflict, but that they must be relative.

The educational force of the library builds upon something subtle and delicate—the spontaneous and conscious interests of the child. The fact that all library attendance or library use is voluntary on the part of the child, means that the books which are used to attract him must contain what he wants. If they contain the poorest of what he wants, or just anything he wants, the influence of the library as an educational force is minimum. If anything may be said in favor of the library as a mere agent for meeting the interests of the adults without effort toward

change or betterment of such interests, no such theory extended to library work with children justifies itself. Library work must be an active influence in the mental progress of the child. In order that it may not be deterrent in such progress, it is evident that it should err rather on the side of conservatism in the inclusion of questionable books for children. A library should not recognize any negative principle such as, "Give the child whatever he wants, in order that he may read nothing worse," but act upon the belief that the most potent intellectual forces are allied with the spiritual, and that it is possible to give a child something which he wants and at the same time strengthen his moral nature through his reading. With such principles as a working basis, there are three essentials in work with children: first, knowledge of classes and types of children; second, knowledge of the appeal to make to classes of children and of books which contain this appeal; third, skill—skill in the application of knowledge.

First. Knowledge of the classes and types of children.

The various classes of children which the American city library reaches may be indicated as follows:

- A. Young children whose reading habit is unformed.
- B. Older boys and girls who have read little but the school text-books and bits of the daily papers. (A very large percentage of children in new library centers.)
- C. Boys and girls whose parents read a large amount of literature of ephemeral interest and who are decidedly influenced by having such books in their homes. (Such children are in great need of library influence. They may be five per cent. of the total number of children reached.)
- D. Boys and girls whose reading has been cheap literature containing false views of life. There is not a marked line of division between this class and the preceding; both are often on the immorality line and frequently beyond it. The difference is that the foregoing has a recognized place given it by a reading but indiscriminating adult public, while this latter literature is generally disapproved traditionally and in the mind



of almost every child reader has the added appeal of stolen fruit. (To this class belong a large percentage of children in a neighborhood where library agencies are new. There is a tremendous decrease in interest in this literature after the first year of the work of a library.)

E. Boys and girls who have read for several years from a well-selected library. (A high percentage in the old library centers, but modified by the fact that foreign districts are composed of a large floating population.)

F. Boys and girls whose reading is judiciously guided at home. (These are the children who are least in need of the library as an educational force, but merely as a source of supply. They are probably not one per cent. of the children reached.)

Second. Knowledge of the appeal to make to classes of children.

It is obvious from the classes indicated that there are two main divisions of children, children who are reading something at least, and children who are reading nothing at all; in other words children whose reading interest must be aroused, and children whose reading interest should be directed. In the first division there is the young child and the older unread boy and girl. It is obvious that the formation of the reading habit can be more surely accomplished with the young children, therefore, they should not be excluded from library privileges. Their interests follow closely those of the childhood of the race. The appeal is that of the myth; of the folk tale with its great imagination and subtle ethical quality; of the fable, the tale of familiar incident applied to moral life; of rhythm—verse with terse action such as *Mother Goose*, poetry which embodies the imagination and actual experiences of a child, as *Stevenson*, poetry which analogizes the life of the human and divine child such as the lullaby, and verse which embodies a story.

With the older boys and girls who have read little but text-books, their book interests are usually similar to the young children. Such children often do not have the reading facility of a child four years their junior. It is wise to recognize this interest in the liter-

ature of young children; since the thought is less complex, such children grasp it more fully than literature for older children, and this literature also lays the basis for more diversified interests. They will probably grow out of this period of interest more rapidly than children of the usual years. Next to the younger children this class probably offers the fullest opportunity for the best results.

In the second division, children whose reading interests must be directed, lie many difficult problems. Here are happily the few children whose reading is judiciously guided at home. These children are often interested in the finest literature—the classics; by classics I mean in this connection books which have been proven, those which have been written long enough for men and women of to-day to appreciate their influence upon themselves as children. There are English books, in many instances, which will do much to bring to the children of a far-off land the finest spirit of the mother country; some American books which may show that nobility is not indigenous to soil, but that its seed spreads far and wide. Such books form the finest connection between the juvenile classics and the adult classics, because they contain that balance of feeling and expression which is itself art. Of the boys and girls who have read for several years from a well-selected library little need be said, other than that their interests must be frequently freshened by opening new avenues.

In this division are also the other two classes: boys and girls whose reading has been unsuitable adult books, and those who have been reading cheap literature. These children have no proper reading background. The appeal in the first is that of social life, presented in this literature usually from its artificial side; of the love story, in such books often most sentimental; and these children often become acquainted with the trend of the problematic novel. The solution of handling this class (largely girls) has not yet been worked out. Girls who have formed such a taste are seldom entirely turned into other channels, to a certain extent because the influence is continued in their homes. They can occasionally be brought to read "*Jane Eyre*," *Miss Mulock's* stories, "*The little minister*," "*Marjorie Daw*."

But it is safe to say that these children are never again interested in stories ordinarily thought of as belonging to their years, and which could contribute to their mental development. A large amount of the solution of this problem lies ultimately in arousing the parents to a realization that such literature is unsuitable for children.

Our last consideration is the children who have been reading cheap literature called "nickel libraries" or "dime novels." This class more than any other affects the quality of book selection and requires great skill in the use of the books on the part of the librarian.

For boys these books contain the following appeals:

*To patriotism.*—Usually in the form of war stories in which intense hatred of the antagonist is the theme; they are often historically true in incident, seldom historically true in spirit. With us they take the form of Revolutionary stories, stories of the Civil War, Indian stories. They foster and engender social prejudice, they are often brutal and distinctly false in ethical quality.

*To superstition.*—Stories of luck. Probably the most universal characteristic with poor boys is the innate belief in fate, a most potent influence in a boy's attitude toward work. Literature which fosters the definite mental attitude that a boy's success does not depend upon his own efforts, has a very dangerous quality. Such literature is read largely by street boys, and it includes books of diverse interests.

*To the spirit of adventure.*—These stories have considerable originality and resource. They are composed of a large number of rapidly moving dramatic events, which stunt the mind rather than develop it by not giving opportunity to expand in one situation before presenting another. These books have the effect mentally which passing over a varied landscape at the rate of a hundred and fifty miles an hour has visually. The intrinsic value of any book is its ability to linger in the conscious and subconscious mind. With these books the reader passes through innumerable highly feverish experiences which makes this impossible. The ethical influence is often negative, but not always so.

It is not unusual to hear a well-read individual speak of reading such literature as a boy, with the argument, "They didn't hurt

me." It is undoubtedly true that the reader's environment and general influence always contributes in a large degree to the mental attitude he brings to books. The attitude of a boy reader of fairly good reading taste toward such books is more that of a balanced adult reader towards literature generally—the book and the reader are seldom entirely one. The critical faculty and judgment, while largely subcurrent are nevertheless in place, and with such readers there is lacking that intimacy of experience wherein the danger lies. At most no argument has been advanced that such books are an aid in a boy's development, merely that they are not a detriment.

All of these books contain frequently a sympathetic attitude toward crime and immorality. The danger of suppression by the United States government does much undoubtedly to eliminate the most flagrant use of these qualities; however, it is by no means controlled.

For girls, such books contain views of social life, and the relations of individuals toward one another which are almost entirely false. The love interest is always the theme, envy is usually the mainspring; the scene usually shifts from one of poverty to extreme wealth. They foster in an inexperienced young girl a dangerous trust in strangers and blunt any inherent acumen on the part of the reader as to any possible channels for her own life to work out. Largely, I think, because this class of literature is so entirely a repetition of theme and of situation the thread connecting it with good literature is almost impossible to find. Nearly all girls who read these books do so to the exclusion of any others.

Third: Skill in the application of knowledge:

With a knowledge of the classes of children with whom we have to deal, and the appeals to which they usually respond, how can such knowledge be used in selecting books for children?

With the knowledge of the varied interests and diverse backgrounds which the children of a public library have, the conviction follows that the books themselves must have a wide latitude as literature, varying in merit and of diverse subject interest. That in the contact with children it should be kept in

mind that certain classes of children should be expected to read books of a high standard, and that other children read books, certainly in the beginning, of a quality which is only tolerable to the critic. The children who are reading books of high standard are coming in contact with a deep inspirational quality, but for other children the book of high standard may have no inspirational quality at all because he can get no pleasure from reading it.

Referring to the classes stated above, the standard of the selection of books for little children can be and therefore should be very high. There is no need of giving a young child a poor book if the librarian who comes in contact with him has thought out a few simple principles of the selection of books of this class. Felix Adler's "Moral education" is a valuable aid in formulating these principles. With the universality of interest of young children the American lists will probably be found very helpful and a safe guide. Use original versions as a rule rather than modified and pedagogicalized texts. The one main principle in the selection of folk tales is that broadly speaking the mainspring of motive must be true. Young children are mentally passing through the experience of the fairy tale when they read the fairy tale, consequently the motive which actuates it must be a right one. The pictures which illustrate such books must be refined in thought.

The standard of the selection of books for children who are reading books much younger than their years needs to vary in no way from that of the books for the younger children. It should, however, be definitely kept in mind that children at all ages should have their interests diversified, and this is specially an important aim when children are outgrowing the folk tale interest. Unless children are surrounded by books of varied interest at this period they usually develop a liking for but one kind of books, read everything which the library can provide, and may then discontinue reading in the children's room because there can be no continuous supply.

Books for children who have been reading books of questionable value must undoubtedly contain some elements of their developed interest, since the basis of library work

with children is necessarily the appeal to a conscious interest. The children's library must be broad enough in its selection to contain something for any child in the given district—any child under fourteen. Beyond this age an unread child's reading facility is so modified by an undeveloped power of concentration that not every child can be caught. Generally speaking, librarians cannot be tutors, they can only be guides.

The principle to go upon in the selection of books for such a class of boys and girls is that the books selected for them should contain such elements of interest in a lesser degree, or as few aggravating features as possible, depending as aids upon the attractive quality of the make-up of the books, the contact of the librarian with these readers, and the attractive physical features of the library. Love stories may be chosen which reflect social life, but which are pure in sentiment. For the boys, choose stories of patriotism, war stories, etc.—of high dramatic quality which are nearer true historical feeling; stories of poor boys who became successful in which the element of luck may enter, but where at least the boy has done his part; stories of adventure, less crowded with dramatic events, thereby giving larger opportunities for a fuller development towards the climax. Here it is entirely right that such books be used which are not fully satisfactory to the critic, *if they justify their use*. Only a small number of them should be selected, those which can most evidently be used towards a purpose and which *prove* that they can be used towards a purpose. Herein lies the skill of the librarian. These books must be used as a method of gradation of the children's reading, towards still better books of the same interests, and eventually towards books of other interests. War stories which eventually lead to history, stories of success which suggest biography, stories of adventure which lead to travel and exploration, and stories for the girls—here is the unsolved problem! At least we can arouse an interest in dramatic and tragic characters of history—Mary, Queen of Scots, Marie Antoinette, Joan of Arc, James the First of Scotland, and others.

The theme of this paper has related almost entirely to fiction, which forms on the whole about half the reading of all children. The

selection of other books for children is just as important but less difficult, since the rules for their selection may follow in a general way those used for the general adult reader—truthfulness, an interesting manner of relation, and an attractive make-up. One special quality must be observed in the selection of history, biography, legend and all other books which have human quality, that they be presented dramatically, *not* from the informational viewpoint, *not* critically and *not* retrospectively. If this principle is applied it will account for the failure of many books to hold the interest of children.

Books which are definitely informational, such as the useful arts and sciences, should be accurate, elementary, and clear. The only fully satisfactory way of selecting them is with the advice of some one who knows about the subject. Through typewritten lists such advice when once made available can be of service to a large number of libraries.

The final summing up is this:

*Books must be selected, not picked. They must be read, not looked over. They must be used with the children, not as a rule left on the shelves for their injudicious selection.*

The time consumed by the judicious study of a large class of books is a matter of great

expense to the library undertaking it, and the result of such labor should be open to all libraries working under conditions which are similar. While the principles underlying the selection of books for children in America can be largely the same as for the children of New Zealand, there must be dissimilar conditions and interests which would not mean in all instances the selection of the same books, or the same subjects. So if at all possible let there be at least one person who may be recognized as bringing to serious study and experimentation breadth of mind and a student's attitude. Several good American lists may be used for study, and individual books tried out, but while it is true that compilers of lists have aimed for diverse interests, a large part of the books are distinctly American in atmosphere.

In closing may I say that it is unfortunate that a tone of didacticism has crept into this paper, addressed as it is to an audience of fellow workers. I hope, however, there may be something in the foregoing pages worthy of consideration as applicable to New Zealand conditions, and that at no distant date New Zealand librarians may give the librarians of America the result of their study and experience in the selection of books for children.

### LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN\*

BY HARRY FARR, *Librarian of the Cardiff Public Libraries*

THE development of library work with children during recent years is one of the most striking features of modern library progress both in Great Britain and America.

In the early days of the library movement it was not recognized that provision for children was desirable. In some libraries juvenile books and periodicals were provided, but as a rule, children were either excluded altogether, or admitted under conditions that did not allow of their using the libraries to any great extent. As time went on this attitude had to be modified. The ability to read, which every child acquires under modern educational systems, created a demand for books which had to be met.

The power to read, which had been im-

parted to the children, was found to be a power for evil as well as a power for good. The absence of children's libraries and the difficulty of obtaining good books in attractive form in sufficient numbers, led to the wide circulation of poor, worthless, and often pernicious juvenile literature. It became necessary, therefore, to make it as easy for children to obtain good books as it was for them to obtain bad books. Librarians and others interested in children began to consider the whole subject in the light of modern conditions. Steps were taken to lower and abolish the age limit in libraries, and to encourage children to use them. Special juvenile sections were provided in the lending libraries, and special juvenile departments in the reading rooms. But as soon as children began to frequent the libraries in large numbers, difficulties arose with adult readers. It is im-

\* Presented at the International Library Congress, Popular Libraries Section, Brussels, Aug. 28-31, 1910.

possible to suppress the animal spirits of children altogether, and the average adult reader, if he is to read in comfort, requires greater quiet than can be secured when children are present in large numbers. Nor does he care to be surrounded by swarms of children when he is selecting his books for home reading. If adults are not to be driven from the libraries, separate provision must be made for the children.

Experiments in the direction of providing separate libraries for children were made, but they were few and isolated. While a separate reading room for children is essential in a public library, there is no real need to incur the extra expense of erecting and maintaining separate buildings, except where special endowments or bequests are available for the purpose. In many ways it is better to have all the activities of the libraries grouped together. The whole trend of modern library practice is to make separate provision for the children in the public libraries and public schools, and not in separate buildings.

As library work with children developed, librarians began to get into closer touch with the teachers in the public schools. The views of teachers and educationists were ascertained, and it was found that many teachers had realized the aid to teaching which might be derived from a well-selected library of good books. By obtaining subscriptions, and other means, they had established libraries in their schools, but could only maintain them with difficulty. They welcomed the coöperation of the libraries, realizing that stability and continuity would be given to the school libraries if they were provided by a public authority.

Ultimately conferences were held on the subject of the relations of public libraries and public education, and the lines upon which the best results can be expected have been laid down. The essentials of a children's library system are:

- (1) The provision of libraries in the public schools for children during school life.
- (2) The provision of separate reading rooms, or halls, in the libraries for children.
- (3) The provision of juvenile sections in the libraries for older children after school life.

In the organization of children's libraries on an adequate scale there can be no two opinions as to the fundamental importance of

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

School libraries and the principle that children can be best introduced to books and taught to use them intelligently in the public schools is now well established. Both from an educational and library point of view it is of the greatest advantage to provide libraries in the schools for home-reading. No public library system, however adequate, could hope to reach more than a small proportion of the children, and no librarian could influence children anything like so effectively as the teachers.

The educational systems of the various countries provide a means whereby children's libraries can be organized and administered with ease, and by which all children can be reached, instead of the small percentage attracted to the public libraries. At a small cost every school department can be supplied with a library of books covering the wants of children of all ages, from infants to upper classes, till they are old enough to benefit from the use of a public library. School libraries should be recreative, and not educational. Though, indirectly, they are of great educational value, their main object is to promote the love of good books; and for this and other reasons it is most desirable that the reading of children should be largely under the control and guidance of the teachers in the public schools. They know the characters and capabilities of the children in their charge and are able to influence them in their reading. They know the books which are suitable for the children in their particular districts, and in no two districts are these quite the same. They touch the life of the children at many points and in many ways that a librarian cannot hope to do.

On the other hand, the expert knowledge of a librarian is very desirable in the purchase and oversight of the library stock. Where it is possible for the library and educational authorities to coöperate, the educational authority providing the funds and undertaking the distribution of the books to the children, and the library authority undertaking the preparation of the books for circulation and the supervision, and general maintenance of the stock, the best results will be attained.

School libraries are of great moral and educational value. To place at the disposal of children well-selected libraries containing good, wholesome literature is the best means

of cultivating a taste for good reading. If no attempt were made to provide children with good books, they would turn to inferior books, and to books which are frequently of a debasing nature. Where efficient school library systems exist and children are fully supplied with good books, the circulation of poor and harmful books is practically nonexistent. They are effectual auxiliaries of educational systems. They strengthen and extend the foundations of education, and give the best beginnings of that self-education which is all-important for subsequent success in life. The Board of Education itself recognizes this, emphasizes the great aid they render to efficient teaching, and advocates their establishment wherever possible. Children who read books become more intelligent, and are easier to teach than children who do not read. They become familiar with the meaning and use of words, thus increasing their vocabulary. They enlarge their mental outlook and acquire an interest in things which they would otherwise ignore.

After all, the greatest single benefit conferred upon a child by school education is his introduction to books. To learn to love books, and to use books, the child must have a plentiful and varied supply. For the average boy and girl this can only be secured through the school library. The reading habit formed at school is likely to be a source of ceaseless blessing throughout life.

#### CHILDREN'S READING ROOMS

are another essential feature of a children's library system. Formerly regarded as of minor importance, the provision usually consisted of a few tables set apart in the main reading room, in which the children's periodicals were available. They were supervised by the library caretaker or attendant, or else left to take care of themselves, subject to the intermittent supervision of the library assistants. Administered in this unsympathetic spirit, and on lines which are quite out of touch with the spirit of children's library work, they entirely failed to reach and influence the children.

But this type has now been superseded, and in modern library buildings children's reading rooms should be provided of at least equal importance to the adults' reading room and made one of the principal departments of the library. The new type of children's read-

ing room consists of a lofty, well-lighted hall, as large as the general reading room. Its walls are lined with book-cases of a height suitable for children, well stocked with good books. Part of the wall space is reserved for picture show-cases with sliding glass fronts; while higher up are hung well-selected color prints. Every detail is carefully thought out to make the room attractive. Cleanliness is insisted on, and a lavatory is provided for children to wash if necessary. In charge of the hall should be a lady superintendent, or, as she is known in America, a "children's librarian." For this position a sympathetic, specially qualified woman is required. The influence for good of an enthusiastic superintendent can hardly be exaggerated, and her work is one of the highest forms of social service. The halls should be open to the children after school hours, and may be used at other times for the various branches of school and library work. Any child should be admitted who is able to write out an application for a book. So great is the importance of children's reading halls on these lines that no library service should be regarded as complete without them.

It is an open question whether books should be only read in the hall. Where an efficient school library system exists it is better to keep the hall for reading purposes only. Whether books are lent from the children's halls or not, it is desirable that children, when about to leave school, should be introduced to the wider choice of books available at the public lending libraries.

#### JUVENILE SECTIONS

at the public lending libraries supplement and carry on the work of the school libraries. The uses of the two are quite distinct. School libraries serve the younger children and provide for them in the elementary stages of reading. The juvenile sections serve older boys and girls, and provide for them more advanced books till they are able to read widely and seriously.

#### ENROLLING CHILDREN AS READERS

One of the great objects of interesting children in libraries and implanting in them a taste for good books is to enable them to use libraries intelligently and as a matter of course in after life. Some link is needed to connect the schools with the libraries, so that when children reach the upper classes in

school they may become readers at the libraries with as little difficulty as possible. One method, which has been largely adopted by libraries working in close coöperation with the schools, is to admit children as readers on the recommendation of the head teachers, either when the children are leaving school or before. No liability for loss of or damage to books should be attached to the recommendation. In practice it is found that the privilege is not abused, little loss to the libraries results, and a great boon is conferred upon the children.

#### ADVERTISING

Many American libraries go further and seek to attract children as readers by advertising in schools and elsewhere. General notices such as this:

#### "Boys' NOTICE

Do you like  
Fairy tales  
Cowboy stories  
Pirate stories  
Railway stories  
Athletic stories  
War stories

Would you like a *free* library card?  
Come to the Young People's Department  
of the Public Library and ask for one.  
This will entitle you to borrow books free  
of charge."

or special notices such as this:

"The \_\_\_\_\_ Public Library is prepared to give special attention to pupils in this class who desire to consult books of reference in connection with their scheduled class work.

"Pupils in this class are especially invited to use the library. They will find many attractive books of particular interest to boys and girls that may be borrowed for their own use at home, and also books for their parents."

are printed and posted in school class-rooms, and must have a considerable influence in attracting children to the libraries. Such enterprising methods are not unknown in British libraries, but they have only occasionally been adopted. They are really

#### EXTENSION WORK

The question may be asked: Are these methods to be commended? Ought not the staffs of public libraries in their work with children to confine themselves to handing out books actually asked for, and not seek to create a demand by the various activities which have come to be known as library extension work?

We must consider this question in its relation to present day library conditions. The aim of the modern librarian is not only to provide books for all classes of readers, but to circulate them as freely as possible. He is face to face with an entirely new situation, which requires to be met by new methods. The result of the adoption of compulsory education has been to create in vast numbers readers unaccustomed to the use of books and libraries, who have been taught to read, but not how to read or what to read.

A passive attitude on the part of librarians and library authorities is no longer possible if libraries are to be a factor in national progress. Various activities have, therefore, come to be associated with them, all of which are undertaken with a view to making known their contents, and to promote a more intelligent use of their resources. British libraries, though heavily handicapped by their financial restrictions, have tried many experiments and adopted many new methods. In America new methods have been more fully developed and more systematically applied.

It is only intended here to consider such methods as have been adopted in connection with library work with children. If they are to benefit from books and libraries in after life, it is essential that they should be familiarized with them and taught how to use them intelligently during their most impressionable age. One of the most effective means of doing this is the library lesson.

#### LIBRARY LESSONS

The educational value of lessons to classes of school children given in the libraries is undoubted; but, so far, few British public libraries have systematically taken up this work. Where the work is done the lessons are given either by the library staff or by the teachers. In some cases lessons are given by the librarian, and are devoted to explanations of how to use the library, how to consult books of reference, and so forth. Occasionally lessons on books and general subjects, illustrated by books in the libraries, have also been successfully given. In other cases the lessons are given by teachers, who bring their classes to the libraries and draw upon the library stock for books, pictures, and other illustrations of the subjects that are being studied in the schools. The children are thus enabled to get a far better grasp of the subject than is possible by means of the ordinary oral in-

struction. The bringing of the classes to the libraries familiarizes children with these institutions, and encourages them to use the libraries and to turn to them habitually for information.

Where children's halls or children's reading rooms form a distinct part of a library system in charge of a lady superintendent, this work can be easily and effectively carried on. The superintendent visits the schools regularly, arranges with the teachers for the visits of the classes, and sees that the illustrations required are provided. The lessons can be given either by the school teachers or the superintendents of the halls. At Cardiff last year 151 classes visited our two halls, comprising 6172 scholars. One of our superintendents gave a series of illustrated talks on the "History of Cardiff," and this year the same superintendent is taking as her subject "King Edward VII." These illustrated talks meet with the greatest success, and are much appreciated by the children.

Not only can illustrations be used for library lessons, they can also be used for illustrating lessons in the schools.

#### LOAN OF ILLUSTRATIONS

This is a common feature of American library work, but few British libraries have attempted it. Why it has not been adopted more extensively it is difficult to understand. Collections of groups of illustrations can be got together very easily and inexpensively. When they have accumulated, it is a simple matter to print a list and circulate it amongst the head teachers of the public schools with an intimation that the groups are at their service. Such a system has been built up in Cardiff within the last three years, and is now working successfully as part of the ordinary routine work of the libraries. The groups are regularly used and greatly appreciated by teachers as aids to school work. The illustrations are drawn from a variety of sources. Colored and other supplements to periodicals and illustrated papers, disused periodicals and magazines, book prospectuses, discarded press photographs, etc., furnish a mine of illustrations, which can be supplemented by the purchase of special sets, if required. Cut and mounted on special mounts of a uniform size, with descriptive labels, they are sorted into classified groups of from 12 to 25 pictures. The most useful groups are those illustrating natural history and nature study, history and

geography, and they are used by teachers to illustrate lessons in the schools on these subjects. Special groups illustrating special subjects are made up as required.

#### CHILDREN'S LECTURES

Another important and popular branch of children's library work is the children's lecture. The duty of providing lectures for adults is admitted, and many of the more important libraries engage in this popular form of library extension work. A few only have attempted to meet the needs of the children in this direction. When it is considered that the children in our elementary schools are growing up in ignorance, not only of foreign and classical literature, but of the literature of their native tongue, every argument that can be used in favor of lectures for adults can be urged with far greater force on behalf of the children. While school libraries are a potent means of interesting children in good books, they should be supplemented wherever possible by the library lecture. It widens the range of children's reading, broadens their sympathies, and excites their imaginations. We have had an extensive experience at Cardiff. Every winter some dozen children's lectures are arranged in connection with our children's halls, illustrated with lantern slides. Some lectures are for the older children, and some for the younger. For the older children the lectures deal in a simple way with such subjects as birds, animals, flowers, books, astronomy, hygiene, travel, heroes, and the like. For the younger children the subjects are mainly illustrated stories, such as "Alice in Wonderland," "The Christmas carol," "Fairy tales," "Peter Pan," and other classical child stories. The lecture halls are invariably crowded with children who are very keen to gain admittance. As the object in giving these lectures is to widen the children's knowledge of books and to lead them to read and study for themselves, lists of books on the subjects of the lectures are printed and distributed, and the books referred to are always in great demand. Books are introduced to children which otherwise they might never think of reading. For instance, last winter one of our children's lectures dealt with Ruskin's "King of the Golden River." Hundreds of children listened spell-bound as this beautiful legend, with its deep moral significance, was unfolded to them by a gifted story-teller, and



illustrated by pictures on the lantern screen. The probability is that few, if any, of the children would ever have become acquainted with this story if it had not been made known to them in this way.

Such lectures as the last are really only a slightly different form of that popular feature of library work with children in America, the

#### STORY HOUR

which has practically no place in British library work. The reason, no doubt, is that few British libraries have children's halls or children's reading rooms on the American plan, superintended by women specially trained for the work. These superintendents, known as children's librarians, have to pass through one of the training schools for children's librarians, and amongst other things they are trained to tell stories to children. The object is, of course, to interest children in the great stories of the world's literature, myths, legends, romance and history. The scale on which this work is carried on, and the great influence it must exert, can be judged from the fact that in connection with one typical American library over 80,000 children listened to stories told in the libraries, schools, and playgrounds in one year.

#### READING CIRCLES

may also be organized for children in connection with the libraries. The National Home-Reading Union is a British organization which exists to promote and foster reading circles and to give guidance in reading. The public libraries are in entire sympathy with the objects of the Union, and give every assistance they can to its work. The junior courses of reading are specially adapted for children's reading circles, which could very well be formed in connection with children's halls and reading rooms. But it is not essential to work in connection with any organization. Our experience is that reading circles are more easily formed and more successfully carried on in connection with the libraries than with any outside organization.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

It is unnecessary to deal with other activities which form part of the ordinary routine work of most libraries, such as the preparation of children's catalogs, reading lists, and so forth. Sufficient has been said to show the

#### TREND OF MODERN LIBRARY PRACTICE

with regard to library work with children. American libraries are undoubtedly in advance of British libraries in this department of library work, the full significance of which we do not seem to have grasped. Some American methods have not found favor with British librarians, and may not be suitable to the different conditions which exist in Great Britain. We cannot but admire, however, the energy and enthusiasm which is characteristic of the children's work of the best American libraries. It is true the more liberal financial support which they receive has enabled them to experiment and initiate developments more freely than has been possible with us. More conservative methods of administration no doubt prevail in British libraries, but this is not the real obstacle to library progress. Many British librarians are alive to the necessity of developing their work with children. They are, however, unable to move owing to the limited expenditure allowed by the British Libraries Acts. Except in the larger and more progressive towns, where special measures have been taken to increase the library income, the library movement in Great Britain is practically marking time.

Let me, in conclusion, emphasize the importance of this work with children. It is a necessity of the times. It is a factor in social and educational progress, which will have the most far-reaching results. The child of today is the citizen of to-morrow. It depends largely upon us whether he is to become a responsible and enlightened citizen, or whether he is to be ignorant and irresponsible. Libraries are steadily advancing in public estimation. Wherever a public library exists it makes for the welfare and culture of the people. Free from political or religious bias, it appeals to, and is used by, all classes of the community. It attracts all sorts and conditions of children as no other institution can, and our responsibilities to them cannot be evaded. We ought to be able to command the interest and support of all that is best in public life in this work, and public support will follow public appreciation. It is for this fuller measure of public appreciation and support we must appeal. If we pursue an enlightened policy, if our administration is public-spirited, progressive, open to ideas and touched with idealism, ultimate success is certain.

## OUTSIDE THE WALLS\*

By J. I. WYER, JR., *Director New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

ONCE upon a time, as all true stories begin, there went forth to be librarian of the new public library in a western city noted for its cordial hospitality, a man of high ideals and untiring industry—armed with the diploma of a library school, filled with the library spirit, and, so far as everything but real experience could decide, of high promise.

Within a week after beginning his work, when he was bending every effort to hurry the opening of the library, a gracious lady trustee said to him, "Can't you come out to my house next Tuesday evening, Mr. X., to our little neighborhood social club? You will meet some pleasant people who will be glad to see the new librarian." "Will there be any business which particularly concerns the library?" queried the new librarian, who on being assured that there would not, the gathering being purely informal and social, excused himself on the plea that he was working day and night just then to hasten the library opening.

On the Tuesday night in question when he left his desk at half an hour past midnight, he looked with complacent satisfaction at a completed and detailed list of the furnishings and supplies needed for the Circulation department—his evening's work. *Query*—Measured in real good to his library how many dozen evenings such as he spent, would it take to equal the social evening he refused?

Again,—an educator of distinction, the president of an important university who has had occasion twice within three years, diligently to search the ranks of our calling for a librarian at a good salary, told me recently that the more he saw of librarians and their work the stronger grew his conviction that through excessive attention to method and an elaborate technique they were missing the very kernel of their work and losing sight of and touch with its larger relations and significance. He further said that he found it harder to find a librarian with policies not practices, with more mind than method, than to find a professor in any other department.

These incidents suggest that librarians are too prone to stay within the walls of their library buildings and that their outlook is narrowed and their work is hurt thereby. And it is to be feared that these are not solitary incidents. Have we not all known in one manifestation or another the conscientious librarian with the copperplate chirography who would permit no profane Spencerian hand to write in the accession book, but would herself insist upon being sole priestess at that much overworshipped altar while countless inspiring opportunities for vital relations with her townspeople passed unheeded in mute and melancholy reproach?

Why is it that librarians are regarded by other people as just a bit "queer?" Do not the reasons spring from this very insularity, this self-conscious and cloistered aloofness, this immured concentration on hyper-professional esoterics? There is that acute consciousness of a "mission;" that accentuated and complacent responsibility for the welfare and improvement of society, that strained and overserious attitude towards its own work and methods, an attitude which seems to regard the contemplation and performance of the technical mysteries of our calling as a sort of rite or ceremonial.

There is less of this than formerly. Library dogma has lost something of its note of authority. Librarians are ceasing to feel that they are a peculiar people to whom has been given the final revelation; they are recognizing that their gifts and mission differ in no wise from those of all serious workers for the world's good and that they have much to learn outside their own calling.

But much harm has been done before we came even so far as we have now come into simpler and more natural relations with the work of the world. An unfortunate twist was given to library work, an unhappy stigma was set upon it, which we and our successors must live down by being men and women before we are librarians, by taking ourselves less seriously, by paying less strenuous heed to our work and more to its relations to all other work.

It is an eternal paradox that the more a man looks at a thing the less he can see

\* Read at bi-state meeting, Atlantic City, March 10, 1911.

it. The more a man learns a thing the less he knows it. The argument for specialization, for the trained expert, would be absolutely unanswerable if it were really true that a man who studies a thing and practices it every day goes on seeing more and more of its significance. But alas he does not. He loses all perspective. He goes on seeing more of the *thing itself* and less and less of its *significance*, its vital relations to other and greater things. If you have a library to classify and to catalog an expert may be quite fit, but if you are to administer a library, to give it a sane policy, to make this policy vital, to relate the library closely to society, beware of being too solely the library expert. What the librarian needs more than anything else is to be taken outside the walls of his library, outside of his work, outside of himself and to judge men, books and affairs from a broader angle and a fresh perspective. There are few leaders in any profession who are able to throw off its routine long enough to be inspirational. In these days of over-specialization there are few in any profession who can talk with interest and information about anything else.

Every librarian should be broader than his business; wider, in sympathies and interests, than his work. He should overflow the banks of his calling with one or, better still, a dozen of what we loosely call "tastes" or more tersely "hobbies."

The gratification of these tastes, the riding of these hobbies, serve two purposes.

1. Whether connected with one's work or independent of it they are equally important to the completeness of one's self-expression, to one's sanity and sweetness of mind.

2. They make for breadth and quickness of mind. One's range of appreciation must be wider than his express vocational activity. A supple mind is at least as important as a supple body.

I do not wish to appear to be framing an indictment against the general and unmistakable effectiveness of most library work. Too much of it is done by earnest, consecrated, cultured men and women who bring to it an ample appreciation of its larger social usefulness and possibilities. On the other hand you will, I believe, agree that there are instances enough at least to justify a word of warning, of this kind of library

insularity, of magnifying routine and thereby minimizing the vital spirit, of unduly subordinating humanism to mechanism. I yield to no one in recognition of the need of administrative machinery in libraries as everywhere else, but are we not overdoing the technical and formal? Are we not in a way painfully fashioning a library skeleton and neglecting to clothe it with flesh? How many, many, libraries there are which are models of equipment in everything but books. Beautiful building; art metal stacks; Library Bureau furniture; Tungsten light fixtures; vacuum cleaner; immaculately written records of bewildering variety and complexity; a 12-page closely printed pamphlet of Rules; but pitifully few books, little or no money left to buy more and a library staff so busy observing all the Rules and Routine that they never have discovered what is inside the books they have and have no time to think of the manifold relations which might easily be achieved connecting the waiting, receptive, passive library with the world outside the walls for which it exists.

It may be of interest to inquire into or speculate a little upon some possible reasons for the prevalence of this misplaced emphasis. Is it a matter of sex? Three out of four librarians are women. Is it a feminine trait to refine, to polish, to retouch for the pure joy of the work and forgetful of the ends to which all the labor is but a means? Is the passion for minutiae, for endless detail, for commas, dots and dashes in just these places and no others, for the microscopic attenuations of over-elaborate cataloging: are these but concomitants of that ultra-conscientiousness which we habitually ascribe to the feminine gender? The predilection for the rule that altereth not; for exactness willy nilly; for thus and so, though the heavens fall, for over-elaboration, for the established order at all hazard and no matter what else calls out to be done; Gentlemen, are these qualities chiefly peculiar to that sex which we are wont to refer to as the gentler? Is the quality which we deprecate some by-product of ages of housekeeping in which the setting of the house in order has been the end in itself and worth limitless pains and care; a task which has never required fertilization to greater fruitfulness from outside impulse or connection?

These are questions merely. But they are worth thinking about. The temptation to dogmatize in reply should be checked by recollection of the fact that there are two times in a man's life when he does not understand women: one is before he is married and the other is after.

Again, has the prevalent formal training for library work which has grown up within twenty years, tended to center effort, interest and stress upon the technical and mechanical side? When library training first began, these technical, tangible processes were so much more easily codified and formulated for purposes of instruction than the ampler phases of library administration, that it is not unlikely that they may have given to the development of library work a disproportionate twist toward mechanism and away from humanism—a twist which still persists not only in the curricula of library schools but in the widening circles of influence which have radiated from the hundreds of trained workers who have come into the field.

Or again, if neither sex nor training may be adjudged an influence here, has the real reason been a mere conspiracy of circumstances? Perhaps the rapid spread of libraries, the increased use of them, the difficulty in securing adequate appropriations for them and the consequent low scale of salaries which has prevailed—perhaps these have operated in many cases to prevent the doing of more than the routine work necessary to keep the library running. Perhaps the routine work may *not* have been too elaborate and intensive but merely so great in quantity as to crowd everything else aside.

After all, while it may be of interest or even of some profit to speculate upon the conditions which have brought about the situation complained of herein, it is more important to look the matter squarely in the face. Are we recluses? Do we tend to become unsocial through too close attention to either worthy or unworthy routine? Do we stay within the walls of our libraries intent on relatively inconsequent details and so fail to go out into and become usefully and effectively related to, the great world outside? These are grave questions and I do not expect them to be answered by the audience before me. Indeed, I have serious doubts whether we librarians are competent

to answer them. I am not attempting an answer in this paper. I am merely suggesting. If I wanted an answer that should be worth anything I should look for it outside of library circles and try to see ourselves as others see us.

To illustrate concretely. A librarian says, "It is good for libraries to coöperate with schools, therefore we will do it." But there is more than one way to do it. The closet librarian will consult the files of the library journals for accounts of some other librarian's theory of how it should be done, will devise approved forms of rules and records, will select approved books from the best graded lists, send a polite note to the superintendent of schools and the principals of the schools on which she has designs or, perhaps time being precious and the catalog in arrears, call them up on the telephone. The enterprise may seem to flourish (books will always be read when brought to the readers) but the service of the teachers will be perfunctory; the interest will lag, the results shrink without the personal touch which can never come from such work administered by telephone and correspondence. There are times when the telephone is a delusion and a snare; a subtle temptation to be sternly put aside. No matter if you know you can make the necessary arrangement or secure the desired consent in three minutes over the 'phone when it will take three hours to make calls in person. There are times (and it is the wise librarian who knows which times these are) when the personal call is necessary, when nothing else will take its place or do its work. Then no visions of books uncataloged, of orders unwritten, should avail to keep the closet librarian within the walls.

The social, outside-the-walls librarian will go at the same thing in a different way. She will take pains to meet the superintendent or principal, the manager of the factory, the editor, the minister, outside the library, or she will ask a member of the board to bring them to the library. She will call at their schools, go to the works with never a word about the axe she is quietly grinding. If she is clever the advance will come from the other party and the request will be *granted* by the library board. How infinitely greater is the chance of success for a proposal to coöperate with the schools when

every member of the board or committee has a pleasant sense of knowing the librarian personally and apart from her library, when she is known as one who is seen at their clubs, churches and homes; than for that proposal, no matter how useful and advantageous may be its terms nor how professionally correct its stipulations, which is transmitted by mail to a superintendent and by him submitted without interest or enthusiasm to a board not one of whom has ever met the librarian outside her library, and few of them in it.

Again, a young man goes to a town to take charge of its public library. He goes with some misgivings perhaps because he has heard that it is a difficult position, the city doesn't support its library adequately; the former librarian had favorites on his staff and showed it; there is one trustee who makes it practically impossible for any librarian to stay and keep his professional self-respect; the public are too critical and fault finding. Now, mark well the different ways in which two men will go to work at this situation. One of them will go straight to the library, perhaps both of them will, but the significant difference is that one will stay there and the other will not. He will merely use it for headquarters. The former will soon discover that the charging system is clumsy and requires too much waiting and red tape from the patrons, that the classification is too close and throws the books into too many little classes, that the cataloger doesn't use as many Library of Congress cards as she might because she doesn't know all the places where the Library of Congress order number is printed and besides she has been a little afraid that if she used too many there might be no work left for her and she would lose her place. So one librarian enthusiastically throws himself into these changes, he thinks he sees clearly just what the trouble has been in the past and is sure that everything will be all right as soon as he readjusts these bits of machinery. The second librarian sees these same things but his vision being wider he sees other and larger things, as well. He has a consultation at once with his best trustee, he finds out many things from him—that the former librarian lives in town and who her relations are and her principal supporter on the li-

brary board, which are the trustees that seldom or never come to meetings, who is the mayor, what his business is, something about the different newspapers and their creditors; he gets letters of introduction to some of these people and calls on them without delay, especially the newspapers. He calls on the superintendent of schools or has the president of his board bring him to the library. He goes to see the old librarian and is particularly nice to her. He accepts every invitation to talk and many that do not call for talking. He learns something which helps him from everyone—he soon knows as much about the city as the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which, by the way, he joins at once. He makes it a point, the first point, to get personally acquainted with just as many men, women and children in that community as possible, especially with those who have been critics of the library or indifferent to its work and welfare. When he can meet these people in the library well and good, when he cannot he will go where they can be met.

Will not most of us agree, knowing librarians as we do, that in too many cases these typical and hypothetical situations would have been worked out *inside* and not *outside* the walls?

Assuming now, as I think we may with safety, that my contention is at least reasonably established, I wish to speak briefly of three topics which are directly affected by a conscious and consistent "outside the walls" policy, or which are intimately related to it. They are

*What the public reads.*

*Publicity, and*

*The danger in books.*

*What the public reads.* What the American people reads ought to be a fact of the very first interest for librarians. We are the custodians and dispensers of a very small part of it. We are eager to make the public library a much more considerable factor in our national reading than it now is. Sometimes in ill-considered and over-conscientious moments we publicly pose as self-constituted censors of American reading and in our hours of exaltation are fain to fancy that we help to mould it. Yet for librarians no fact stands out more sharply than this—that the American people do far the greater

part of their reading outside the walls or even beyond the influence of our libraries. No librarian who is not a keen observer of much more than goes on inside his library can any more accurately characterize the reading of the American people than he can dam Niagara with a toothpick.

The American people read newspapers, magazines, and books. The newspapers are read at the breakfast table, in the tube, the subway, the elevated, on the cars, the ferry, in the office, in the home. But a negligible fraction of them is read in the library and the library's attitude towards newspapers for current reading and newspaper reading-rooms is increasingly inhospitable.

The magazines most read are not read in the library or found in library reading-rooms. The very names of some of the following 10 magazines are unknown to many librarians: *Woman's World*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Comfort*, *Vickery and Hill* list, *Associated Sunday* magazines, *McCall's*, *Home Life*, *Delineator*, *Munsey's*, and yet these are the 10 largest circulators in the land.

The books most read are barely recognized as existing by the guardians of our libraries and our literary traditions and not a single paragraph has ever been devoted to them or their authors in any history of literature. Not those of the dubious literary aristocracy which make up the *Bookman's* list of best sellers, but Mary J. Holmes and E. P. Roe are the most popular American authors with sales of three and five millions of copies respectively of their books, and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Marion Harland not far behind.

The works of these authors do not appear in the A. L. A. Catalog nor in any self-respecting library's best books lists, yet they are unimpeachable in morals, have undoubted earnestness and sincerity and many touches of real idealism. Would that all books now circulating from our libraries squared with these authors in the qualities I have named.

It is plain, then, that to know what the people are reading we must go outside the walls of our libraries.

*Publicity.* The customary notion of publicity is some form or another of the use of printers' ink. A finding list, a special book list, timely news in the local papers,

cards or circulars in pay envelopes, a sign on the building or the street corner, attractive bulletins, and the like. All this is admirable, but may we not with profit revise and extend the prevalent notion of publicity and give to it a distinctly personal touch. Why not publicity for the librarian as well as for the library? A travelling librarian may be more effective than a travelling library; certainly a travelling library is more effective than a stationary librarian inside the walls of a stationary library.

*The danger in books.* So much and quite enough for the severely practical side of my subject. What has been said up to this point has been from the purely selfish view of the greatest good to the library. Perhaps you have assumed that work outside the walls was not intrinsically worth while for the librarian's personal growth, but merely a form of unpleasant, necessary drudgery to be endured for the cause and to be performed always with an eye to that pleasant and profitable season when she could again get back to her books.

Much has been written in praise of books, of their charm, their companionship, their accumulated embodiment of the best thought and speech of the great of all times, of their power to move to tears, to high resolve. A librarian's days are chiefly passed among books. We are usually wont to felicitate ourselves upon this. Our sharpest regrets are that we can so seldom halt the endless procession of new books long enough to become really acquainted with one of the throng. We are apt to say or to think that he who most knows the most books is the greatest among us. We speak eloquently of the "Seven joys of reading."

Beware lest we fall into the pit of unduly magnifying the powers and virtues of our books, for even they—that form the chiefest part of our library world within the walls—have distinct limitations. There is a wide, deep world beyond the uttermost knowledge or power which any book can render. It will not do to think that books can solve every problem, answer every question, heal every wound, still every sorrow. The poets who have read deepest in the books of life and of nature (the two greatest books which we often forget) may confidently be invoked for such testimony as:

"Up, up, my friend, and quit your books  
Or surely you'll grow double." Wordsworth.

"Here the heart  
May give a useful lesson to the head and  
Learning wiser grow without his books." Shakspeare.

"Books teach us very little of the world." Goldsmith.

"Books cannot always please, however good;  
Minds are not ever craving for their food." Crabbe.

We have had no greater literature since we have had books than before. It is the things of real life and of God's great out-of-doors that nourish and strengthen character, that develop richness of thought and feeling. Books are after all but the commentaries on, the pale shadows of the true realities and of these realities let us not neglect to fill our lives as full as the amplest justice to ourselves and our work suggests.

Thus the very books in the library, the true soul of the place, require to be warned against; while their external setting, the walls of a library or of a children's room or of a reference room may sometimes be, indeed often are, involuntarily converted into the precipitous slopes of a rut, and the over-conscientious librarian, so fearful that she may fail in some minor feature of her work, so tormented by the thought that she may be leaving undone the thing which she ought to have done, becomes the library Hermit, her Paternoster, Cutter's Rules, her Rosary, the cards in the charging tray. Let us never make our work inside the library so much our world that we can forget the great throbbing, wicked, beautiful, sordid, wonderful world outside its walls. We must touch elbows with it at every point to which we can carry the gospel of the book. Touch elbows with it at many points where we can see no direct professional advantage in the contact. Touch elbows with this world outside the walls at some points, with no other motive than pure fun, no other aim than to get away as wholly and as far as possible from everything bibliothecal. To a certain extent the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde conception squares with wholesome, rational, broad living.

To be more specific, even in our own work we must touch elbows with other library workers everywhere. There are three items of expense which should be fixed charges year after year against your library income. Membership in the American Library Asso-

ciation; membership in your local Library Association (state or city), to be supplemented, by attendance whenever possible; subscription to the library journals. And I am almost tempted to add membership in the National Education Association. These will all be anti-rut, anti-Hermit influences. The temptation to withdraw into the all sufficiency of our own little corner of the work is so subtle, so insidious, that we need often to be stirred out of ourselves. Let us keep a broad outlook, see things in their proper proportions, see more than our own work, exchange our walls for a horizon and our ceilings for the sky, cultivate sympathies and interests as wide as the race and so save our own work and ourselves from narrowness, stagnation and weariness.

Now, nothing that has been said should be construed as inciting or approving deliberate and chronic neglect of internal attractiveness and efficient service, though I should have small quarrel with the librarian who, when compelled to choose, goes out for a call in the right place and leaves behind a bit of work which she might easily have lashed her conscience into calling imperative. I am not encouraging gadding or gossiping, though these in small portions may be sometimes effective and proper ingredients in the formula here prescribed. Much good work has been done, is constantly being done *inside* the library. Understand I would not minimize its vital importance for a moment. I am simply not talking about it to-day. You hear about it and are in the midst of it every day. Inside work is but one of the oars with which the library boat must be rowed. But a boat makes little progress when rowed by one oar. Outside the library the stream of the great world eddies and whirls. Many of the currents rarely or never set towards the library door. Let us not be over-easily satisfied by letter-perfect fulfillment of our duty within the security of four walls. Go out into the flood, form new channels leading libraryward, set out buoys, erect lighthouses, build dams, maintain life saving stations; for those who will not come inside the walls let us take the library outside the walls, confront the people with it at every turn, be tactfully aggressive, wisely militant, full of the fire of faith and all things shall be given unto us.

## CLASSROOM LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK \*

SINCE 1903 the Board of Education in New York City has been doing systematically what many individual schools and teachers did years before, namely, equipping classrooms with small libraries graded to the capacity of the children. These libraries do not contain text books or supplementary readers; but real live boys' and girls' books by writers like Stevenson, Mark Twain, Kipling, Alcott, Wiggin, tales of adventure, of chivalry and heroic deeds, of home life and school life, books that tell you how to make and do things.

With this kind of ammunition the schools try at each stage of the child's progress to combat the trash of the newsstand and cheap press; and with this kind of bait to lure the indifferent into the paths leading to the green fields of literature.

There is nothing new or original about this plan. It is time honored, and more than one of us doubtless owe to some such plan that love of books which is one of the most perfect pleasures of life.

The strong points of the class library plan are:

First: The possibility of reaching every child, by placing attractive books where he cannot very well escape contact with them during the formulative period.

Second: It calls for some interest in children's books from *each class teacher*, instead of delegating all library work to one school librarian with one large collection. It amounts in short to going to the child and the teacher with our books, instead of waiting for them to come to the books.

School life is so full of a number of things, that unless this volume or that is at hand when we want it, it often goes unsought and unused.

The classroom libraries in New York still show signs of increasing life and vitality. If statistics impress you, you may be interested in knowing that there are half a million books in the 12,475 libraries now in operation, and that the 600,000 borrowers last year took out about 7,000,000 books, or for some unaccountable reason nearly 500,000 more than the year before.

In this big field there are very fertile spots and some quite barren spots. On the whole our books are well used and worn out in the service, which is the principal thing to be desired, but the school library might be made doubly effective if we had in each of the larger elementary schools a trained children's librarian to supervise the work in the classrooms, to take charge of the teachers' library

as well, and to teach systematically the use of reference books in the last two grades.

The school library might be a stronger factor if teachers came to us from normal schools and colleges a little more intimately acquainted with children's classics, and books in general; if there were more time in the school program to devote to book talks and reviews, or for reading aloud in the class.

### *Just a word about book selection*

One book of inspiration is worth many books of information even in a school library. The classroom can never hope to offer a great variety, but what it does offer should be of the very best. First select those books which have stood the test of time, and have been loved by generations of children. Get as attractive editions as your purse will allow. Better have few books with good print and good pictures than many so dull and ugly on the outside that they tempt no one to explore the interior.

In the primary grades let us begin at once with color books of the best quality. In these days of distressing newspaper art, that finds its way to every home, we should be sure there is an antidote in the class library. Develop a sense of humor and good taste and good manners at the same time with the picture books of Caldecott, Crane, Nister, Greenaway, or if you can afford it with some of the works of Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Howard Pyle, or Boutet de Monvel.

Provide the Mother Goose rhymes and jingles in attractive form. They are part of the birthright of every child, and yet it is surprising how many children do not hear them at home.

As the child masters the art of reading let there be plenty of the easier myths, fables, folk stories, and fairy tales in the class library within his reach. Æsop, and La Fontaine, The Arabian nights, Andersen and Grimm, Laboulaye and D'Aulnoy should be represented, and also native American folk lore in the Indian books of Deming, Eastman, Judd, Kennedy and others.

When the fairy story age is passed and the imagination well developed, then the boys at least should have their fill of King Arthur and his knights, tales of chivalry, hero stories, accounts of battles and strong wars.

In this connection I wish every teacher of boys would read Sidney Lanier's introduction to the Boy's Froissart. Children never read prefaces, but teachers might profit by them occasionally, especially this one.

Do not neglect the handicraft and games books of Dan Beard and his followers, that help train the hand and eye and teach one how to use tools and build things, nor a good

\* Read before the New York State Teachers' Association library section, Rochester, December, 1910.



talé of school athletics now and then by Dudley or Barbour.

There never were any better books for girls than Louisa Alcott's and Kate Douglas Wiggin's, and if the girls will continue to take their ideas of life and their ideals from "Little women" and "Rebecca" we need not care much whether they ever discover Henry James or George Meredith.

Let us have poetry in quantities all the way from the "Child's garden" in the lower to the Stedman "Anthologies" in the higher grades, including Shutes' "Land of song," Burt's "Poems every child should know," Repplier's "Book of famous verse," Wiggin and Smith's "Posey ring," and "Golden numbers;" and, again, let the teacher read the introduction and interleaves to the last mentioned book. Bring all the poetry possible into your recitations, and into school life generally; there are countless opportunities.

In connection with the class library in the last two grades of elementary schools there should be a reference shelf for pupils' use. A window ledge or part of a table will do, on which to place as many of Champlin's "Young folks' encyclopedia" as possible, a statistical almanac, a small atlas, a book of synonyms, Bulfinch's "Mythology," one of Brewer's handbooks, and, first of all, a good dictionary.

There is no valid excuse nowadays for poor or indifferent books in schools, or in homes for that matter. Selected lists are to be had in many instances for the asking, and advice on this subject goes a-begging. It doesn't matter so much just how we manage it, if we succeed in school in arousing the child's interest in good books and giving the less fortunate ones some of the stories that are childhood's own property, and finally make patrons for the public libraries and public museums and good citizens for the state. If there is a better means to this end than a few interesting books in the hands of an interested teacher, I for one do not know it.

C. G. LELAND.

#### CHILDREN'S WORK IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

THE new building of the Reuben McMillan Free Library has model equipment for work with children and schools. The children's room on the main floor adjoins the loan room, and is filled with practical and attractive devices for facilitating the work.

The general appearance of the room is pleasing. A large fireplace has settles on either side eight feet long, with back and arms, and the seat is 14 inches from the floor. Over the mantel is a plaster cast of a Della Robbia Bambino. There are some good pictures on the walls—Watts' Sir Galahad, The Madonna of the chair, and The

singing boys. The bookcases practically surround the room, being five shelves high except on the loan room side, where the case is of two shelves. There are bulletin boards, some of them adjustable to any part of the shelving and at any height. The shelving and other furniture were planned as a setting for the books, and the result has been a most happy one.

The room has large windows on two sides above the cases, admitting direct outside light and indirect light on the loan room side. At one end the room connects with the open stack and at the other with the teachers' and parents' room. There is entrance to the adult loan room.

The children's loan desk is specially fitted for its work; it is 30 inches high and partially surrounded by a rail for entrance and departure. At present but one set of loan trays is required, but the desk is so planned that another like equipment may be set in.

The tables are of two heights—22 inches and 26 inches for younger and older children. The chairs—14 inches and 16 inches to top of seats—are not only relative to the size of the child, but special care has been taken to support at the back, using up and down splats. The aprons of the table are inserted some 10 inches to accommodate the knees of the child.

The children's librarian has a reference desk. There are racks for periodicals and picture books, and adjoining these are shelved the books for the little ones. There is also a window seat, 16 inches from the floor to height of the cushion, and 16 inches from front edge to back, and without baseboard underneath for the child to kick.

An adjoining room is for the use of teachers and parents. Copies of books used in the school duplicate collections and a teacher's professional library are shelved here, other books on education being kept on the regular shelves. There are bulletin boards and file cases for photographs for school use. The room has a large table and comfortable chairs. It is further intended to have a model library for the child in the home—a reference collection of picture and other books for parents.

The story-hour room is on the second floor and connected by rolling partitions with the lecture room, and allowing interchange of space when desirable. It is filled with wooden benches 14½ inches high and accommodates some 300 children.

A stereopticon may be used in either of these rooms, the lighting being so arranged that it is controlled by the man at the lantern.

The shelving and other furniture—excepting chairs and table tops—are of steel, as elsewhere throughout the building. Overhead Tungsten lighting is used.

## THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORK OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

THE library of the United States Bureau of Education, containing nearly 150,000 books and pamphlets, almost exclusively on educational subjects, aims to serve the people of this country as a central reference bureau for bibliographic information on all educational problems and activities. The bibliographic work of the library is carried on along three distinct lines: (1) The preparation of an annual bibliography of education. (2) The compilation of brief bibliographies on special subjects. (3) The indexing of current educational periodicals.

The preparation of an annual bibliography of education was first undertaken by the library in 1908. The first number covered the period from July, 1908, to July, 1909, and contained about 1100 titles arranged according to the Library of Congress scheme of classification for education. The bibliography for 1909 to 1910 is now in process of preparation, and will soon be ready for publication. This bibliography does not profess to be a complete list of all the recent literature on education, but aims to present a well-balanced selection of the important titles which have appeared during the period covered, either as separate publications, periodical articles, or the proceedings of educational associations and societies. The bibliography covers not only educational literature in the English language, but includes many works in foreign languages, especially German and French. The basis for the selection of the titles to be incorporated in the bibliography depends upon the intrinsic worth and comprehensiveness of the article, the importance and present value of the subject covered, the prominence of the author, or the amount of material already available on that subject. The titles of the more important sections, as compiled by the library, are submitted to specialists in education who examine the literature on their special subject and return the list with criticisms, additions and annotations. Some descriptive annotations are prepared by the library, and in many cases extracts and estimates taken from authoritative reviews are given. In case favorable and adverse criticism is found in the reviews a selection on either side is given. An important feature of the bibliography is the prominence given to the reports of educational associations and societies. A great many of these reports are entered with tables of contents, for they are mines of valuable information for those engaged in specialized work along educational lines.

The compilation of brief bibliographies on special subjects has come to be an important part of the work of the library. Many re-

quests are daily received from all sections of this country, and frequently from foreign sources, for lists of references on various phases of education. These requests may come from the school-boy seeking assistance in the preparation of a debate, from the school superintendent desiring literature on school organization and administration, or from the learned German professor asking for bibliographic information on the present status of pedagogy in the United States. In order to supply these requests the library now compiles on an average of 40 bibliographies every month and sends out nearly three times that number. During the official year from 1909 to 1910, 506 bibliographies were compiled. These lists are in typewritten form and range in size from one to over 25 pages, containing from 10 or 20 to several hundred titles each. They are constantly being revised and brought up-to-date by the addition of recent material. There are now on file in the library selective bibliographies on over 700 different subjects relating to education. These are sent out to any one desiring such material, but most of the requests come from educational institutions, school officers, teachers and students. The subjects on which bibliographies have been desired cover a wide range, and include such characteristic topics as Open-air schools; Consolidation of rural schools; Medical inspection of school children, or even Floor-oils for school rooms, and The dignity of labor. In the compilation of requested bibliographies the library endeavors to suggest references suitable to the inquirer and likely to be available for his use. In this connection important distinction should be made in respect to the classes of people for whom the lists are prepared. Besides these typewritten lists the library frequently prepares bibliographies for the annual reports and bulletins issued by the bureau. Also each month an annotated list of current educational publications, compiled by the library, is published in the *Educational Review*. These cumulative lists serve as a nucleus in the preparation of the annual bibliography.

The library annually receives over 250 educational periodicals. About one-half of these are from foreign countries, representing all the important nations of the world and giving current information regarding the progress of education in these countries. These foreign periodicals and numerous state or official reports on education are indexed in the bureau by specialists in foreign education and serve as an important source of information in this field. All American periodicals (except those indexed in the *Reader's Guide*) numbering about 125 current publications, the more important college magazines, many city and state school reports, together with the proceedings of educational associations and so-

cieties, are indexed by the library. The important articles are entered on cards with full bibliographic information and frequent descriptive notes. These cards are given subject headings and are filed by subjects. Since 1907 the library has carefully kept up this index, until it now includes over 20,000 cards and is of valuable assistance in the compilation of bibliographies. It is in fact a subject bibliography in itself. In connection with this index is kept a list of all educational organizations in this country, giving the date of founding, name of president and secretary, and the date and place of next meeting, in all cases where such information has been ascertainable.

Although the library is primarily a reference library for the use of the staff of the Bureau of Education, it is always ready and willing to assist any one desiring information along educational lines. It endeavors to secure everything of importance published on education and as the largest collection of educational literature in this country should be available for all. As the Commissioner of Education has said: "It is the business of the bureau to collect and diffuse such information as shall help the people of the United States to establish a better system of schools. It is concerned all the time with the effort to make for this country a better education for all the people." In this work the library has its part.

EDWARD DOUGLAS GREENMAN.

### STORY HOUR IN CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

THE story hour, as planned and carried out at this library during the past winter has been more satisfactory than at any previous time. The course, or program, extended during the entire school year, from September until June, and in the coming summer the story hour will be discontinued for three months, as usual. The September bulletin of the library contained an outline of the stories to be told, and the books to be found in the library, which constituted a brief "reading list" on each topic. The popularity of the bulletin was so great that it had to be reprinted in December to meet the demand. The story hour course for the older children embraced the hero tales of different lands. Each month stories of famous heroes, both historical and legendary, of a particular country were told to the children. The fairy tales of the same country were told to the younger children. An attractive picture bulletin was posted each Friday, for use and interest in conjunction with these stories. Dolls were dressed in the costumes of the different countries, views of the different lands were placed on the bulletin board, and a good collection

of books relative to the story were placed on the story hour shelves. These books, some of them for younger children and some for older, have been used as a reading course supplementary to the story hour. In the printed bulletin the titles of the books relating to the different stories were listed alphabetically and placed on the pages next to the stories to be told during a particular month. The list was not exhaustive, but consisted of stories of the country native to the hero whose story was being told, or else it contained stories pertaining to the customs of a certain day, such as Christmas or Thanksgiving, which was commemorated by a story appropriate to that day instead of the usual hero or fairy tale. All these stories proved attractive, whether they were imaginary tales, true hero tales, or accounts of life and adventure in strange lands. JULIA T. RANKIN.

### WHAT THE Y. W. C. A. LIBRARY MEANS IN BROOKLYN \*

THE question is sometimes asked, "Why does an association need a library when there is a public library in the same city?" Yet experience shows that the association library has a place of its own and is a valuable part of the varied activities carried on by the Young Woman's Christian Association.

In the Brooklyn association, the educational work is an important feature. There are classes for children, for growing girls and adults, and the library makes a specialty of providing books that will be helpful to the students; a section is devoted to classified juvenile literature. The teacher recommends certain books, knowing they are in the library, and the pupil finds it an advantage to get them as she goes to and from the class. Many girls come from distant parts of the city and some from out of town where there is no library convenient of access, and to them the Y. W. C. A. library with its pleasant rooms, open shelves, well-chosen books and obliging librarians has a special attraction and value.

The young girls who are in the commercial classes from nine to three o'clock naturally go to the library in their noon hour; some prefer the reading-room with its magazines, some browse in the alcoves, some enjoy the outlook from the windows and the quiet chat they can have in the larger room. There is a marked diminution in the circulation when the commercial department closes for the summer. The library permits each member to keep six books through the summer, and only one person has failed to return the books thus loaned.

The reading-room is open to any girl or woman who wishes to come in, but the cir-

\* Five-minute talk before the Long Island Library Club, March 16, 1911.

culatation of books is limited to members, and is one of the inducements offered for membership. A reader can take a book of fiction with non-fiction, and music and art studies are also circulated.

The members have a sense of ownership in the library, especially the juniors who come flocking in after their classes, when often a volunteer worker is on hand to help them choose books. Sometimes they bring little friends and show them around with an air of pride. On one occasion the librarian noticed a couple of little girls sitting quietly by the children's table busy with some simple embroidery; after a while they came to ask her to "mind" their work while they went to get some material, and one of them, throwing back her coat, showed the astonished librarian a kitten underneath which was also enjoying the privileges of the library and behaving with the utmost decorum and quiet.

It is the purpose of the librarian to make such a home-like atmosphere that comes, occasional or frequent, may feel there is a friend at hand interested in the individual as well as in the book. Many are the chats by the desk in the quiet times, and the librarians have opportunities to sympathize, to cheer, to advise, or to direct to other departments. Recently a letter was received from a crippled girl in no need of financial aid, but whose misfortune limits her means of enjoyment. She wrote that she had been ill and said: "How I miss coming down. I always enjoyed it. Many a time have I left home for the Y. W. C. A. with a burden on my heart, and would leave it there after a talk in the library."

The committee in charge of the library arranges a series of informal talks upon travel, or on literary, historical and musical subjects. All members are invited. The talks are held about once a month, and are often illustrated by lantern slides, by songs or other music, in which the Victor has taken a pleasing part, and occasionally a social cup of tea is served.

The Industrial committee of the association holds noon meetings in several Brooklyn factories, and a few years ago asked the library to send books for circulation among the girl employees. Small libraries were sent, one of the girls acted as librarian, an occasional talk was given at the noon meeting upon literature and reading, and the plan quickly showed the advantage to the girls of carefully selected books easy of access. Recently the Brooklyn Public Library offered to take up this work, and being of course specially equipped for such a task, the factory libraries were placed under its charge.

Wherever there is a library, or whatever its name, there may always be found many and varied opportunities for mental and moral uplift.

FANNY D. FISH.

## THE ASSOCIATION BOY\*

WHEN Sunday school loses its attraction, the public school becomes more or less of a bore, and even home fails to meet his needs as it was wont to do, the Young Men's Christian Association offers its services to the restless youth, trying to fill with useful and interesting activity the hours which he is sure to spend somewhere away from the influence of parents and teachers.

His admission to the Association gives a boy a certain dignity, for he receives a membership card which would cause him to be favorably recognized, not only in any city of his own country, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, or Australia. A thorough examination, followed by a physician's friendly advice, reveals to him the possibility of fullest development. A varied program of athletic and gymnastic exercises keeps him in health, adds to his strength, agility and grace, and contributes to symmetrical growth. He is taught to swim. First aid methods are demonstrated until he is competent to render intelligent assistance in emergencies.

Lectures on art, science, literature, history and other topics awaken interests which increase with age. Often he learns to prepare short lectures of his own, and to operate the stereopticon and reflectoscope used in illustrating those of others.

Books, carefully selected, are at his disposal and he is taught to use the larger libraries with discretion. The best current periodicals are in the reading room.

With his leaders he visits parks, museums, places of historic interest, markets, manufacturing plants and steamships. In vacation time he goes on tours to other cities and meets, now and then, a mayor, a governor, or the President of the United States.

In the spring and summer he visits the countryside to study nature, sometimes spending weeks under canvas in the Association's summer camp. He learns to tell time by the sun, find his way by the stars, build his own hut, cook his own meals and depend upon his own resourcefulness.

At exhibitions he shows his drawings, paintings, airship models, family heirlooms, pets, flowers, vegetables, or anything else which he has made, grown or collected.

He wins the Association emblem, not by narrow specialization in one sport, but by all-around achievement.

Games, social events and entertainments provide hours of relaxation.

His unexpected needs revealed by early business experience are met by individual instruction in the Association's evening

\* A five-minute talk on the work with boys of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn delivered before the Long Island Library Club, March 16, 1911.

school. If far from home, he finds a welcome in the dormitories.

In Bible classes and religious meetings he expresses in manly fashion his thoughts of the Creator.

In all the Association's activities he finds that the uppermost thought is service for mankind, and as a member of a committee, a leader in some enterprise for which he has been encouraged to assume responsibility, or in his private capacity, he is found at work for other boys. W. A. PERRY.

## MUNICIPAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE\*

THE demand of the present municipal movement is for facts. What are the facts about the city administration? What are the facts about its finances? What are the records of candidates? There is an active and widespread discussion of a great number of municipal questions, and those who are discussing them want the facts. Information is succeeding vituperation. Discussion is taking the place of abuse. The old slogan was "Turn the rascals out!" the new one is "Turn on the light and keep it turned on!" — in other words, "publicity" — and the foundation of publicity is information based on the facts.

Within the past five years there has grown up a great mass of municipal periodicals — weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies and annuals — popular and technical, formal and informal, official and unofficial.

At the Cincinnati meeting of the National Municipal League 146 publications were enumerated in a report. This list included the city papers, like "Philadelphia" and "Denver Municipal Facts," publications of official bodies, of cities, of civic organizations, proceedings of various organizations, as well as independent enterprises like the Cincinnati *Citizens' Bulletin* and the *California Outlook*.

This long list of publications bears testimony to the hunger for knowledge concerning municipal affairs. While it may add to the burdens of the librarian to keep track of all of them, it constitutes striking evidence of the American's awakened interest in the problems of city life, and furnishes proof of that hopeful outlook for American municipal government but recently described by Ambassador Bryce.

All of this periodical activity is in addition to the marvellous increase of attention to every conceivable municipal problem by the daily press and the general magazine and periodical.

In connection with our work we present a list of periodical publications, which has been

prepared by the secretary of the National Municipal League:

### MUNICIPAL PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

#### Representing Organizations of Municipal officials

*The City Hall*, Des Moines, Iowa.  
*Canadian Municipal Journal*, Montreal.  
 Proceedings of state leagues of municipalities.  
 Pennsylvania.  
 Ohio (discontinued).  
 Indiana.  
 Michigan.  
 Georgia.  
 Mississippi.  
*The Municipality*, Madison, Wis.  
*Midland Municipalities*, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
*Pacific Municipality*, San Francisco.  
*Municipal World*, St. Thomas, Ontario.

### PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY CITIES

*City Record*, Boston.  
*The City Record*, New York.  
*Philadelphia*.  
*Progressive Houston*.  
*Denver Municipal Facts*.  
*The Municipal Record*, San Francisco.  
 Proposed municipal bulletins:  
 Providence.  
 Indianapolis.  
 Des Moines.  
 St. Louis.  
 Winnipeg.  
 Toronto.

### GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

National Municipal League, clipping sheets.  
 American Civic Association, clipping sheets and bulletins.  
 Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, various publications.  
*The American City*, 93 Nassau street, New York.  
*The Christian City*, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.  
*Municipal Journal and Engineer*, New York.  
*Municipal Economist*, Chicago.  
*Municipal Engineering*, Indianapolis.  
*Engineering News*, New York.  
*Engineering Record*.  
*Good Roads Magazine*, New York.  
*Park and Cemetery*, Chicago.  
*Contract Record*.  
*The California Weekly*.  
*The Townsman*, Caxton Building, Cleveland.  
*Sanitary News*, Chicago.  
*The Village*, New York.  
*The Outlook*, New York.  
*The Survey*, New York.  
*The Public*, Chicago.  
*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*.  
*Good Government*, New York.  
*National Civic Federation Bulletins*.  
*American Political Science Review*, Baltimore.  
*Government*, Boston.  
*Chief*, New York.  
*Police Chief*, New York.  
*Fireman's Herald*, New York.  
*Fireman's Standard*, Boston.  
*Western Fireman*, Chicago.  
*Municipal Affairs*, New York (1897-1902).  
*City Government*, New York (1897-1900).  
*City and State*, Philadelphia (1897-1902).  
*Construction*, Pittsburgh (1905-6).  
*Public Improvements*, New York (1899-1903).  
*American Journal of Politics (American Magazine of Civics)*, New York (discontinued).  
*The Municipality and County*, Buffalo, New York (discontinued).

### MUNICIPAL PUBLIC SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

*Street Railway Journal*.  
*Fire and Water Engineering*, New York.

\* Outline of address read at the 15th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, Atlantic City, March 11, 1911.

Power, Boston.  
*Square Deal*, New York.  
*Public Service Journal*, Chicago.  
*Street Railway Review*, Chicago.  
*Public Policy*, Chicago (1900-1905).  
*Municipal and Railway Record*, New York (1899-1900).  
*Concerning Municipal Ownership*, New York (discontinued).

## PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY CIVIC BODIES

*City Affairs*, Boston.  
*Civic League Bulletin*, Newport, R. I.  
Municipal Art Society of Hartford, bulletins.  
Municipal Art Society of New York, bulletins.  
Citizens' Union, New York, bulletins.  
Bulletins of City Club of New York.  
Woman's Municipal League Bulletin, New York.  
Washington Square Association Bulletin, New York.  
Civic Union, Brooklyn, bulletins.  
*The Albany Citizen*, Albany.  
City Club bulletins, Philadelphia.  
Civic Club of Philadelphia.  
*Roland Park Review*, Baltimore.  
Washington Civic Center, bulletins.  
*The Citizens' Bulletin*, Cincinnati.  
Citizens' Association of Chicago, bulletins.  
*The Suburbanite*, Seattle, Washington.  
*The Oregon City*, Portland, Oregon.  
*Municipal Affairs*, Los Angeles (succeeded by *The Pacific Outlook*).  
*Civic News*, Detroit (1905 to 1907).

## TAXPAYERS' PUBLICATIONS

*Municipal Facts*, 50 Pine street, New York.  
*Taxpayers' Magazine*, New York.  
*Taxpayers' News*, Broadway and 41st street, New York.  
*Taxpayers' Hamilton County Review*, Cincinnati.

## PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY COMMERCIAL BODIES

Portland (Me.) Board of Trade Monthly.  
Boston Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.  
*Worcester Magazine*, Worcester, Mass.  
Providence Board of Trade Monthly.  
Merchants' Association (New York) Bulletin.  
New York Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.  
Brooklyn League, New York.  
*Municipal Record and Advertiser*, New York.  
Commerce, Rochester.  
*Progress*, Atlanta.  
*Greater Dayton*.  
Chicago Commerce (Chicago Association of Commerce).  
Grand Rapids Board of Trade Bulletin.  
Merchants' Association, Milwaukee, bulletin.  
Texas Commercial Secretaries, bulletin.  
*The Merchant Association's Review*, San Francisco.

## CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

*Canadian Municipal Journal* (see above).  
*Municipal Gazette*, Montreal.  
Municipal Bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, Toronto.  
*Canadian Contract Record*, Toronto.  
*Western Municipal News*, Winnipeg.

## FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

*Municipal Journal*, London.  
*Council Journal*, London.  
*County and Municipal Record*, London.  
*Tramway and Railway World*, London.  
*Local Government Journal*, London.  
*The Journal of Gas Lighting*, London.  
*London Municipal Notes*, London.  
*Municipal Record and Sanitary Journal*, Glasgow.  
*Les Annales Municipales*, Paris.  
Bulletin Municipal Officiel de la Ville de Paris, Paris.  
*La Chronique Municipale*, Paris.  
*L'Ecole des Communes*, Paris.  
*L'Journal des Communes*, Paris.  
*L'Journal Municipal*, Paris.  
*Annales des Sciences Politiques*, Paris.

*Le Municipal*, Paris.  
*La Municipalité Française*, Paris.  
*Revue Municipale*, Paris.  
*Revue Pratique d'Hygiène Municipale Urbaine et Rurale*, Paris.  
*La Vigie Municipale*, Paris.  
*L'Art Publique*, Brussels, Belgium.  
*Schweizerisches Zentralblatt für Staaten*, Berlin.  
*Gesundheits-Ingenieurin*, Munich.  
*Der Städtebau*, Berlin, Germany.  
*Zeitschrift für Transportwesen und Strassenbau*, Berlin.  
*Städtebaulische Vortage*, Berlin.  
*Archiv für Stadt Kunde*, Stuttgart.  
*Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, Tübingen.  
*Gemeinde Verwaltung*, Zurich, Switzerland.  
Boletín del Ayuntamiento de Madrid.  
Boletín Municipal de Barcelona: Administración, legislación y estaística, Barcelona.  
*Revista Municipal de Santiago de Cuba*, Havana.

## ANNUALS

Proceedings of the National Municipal League.  
Municipal Engineers of the City of New York Proceedings.  
The Municipal Year Book, New York (1902).  
Municipal Year Book, London.  
Annual Review of the Commerce, Manufactures and the Public and Private Improvements of Chicago.  
Shaw's Local Government Manual and Directory for Unions, Urban and Rural District Councils, County Councils, Metropolitan Boroughs, London.  
Argus Municipal Guide. A poll book and year book combined, London.  
Brooklyn League Year Book.

An examination of this bibliography would justify the claim that numerically there are certain periodicals enough. The list is interesting as an exhibit to any one interested in all that relates to municipal reform and its development, and is a most encouraging document.

Of course, if the League can in some way be made a means of inter-communication between the various publications and the various organizations which they represent, either by a periodical publication or by so adapting its printed bulletins or issues of various sorts to this form of inter-communication, it would be fulfilling a highly useful function; and your committee hopes that steps to that end may be in time taken, and perhaps be taken at once.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

## CALIFORNIA READING LIST \*

Bandini, Mrs. H. E. History of California. (New York, Amer. Book Co., 1908.)  
California: resources and possibilities. (Report Cal. Development Board, San Francisco, 1910.)  
California's standard guide book. (Los Angeles Times, 1910.)  
Clark, G. The big trees of California. (Yosemite Valley, Clark, 1907.)  
Indians of the Yosemite Valley and vicinity. (Yosemite Valley, Clark, 1904.)  
Hildrup, J. S. Missions of California and the old southwest. (Chicago, McClurg, 1910.)  
Holder, C. F. Channel islands of California:

\* A popular list, chiefly historical and descriptive.

- a book for the angler, sportsman and tourist. (Chicago, McClurg, 1910.)
- Jackson, H. H. *Glimpses of California and the missions.* (Boston, Little, Brown, 1902.)
- James, G. W. *In and out of the old missions of California.* (Boston, Little, Brown, 1907.)
- *Through Ramona's country* (Boston, Little, Brown, 1909.)
- Muir, J. *The mountains of California.* (New York, Century Co., 1907.)
- Peixotto, E. C. *Romantic California.* (New York, Scribner, 1910.)
- Reid, H. A. *History of Pasadena.* (Pasadena History Co., 1895.)
- Van Dyke, J. C. *The desert.* (New York, Scribner, 1904.)
- Willard, C. D. *History of Los Angeles city.* (Los Angeles, Kingsley, Barnes, 1901.)
- (For reference, see Bancroft, Hittell, *Proceedings California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*; *Publications South California Historical Society, Los Angeles*; *Proceedings and Bulletin South California Academy of Sciences, Los Angeles*; *The California blue book, Sacramento, 1909.*)

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Keep, J. *West coast shells.* (San Francisco, Whitaker, Ray, 1910.)
- Bailey, F. A. M. *Handbook of birds of the western United States.* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1902.)
- Wheelock, I. G. *Birds of California.* (Chicago, McClurg, 1904.)
- Eastwood, A. *Handbook of the trees of California.* (San Francisco Cal. Acad. of Sciences, 1905.)
- Jepson, W. L. *Trees of California.* (San Francisco, Cunningham, 1909.)
- McLaren, J. *Gardening in California, landscape and flower.* (San Francisco, Robertson, 1909.)
- Parsons, M. E., and Buck, M. W. *Wild flowers of California.* (San Francisco, Payot, Upham, 1904.)
- For reference, see file of the Condor, *Geological Survey of Cal. (Botany)*, and Jepson, W. L., *Silva of California* (Berkeley, Univ. Press, 1910.)

## RARE BOOKS OF INTEREST

- California song books.* (San Francisco, 1855-1868.)
- First song books issued.
- Colton, W. *Three years in California.* (New York, A. S. Barnes, 1850.)
- One of the best authorities on the conquest of California and the period immediately following, by an active participant.
- Cummins, E. S. *Story of the files: a review of California writers and literature brought down to 1893.* (Co-operative Printing Co., San Francisco, 1893.)
- Dwinelle, J. W. *Colonial history of San Francisco.* (San Francisco, Towne & Bacon, 1863.)
- Includes copies of Spanish laws, decrees and other papers hardly accessible elsewhere.

Forbes, A. J. *California: a history of upper and lower California from their first discovery.* (London, Smith, 1839.)

The first original work in English on California.

Palou, F. padre. *Relacion historica de la vida y apostolicas Tareas del venerable padre Fray Junipero Serra.* (Mexico, 1787.)

Robinson, A. *Uncle John's stories for good California children.* (San Francisco, Hutchings, 1860.)

First California story book for children.

Venegas, M. *Natural and civil history of California; translated from the Spanish.* (London, 1759.)

Wierzbicki, F. P. *California as it is and as it may be; or, a guide to the gold regions.* (San Francisco, Washington Bartlett, 1849.)

The first book printed in English in California.

Zamorano, A. V. *Missions of California: a translation of Gov. Figueroa's manifesto; printed in Monterey in 1835.* (San Francisco, 1855.)

(A special bibliography of rare California books was published in the June, 1905, *Monthly Bulletin, Pasadena Public Library.*)

## FIRST PERIODICALS

*The Californian.* (Monterey, 1846-47.)

The first newspaper printed in California.

*The Pioneer; or California Monthly Magazine.* (San Francisco, W. H. Brooks & Co., 1854-1855.)

The earliest California magazine.

*Hutchings' Illustrated California Magazine.* (San Francisco, Hutchings & Rosenfield, 1856-1860.)

The first illustrated magazine published in the state.

*California Magazine and Mountaineer.* (San Francisco, Brooks & Lawrence, 1860-62.)

A continuation of *Hutchings' Magazine.*

*Hesperian Magazine.* (San Francisco, J. H. Kerr & Co., 1858-63.) N. M. Russ.

## NET FICTION AND THE LIBRARIES

Reprinted from the *Publishers' Weekly.*

THE fact that half the fall fiction of 1910 was published net and that ten publishers, including Houghton and Putnam, published all their fiction titles net, is of keen interest to libraries. There seems to have been no corporate or organized sponsor for the net fiction campaign, though doubtless it is not wholly spontaneous. The reasons given, whenever any are offered, are improvement of the booktrade and the status of the retailer and the increased cost of production. Should they involve as a considerable, and to librarians a very important, corollary, the material increase in the price of fiction to libraries? The first of these reasons is perhaps plausible. But can not the booktrade be improved and the retailer once more rehabil-



itated without bringing library prices into the matter at all? Why, indeed, does the retailer require periodical rehabilitation? And why, if he does, must libraries contribute so substantially to accomplish it? Eight years ago, in the face of explicit assurance from the publishers that the net price system would not increase the cost of books to libraries, but would merely operate to maintain the retail price, the libraries of the country found their book bills increased from 15 to 20 per cent. If this generous, though enforced, contribution has not yet rehabilitated the retailer, may not libraries be pardoned for believing that it has gone, where indeed they have from the first suspected it was going, into the pockets of the publishers.

The increased cost of production does not seem so good a reason. The increased cost of production falls upon the manufacturers, that is, the publishers. If there has been such an increase it would seem that they would raise the wholesale price of fiction to the dealer, which many dealers distinctly deny has been done. Libraries are not disposed to dispute the contention that the condition of the retailer should be improved; neither are they disposed to deny some increase in cost of manufacture. They admit, of course, that the publishers have a perfect right to set any price upon their wares, and that the decision as to whether libraries shall pay the price fixed is with the libraries themselves. All this being true, however, it seems entirely proper to state the case as it appears to libraries, with such observations as seem to them pertinent and weighty.

The apparently just causes for complaint by libraries were admirably stated by the Committee on bookbuying of the American Library Association in a recent report of the Council of that body, as follows: "It seems to this committee that the libraries have a just cause for complaint in the very serious reduction in discount allowed them, a reduction which in effect involves a greater increase in cost of fiction to libraries than to the individual purchaser of single copies. . . . It is palpably inequitable that the libraries, being mainly buyers in bulk if not in quantity, placing them on an equal basis with wholesale purchasers, should be mulcted in however just a cause, in an amount greater than, or nearly as great as, the patron of the retailers, for whose benefit this movement has been inaugurated. If libraries are not wholesale purchasers, they are at least entitled to more consideration than retail purchasers, and the nominal discount of 10 per cent. by no means fairly represents the difference. It is doubtful if it represents the true difference in actual selling cost between handling individual sales and the orders of libraries." If the library discount on net fiction were 15 or 20 per cent., and the new net prices were uniformly maintained at a figure sufficiently below the old long price of \$1.50 to persuade

libraries that the publishers were playing fair in fixing the net prices, there would probably be little or no feeling among libraries in the question of net fiction. The new net prices, however, are neither uniform (even when the difference in matter in different books is considered), nor so low as to persuade librarians that the net fiction movement is not to repeat the manifest injustices and inequalities which attended the original net price movement of eight years ago.

There are other reasons, too, which make an increased price for fiction less warranted than an increased price eight years ago for non-fiction. Non-fiction represents the solid permanent literature, the sort that is worth money, the sort that when bought forms the solid, worthy part of any library. Is there any similar warrant of increasing the price of a class of books so ephemeral, so dubious in quality, so devoid of promise of lasting worth as is the current fiction now served out to readers by American publishers, two-thirds of which could be tossed into the fire immediately on its coming from the press with no word of protest from any American library.

The remarkable success of the English seven-penny novels by first-class authors, most of them of recent date, tastefully bound in cloth, excellent in typography, would seem to justify librarians here for doubting that such an increase of price as is proposed is necessary to enable novels to be published at a fair profit for both seller and publisher and a substantial royalty for the author. Even the difference in wages, cost of living, and the compensation of authors (if there be any difference here) scarcely explain the disparity between sevenpence and the cheapest, satisfactory bound form in which current fiction has yet been offered in America.

There are not wanting librarians who question the wisdom or desirability of the public library undertaking, as so large a part of its work, to supply to its patrons such vast quantities of ephemeral reading matter. Several of the largest public libraries in the country buy relatively few titles of the new novels, trying to select the best and duplicating these relatively few titles largely.

When net prices were first broached eight years ago, many libraries found that titles which seemed desirable when fresh, did not seem so necessary at the end of a year; and in so far as it tended to more deliberation in bookbuying, the net price system was not an unmixed evil to libraries. Are not the arguments for delay, or perhaps for total abstention, far stronger and more reasonable in the case of net fiction than non-fiction? Library reports are filled with boasts of the reduced per cent. of fiction circulation statistics. It seems on all hands to be thought a worthy achievement to cut the circulation of this class of book. Does not net fiction offer several good excuses for going still further in this direction?

J. I. WYER.



## SAM WALTER FOSS

## THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD \*

## I.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn  
 In the peace of their self-content;  
 There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,  
 In a fellowless firmament;  
 There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths  
 Where highways never ran;  
 But let me live by the side of the road  
 And be a friend to man.

## II.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
 Where the race of men go by—  
 The men who are good and the men who are bad,  
 As good and as bad as I.  
 I would not sit in the scorner's seat,  
 Or hurl the cynic's ban;—  
 Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
 And be a friend to man.

## III.

I see from my house by the side of the road,  
 By the side of the highway of life,  
 The men who press with the ardor of hope,  
 The men who are faint with the strife.  
 But I turn not away from their smiles nor their  
 tears—  
 Both parts of an infinite plan;—  
 Let me live in my house by the side of the road  
 And be a friend to man.

## IV.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead  
 And mountains of wearisome height;  
 That the road passes on through the long afternoon  
 And stretches away to the night.  
 But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,  
 And weep with the strangers that moan,  
 Nor live in my house by the side of the road  
 Like a man who dwells alone.

## V.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road  
 Where the race of men go by—  
 They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they  
 are strong,  
 Wise, foolish—so am I.  
 Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat  
 Or hurl the cynic's ban?—  
 Let me live in my house by the side of the road  
 And be a friend to man.

Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Public Library, Somerville, Mass., died at his home Sunday morning, Feb. 26, 1911, after a long illness. He had come to

"Know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead  
 And mountains of wearisome height;  
 That the road passes on through the long afternoon  
 And stretches away to the night."

Because he was a librarian and a poet the throng at the funeral was to be expected, but the show of love and grief made evident the passing away of an unusual man. Mr. Foss's life and work were singularly consistent and sane. He was a man of affairs through his long experience as a journalist; but he was also a missionary, because his affection flowed beyond the bounds of his domestic circle into the lives of a city of homes. The public library interested him as

an instrument for cheering tired workers, as a means of entertaining children, and as one great door of opportunity to the unfortunate. The bibliographical side of library work was to him secondary, and he had great success in Somerville because his practical ability was spent in every local enterprise for good. The city loved him and was proud of him.

He said in verse what others would say if they could find the words, and this strengthened his hold upon his community. To him the library, and poetry, and all social effort, were but avenues for helpfulness. There was no artificiality, no straining for influence or effect. He simply strove to uplift and to make men happy. It might not be wise to have all librarians like unto him. But it will never do to forget that he represented a type of the public librarian who in the enclosed field of the home, or the wider circles of church, library, town, and country extended his influence by personality more than by books. He knew so well that to be a friend to man he must "live in a house by the side of the road."

He was born in Candia, N. H., June 19, 1858, the son of Dyer and Polly (Hardy) Foss, being named for his two grandfathers. After 14 years on a farm the family moved to Portsmouth, where he was an average boy at the high school. At Brown University, where he took his degree in 1882, he was class poet. But it was as editor of the *Lynn Saturday Union* that he first came to exercise that gentle poetic humor that made him known. He was forced by a fortunate chance to fill a "funny" column once a week until a substitute could be found. Exchanges soon copied his verse and encouraged him to persevere.

In August, 1887, he joined the staff of the then famous *Yankee Blade*, and his poems of the farm raised the circulation of the paper. He became editor in a short time, and ground out copy much as Trollope had done across the water. Some of it, as he says, was "poor stuff," but more of it reflected his best self and touched the hearts of others. He remained with the *Yankee Blade* until 1894, and then was a contributor to magazines and newspapers until he was elected librarian at Somerville May 17, 1898. He had married Miss Carrie Conant in 1887, and to their home came two children.

Mr. Foss now appeared at many library gatherings, where he took a keen interest in progressive methods. His voice was often heard at the social and literary meetings, and such poems as the "Song of the library staff" read at the Narragansett Pier conference, delighted his friends. His full face, curly dark hair, deep-set and smiling eyes all betokened the healthy-minded manly man. His opinions could be expressed firmly and with clearness. Writing in 1904 of fiction in libraries he said: "The public library that does not try to conserve and distribute the domi-

\*Perhaps Mr. Foss' best known poem. (Copyrighted and published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.)

nant literary product of the time is untrue to its own generation and untrue to posterity." That was his crisp, sensible point of view. One of the last of his library articles, written for the *Christian Science Monitor*, was a whimsical plea for "dry farming," to bring out and "conserve the moisture in seemingly dry old tones." He did not claim to be of the *Monitor's* faith, but did some excellent work for its columns. Some hint of his faith is to be had from these lines in his poem "Two Gods":

"Each year he dreamed his God anew;  
And left his older God behind;  
He saw the boundless scheme dilate  
In star and blossom, sky and clod;  
And as the universe grew great,  
He dreamed for it a greater God."

In his poetry he lived again his boyhood days, although with now and then a strain of maturer experience. He might have said of his verse as he said of the fiddle:

"My fiddle in the beggar's hand  
Sang all the songs it knew  
And learned long years ago within  
The wood in which it grew."

He sang his whole inner life into his four or five books of verse, but he gave himself just as unreservedly to the people whom he served. As the preacher said to the great audience, seated and standing row upon row, he was a man and we are grateful that he lived among us.

C. K. B.

#### WORK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BERGEN, NORWAY\*

THE annual report for 1910 of the Public Library of Bergen, Norway, is the first submitted by the new librarian, Mr. Arne Kildal, and is interesting as an indication of the new progressive spirit in this field, which it is to be hoped has permanently taken hold of the formerly prominent link in the chain of the Hanseatic league.

Mr. Kildal has brought from Albany and the Library of Congress the knowledge of modern methods, in which the library has been lacking, and which no personal talent in the direction of ability to gather reading material and carry its contents in a retentive memory can ever make superfluous. And his new first assistant, Miss Dina Sellæg, has had a course at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition.

The circulation for the year (278 days in all) shows the gratifying figure 102,253 vols., some 30 per cent. of which represent literature other than fiction, poetry and the drama. It is a significant fact that about 4 per cent. of all the issues were in the English language and about 2 per cent. in the German. The total issue would, of course, have been greater

if the library had not been closed in July and August. The two reading rooms registered some 20,000 readers, of which a little more than 12,000 fell to the juvenile room.

Valuable extension work was conducted in connection with the grammar schools of the city, and the travelling library idea successfully inaugurated. The Library Board has also decided to permit individuals in neighboring communities to draw books from the library on condition that they pay expenses and an annual fee of five kroner.

The present size of the library is 90,000 vols., the increase for 1910 being nearly 1600. Some 9000 vols. have been placed on open shelves, the great bulk of them being accessioned, cataloged and classified according to the Dewey system. This work has been accomplished with a force of eight persons, including the librarian, in addition to the daily routine.

The income during 1910 reached the not very imposing figure of 16,000 kroner, but an extra appropriation of nearly 4000 was granted for various needs. The funds available for binding and new purchases amounted to only 4700 kroner, or less than \$1300.

All considered, it must be admitted that the new librarian has made a very creditable showing, and ought to count on the hearty coöperation of the citizens as well as the board. The most pressing need is stated to be a new library building, and there is little doubt that the good, enlightened people of Bergen, realizing that the management of the library is in competent hands, will do their utmost to ensure a speedy carrying out of plans which have long been maturing for an up-to-date structure.

J. D.

#### THE BOGSAMLINGSBLADET AND DANISH LIBRARY WORK

THE Danish *Bogsamlingsbladet*, since April, 1910, the joint organ of the Government Library Committee and of the Public Library Association, can already look back upon the first year of its activity as a monthly journal. The volume (the fifth of the whole series) which I have before me complete bears witness to the energy with which the public library movement has been inaugurated by men like Professor A. S. Steenberg, of the Library Committee; H. O. Lange, chief librarian of the Royal Library, Copenhagen; W. Grundtvig, chief librarian of the Aarhus Reference Library, and Mr. J. Bjerre and J. N. Høirup, of the Public Library Association.

Space forbids to mention more than a few of the many well-written and suggestive papers. Mr. Lange deals with the present state of the Library movement in Denmark; J. V. Christensen with the Daily press and Public libraries; W. Grundtvig with the Library movement outside of Copenhagen; J. Chr. Bog, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago,

\* Bergen Offentlige Bibliotek Aarsberetning, 1910. Bergen, 1911. 14 p. il, 8°.

with Library traditions and the demands of the present day; G: Fritz with the Public libraries in Germany; E. Fog with the Library and the public; Th. Dössing with Reference work in the Library of Aarhus; and Mrs. Jeannette Cohn with the American children's libraries. In addition there are several contributions by the editors, Mr. Steenberg and Mr. Höirup.

A pleasant feature of the Scandinavian library journals is their short book reviews. The Public Library Association at its last meeting elected a staff of reviewers, consisting of ten members, who are supposed to note during the year the more important and valuable part of the output of the Danish press. We all know that such a course would be utterly impossible in a country like ours, but the present writer never could quite realize the necessity of confining papers in library meetings to the old thrashed out questions of cataloging, bibliography (in the sense of booklist compilation), and administration, whose dry bones are ever rattling around us. A person that sometimes may be caught wishing for a literary or popular scientific paper with some genuine meat to it, ought not immediately to be set down as an individual that probably is entirely unfit for his calling as a living index to what other persons have written.

The notices printed in this volume strike one as being to the point and entirely fair. The reviewers have not been afraid to place on the forbidding index a few novels savoring too strongly of French eroticism and perverted moral conceptions, a commendable course—next to freezing them out by contemptuous silence.

J. D.

### THE NEW CALIFORNIA FREE LIBRARY LAW

THE California legislature has recently passed a new county free library law, repealing the act of 1909. The new law, which was introduced by Mr. H. S. Benedict, of Los Angeles, is so framed as to correct the defects, difficulties for organization, and points of difference, presented in the old law. The main points of the new law are as follows:

1. The supervisors of any county may establish a county free library for that part of such county lying outside of incorporated cities and towns maintaining free public libraries, and for all such additional portions of such county as may elect to become a part of, or to participate in, such county free library system.

2. Any incorporated city or town maintaining a free public library may, by action of its city council, become a part of the county free library system.

3. Any incorporated city or town may contract with the county free library for such service as it may desire.

4. Counties may contract with each other for joint library service.

5. A board of library examiners is created, composed of the state librarian, the librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, and the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, to certificate applicants for the position of county librarian.

6. Maximum power in the management of the county free library is given to the librarian.

7. A tax levy not to exceed ten cents on one hundred dollars may be made, to support the county free library.

8. If a county does not wish to establish a library of its own, an alternative method is offered by means of a contract which may be entered into by the board of supervisors with any city library, the latter agreeing to extend its service to the county.

Up to the present time the work of organizing county free libraries has been carried on under the contract plan of the old law, and 12 counties have established the system, appropriating from \$1200 to \$12,000 a year to carry on the work.

### ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBRARY

*To the People of Whereville Who Are About to Establish a Library.*

THE following letter is addressed to a citizen of Whereville who is very active in the efforts being made to secure a library for the town. At the meeting at which this letter is to be read, this question is to be raised and argued strongly in the affirmative: "Shall the library ask Mr. Carnegie for money with which to erect a library?"

*Hon. George Jones,  
Chairman, Committee on Library  
Promotion, Whereville, Wherein.*

DEAR SIR: You asked me to express my opinion on the question of a library in Whereville.

Let me urge you not to be deceived into the plan of putting up an expensive library building, either with the town's own money, or with money given by an outside benefactor, with the idea that, if you have a library building, you surely have a library.

About 1500 towns in the United States have accepted library buildings as gifts. In the vast majority of cases these buildings have not been fitted to their purpose; have not been large enough for their purpose; have not been properly situated for their purpose; have cost more to heat, light, keep clean, keep in repair and administer than the people of the town supposed they would, and have not been greatly instrumental in securing for the town the two things which above everything else make a library a library, that is, a good collection of books and a competent librarian.

To an outsider it seems very plain that you in Whereville need a good, free public library. You should come under the State's Public Library Act, if you have not done so already. Then you should add to the income which you will get for a library under the act, by private subscription or special appropriations, until you have money enough to hire a first-class, experienced librarian; a woman of brains and tact. Get her to come to Whereville and devote her time, as she will, absolutely to promoting the public library idea and all that that means in your community. She will know what a library is, what it can do, where it should be situated, how it can be most economically housed, what books to buy. She will make the library so popular that even though she begins with the very inadequate lot of books you now have, she will, in a short time, convince all your citizens, old and young, men and women, that the public library should grow—and grow it will.

I don't believe in this idea that every town that is to have a library must begin by having an elaborate library building. These elaborate library buildings in small towns are almost always like this:

They have a basement that is poorly lighted and damp; not very good for storage and very poor for human use. Then, above ground, they have one floor—you see they are all built on the style of a Greek temple, the Greek temple idea being the form in which the artistic rash most often breaks out on architects and library trustees. This single floor must have, of course, a hall and a slightly room in the centre, with a dome; and you will notice that by the time the architect gets his vestibule or hall and the grand room under his dome finished, there is mighty little space left for anything else. What little space is left the architect divides up with partitions into as many small rooms as possible, that the trustees may think they will have a good run for their money. Really, I doubt if anything was ever as alluring and deceiving and capturing to boards of library trustees as a water color sketch of a library building in the Greek style, accompanied by floor plans with a half dozen rooms, all beautifully lettered. Such a sketch and floor plans make the trustees think that the building is going to be something. They get it up, move in and find that it would serve admirably for the purposes of a Greek temple, but is absolutely unfit for a free public library.

Don't begin this way. Get a good librarian. Then, if you can't do better with the funds available, hire a room on the main street on the ground floor, no matter if it is small. Give your librarian a flat top desk, a plain bookcase, \$500 in cash to buy books with, and tell her to go ahead. You will be astonished at the results. And then, when in

due course you are all of one opinion about the library, think it a good thing, like to see it grow, want to help it—you will know just where your building ought to be and just what kind of a building it ought to be; you will be of one mind, and you will have a public library that Whereville will always be proud of.

And being in the library business myself, that is what I would like to see Whereville have.  
J. C. DANA.

#### BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY, MARCH 9-11, 1911

THE 15th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Library Associations, which was held March 9 to 11, inclusive, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., is generally conceded to have been one of their most successful meetings. The attendance was large, the weather good, and the program excellent. Following the custom of the past two years, New Jersey held two special sessions previous to the general ones. On Thursday evening, the first of these special sessions, Miss Corinne Bacon, of the Newark Library, presided most ably at an author symposium. Miss Bacon's wide knowledge of literature and her critical ability made her introductory remarks illuminating and humorous, and aroused a keen interest in the papers which were to follow. Mr. William H. Clemons, of the Princeton University Library, presented his paper on Dr. Crothers remarkably well. Miss Scholl, of the Montclair Library, took Mr. Barrie as her author, and Miss Abbott, of the Atlantic City Library, added to a general appreciation of Arthur Gilman many personal recollections of the days when he used her library freely. The value of Clifton Johnson (whom Miss Bacon introduced as the Hamilton Wright Mable of travel) as a weaner away from the fiction habit, was comprehensively given by Miss Elizabeth White, of the Passaic Library. Mr. George, of Elizabeth, characterized Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams as an epigrammatic satirist, praised his fearlessness and optimism, and dwelt upon his "Married life of the Frederic Carrolls" as a sane presentation of present day conditions. The object of all these papers was to present a comparative and critical review of the authors chosen with special reference to public library use.

Friday morning Miss Florence Lattimore, of the Department of child-helping, Russell Sage Foundation, talked on "Some phases of the relation of libraries to social work." She accorded very generous praise to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh public libraries with which she had come in contact. Her idea of a librarian who is fulfilling his or her mission is one who sees in the people who come and go unlimited possibilities for social work. The old idea of material relief has taken a

subordinate place while the dominating idea and aim now is to unearth those conditions which make this relief necessary. The library can be, and frequently is, the headquarters of a particular kind of social work, particularly among the children. This fact is so well recognized by the Russell Sage Foundation, and especially by the Department of child-helping, that in their card index of organizations aiding in social relief are the names of those libraries doing efficient children's work. The aloofness of the missionary spirit should be changed for one of brotherly helpfulness, the giving out of one's personality to those less favored, the improvement of thinking conditions and therefore the improvement of living conditions, which is the great object of the Russell Sage Foundation, and the cleaning out the "alleys of the soul" as effectively as the alleys of the cities. The comfortable feeling of some years ago that we should help only those who come to us and be content can no longer be justified. It is those who do not know of the privileges that await them, who need most to be reached. To this end Miss Lattimore made a strong plea for persistent, aggressive work among the delinquent dependent class; for home libraries, the good of which she has seen demonstrated in her visiting; the story-hour, which she has heard repeated in homes of poverty by the most able of the little ones, perhaps in the mother tongue, while the rest of the family ate or worked; for books in reform schools; and for the furtherance of legislation regulating the working hours of men, women and children. How can the working class use the libraries that are so boastfully called "free to the people," she asked, when they have no free hours in which to use them?

It was most fitting that Mr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn, who was so closely identified with the New Jersey Association during the early years of its history and has remained its warm friend ever since, and Mr. J. C. Dana, of Newark, who has done so much for library interests in the state, should have been in the chair during the business meeting which followed. The questions of membership, finances, an advisory board to assist the executive committee, local meetings for those librarians who are unable to attend regular meetings, establishment of a central file of lists, the amount of time a librarian can consistently give to work outside her administrative duties, the advisability of a state publication, and affiliation with the A. L. A., were some of the topics presented. The wide-awake interest with which these questions were discussed proves the delightful harmony of interests and the vitality of the New Jersey Association and speaks for a future of service.

The Newark Public Library prepared and distributed an eight-page pamphlet of interest and value called "Where to write," giving ad-

resses of organizations for civic and social betterment which issue some kind of literature. The list was supplemented by a display, mostly in pamphlet form of the material sent in response to a letter from the Newark Public Library to these various organizations asking for specimen publications. The interest and effectiveness of the exhibit was further enhanced by a vertical file of this same material solving the problem of its care in the library. Mr. Dana set forth the advantage of this particular system of pamphlet filing by speaking of the quickness of access, the ease with which material of ephemeral value may be weeded out, and the readiness with which newspaper clippings may be added.

Mr. John A. Campbell, president of the Trenton Board of Library Trustees, presided Friday evening. Mr. James I. Wyer read his paper, "Outside the walls" (see p. 170), and which is shortly to be published in *New York Libraries*, and Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, professor of Semitic languages and literatures, Cornell University, spoke eloquently on "Ibsen," an address delivered at two other previous library meetings.

The second session, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club, was held on Saturday morning, March 11, 1911. The weather being delightful, the members and friends seemed loath to leave the attractions of the boardwalk, but from opinions expressed afterwards they were undoubtedly repaid for so doing.

Mr. T. Wilson Hedley, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, who was to preside at this meeting, was unable to be present, owing to serious illness in his family. The chair was filled by Dr. Edward J. Nolan, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Dr. Nolan introduced the first speaker, Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who gave an interesting and exhaustive address on "Municipal periodical literature," which is published in the *JOURNAL* (see p. 181).

The second speaker on the program, Miss Nellie E. Leaming, librarian-in-charge of the Richmond Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, in a paper on "A library outpost," presented in a clear manner what has been done by a library where conditions were not ideal. Miss Leaming spoke enthusiastically of the results obtained with the children in connection with the story hour and school extension lectures, but urged the extension of extra library activities to cover the needs of the working boy and girl, having observed the decline of mental concentration and activity among the boys and girls of this class, and suggested the formation of study clubs and reading circles and the possibility of making use of the educational value of the motion picture, she believing that if they could be carried over the first four or five years of their career as workers, they could be retained as permanent users of the library. The

large Polish population in the vicinity is extremely eager for books in their own language, and Miss Leaming has noticed their especial interest in books dealing with American history and the duties of American citizenship.

The third and last session, Hon. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania, in the chair, marked the closing of a very successful convention, both in regard to the numbers attending (about 250) and as to program, it being generally agreed that we had been unusually favored in reference to our speakers, and the sessions will always be remembered with pleasure. Mr. Wyer spoke briefly of the affiliation of state associations with the A. L. A.; Mr. Arthur Bailey, of Wilmington, Delaware, made an announcement in explanation of the binding and publishing of the new Encyclopedia Britannica, and Mr. Faxon sketched the trip to California and back which the Travel committee of the A. L. A. has planned for the spring meeting in Pasadena. The regular program followed. Mr. Montgomery introduced Mr. Leigh Mitchell Hodges, the "Optimist" of the Philadelphia *North American*, who gave a talk on the "Gentle arts of reading and writing," clearly proving that the two forces stand, as they ever must stand, for the nourishment, growth and spread of knowledge, it making no difference to us when they first took their places side by side in the front ranks of the waking forces of civilization. Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of the *Independent*, was the New Jersey speaker of the evening. In his talk on "Commercialism and journalism" he contrasted the old type of independent editor with the new one, who is of necessity influenced in large or small degree by the commercialism of the day. He spoke of the controlling power of advertising interests and of the ubiquitous press agent, and the many other agencies tending to limit the power of independent action on the part of the editor. It was a delightfully informing, humorous and optimistic presentation of a subject of interest to all.

The purely social features of the conference included a "tea" in the Rose Room of the Chelsea on Friday afternoon, a Drexel Library School dinner on Friday evening, and an informal reception given by the New Jersey Public Library Commission to all those who have attended the New Jersey Summer School during the past five years of its existence.

The third and last speaker, Dr. Peter Roberts, secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York City, on "The library and the foreign speaking peoples," left librarians in no doubt as to their responsibilities in regard to the stranger within our gates. Dr. Roberts' paper will be published in the JOURNAL in full.

# NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LIBRARY SECTION, ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC. 28, 1910\*

THE recently created Library section of the New York State Teachers' Association held its first meeting in the East High School, Rochester, on Dec. 28, 1910, in connection with the 65th annual meeting of the Association. The initiative for the section was taken by the Executive committee of the State Teachers' Association rather than by librarians. As stated by this committee, it was felt that in order to keep the work of the Association fully abreast of the most advanced educational movements of the day certain new sections should be created, one of which should be a library section. At the request of President Forbes, of the State Teachers' Association, the chairman of the Committee on high school libraries for the New York Library Association prepared a program and acted as chairman of the section until it could be formally organized. The successful launching of this section was due, however, to the spirit of coöperation shown not only by the officers and members of the Teachers' Association, but by library commissions, public libraries and individual librarians. Especially valuable was the aid given by Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., and others of the New York State Education Department, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer of the Michigan Library Commission, and Miss Lutie E. Stearns of the Wisconsin Library Commission; also special mention should be made of the work of committee on the exhibit who, under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Groves Hansen, of the East High School, Rochester, were untiring in their efforts to make it practically helpful.

Two sessions were held, one a morning meeting conducted by Miss Caroline Webster, of Geneseo, the other, in the afternoon, a joint session with the Normal and English sections. The morning meeting took the form of a round table conference on the school library, and was held in a classroom devoted to the library exhibit. The attendance of 50 or more included principals, school superintendents, librarians of high and normal schools, and teachers of elementary schools. Mr. F. K. Walter opened the meeting with a paper on "The care of school libraries." He emphasized the need of some simple organization of even the smallest school libraries, and spoke of various printed helps which were available and which were on exhibition in the room.

After briefly explaining the necessary records to be kept, accession book, shelf-list, catalog, etc., he called the attention of teach-

\* All papers are to be printed in full in the Proceedings. For copies of this application should be made to Mr. Richard A. Scaring, Supt. of Schools, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ers to the help which the state would give to teachers in the way of expert advice on technical matters and to the privilege granted to teacher-librarians to take a six weeks' summer course at the State Library School at Albany. In the discussion which followed his paper several school librarians told of their work in high and normal schools.

In the absence of Mr. Claude Leland, superintendent of libraries for the Board of Education in New York City, Miss Esther Davis read his paper on "Class room libraries in New York City" (see p. 176).

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Sherman Williams, formerly superintendent of schools in Glens Falls, emphasized the importance of each school building up its own permanent library, and advocated for every grade a library of 200 or more books. Mr. Parsons, of the Buffalo Public Library, explained their system of class room libraries, and illustrated his talk by showing a model class room library of 50 books for a sixth grade room which had been loaned by the Buffalo Public Library for the exhibit. Mr. Parsons also showed a typical collection of pictures loaned to schools and explained their simple methods for keeping the records of both books and pictures.

The concluding paper of the morning session was a suggestive one on "The high school library," by Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school libraries in Cleveland, Ohio. This was a brief on behalf of the high school library addressed to principals and teachers who are unconvinced of its serious utility. He proved that it is an indispensable part of the high school system and occupies a place which the public library cannot fill. He took for his text Mr. W. N. Carlton's summing up of the functions of a college library: 1, To supplement class work; 2, To instruct students in the method of using books; 3, To promote a student's general culture, and showed how these same things were being accomplished in high school libraries by means of books, pictures, lantern slides, etc. It is the duty of the school library to buy sufficient quantities of books for supplementary reading, from 20 to 100 or more copies when necessary, a thing which it is impracticable as a rule for a public library to do, but which is the secret of success in school library work. There must be a well selected reference library, and such of the best books of modern fiction as boys and girls can be reasonably expected to enjoy. Every high school should have a collection of mounted pictures, and Mr. Ward illustrated his talk on their value by the exhibit sent on from the Technical High School of Cleveland, showing plates from Jones's "Grammar of ornament," plates from fashion magazines selected by one of the instructors in dressmaking, Cosmos and Perry pictures for history and art classes, all mounted and kept on file alphabetically in large boxes, as in

the Newark Public Library. He laid great stress on the need of systematic instruction of high school pupils in the use of books and a library, and outlined a course of several lessons which have been given under his direction in the high schools of Cleveland. The value of such instruction is: 1, A saving of the student's time in his high school library work; 2, The best possible training for the use of a college or public library. He proved that this work can be done to greater advantage by the school library than by the public library.

As a means of general culture the high school library by offering books on a wide range of subjects can arouse in a student dormant interests which the school curriculum cannot excite. It can cultivate the reading habit with an effectiveness and an authority which the public library cannot. The school can uphold a higher standard than can the public library, because the public library is forced to supply trivial and merely popular books as well as the solid and permanent. It has no way of confining boys and girls of high school age to what is suitable for them.

The work of a high school library of any considerable size should take all of one person's time. As qualifications for a high school librarian he named the following: 1, A good working knowledge of library methods; 2, Familiarity with children's reading; 3, A general knowledge of all kinds of books and a particular knowledge of the commoner reference books; 4, A liking for and an ability to handle boys and girls; 5, An education which fits her to mingle with teachers as an equal and a personality which enables her to use that education with discretion and to advantage. It is as important that a school in choosing a new librarian should require special training for that work as for a special art education to be required of an art teacher in the high school.

The discussion of Mr. Ward's paper was opened by Mrs. Hansen, librarian of the East High School, Rochester, where library instruction has been given to the entire school, the lectures and problems counting as regular English work. Miss Hall called attention to the fact that a "Manual for the use of a library by high school students" had been prepared by Mr. Ward and would soon be published. She spoke of the chapter on debate work, and one giving definite suggestions to the librarian on methods of giving library instruction by means of the quiz rather than the lecture method. The manual gives an excellent outline for lessons on reference books, card catalog, etc. Several librarians of normal and high school libraries took part in this discussion of methods of instruction for students in secondary schools. The meeting then adjourned for a social hour and luncheon. Many took advantage of this time for looking over the exhibit and



making note of books and lists which they wanted to order for their own libraries.

#### SCOPE OF THE EXHIBIT

##### I. State aids in school library work.

- a. A typical travelling library of books useful in high school work.
- b. A travelling library of books suggested for a teachers' professional library.
- c. A typical collection of mounted photographs and lists of lantern slides which could be borrowed from the state education department.
- d. Sample copies of book lists which could be obtained from the state education department.

##### II. Public library aids in school work.

This was a most interesting and suggestive collection of bulletins, scrap-books, reading lists, etc., loaned by many of our public libraries doing work with schools. Special exhibits or lists were sent by Buffalo, Binghamton, Boston, Brookline, Brooklyn Public, Pratt Institute, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Pittsburgh, Springfield and Newark, N. J., the most comprehensive being that of the school department of Newark. Through the courtesy of these libraries and of the library commissions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Oregon a large collection of printed reading lists was placed at the disposal of the library section for distribution.

##### III. Helps in the care of a school library.

A collection of pamphlets and books covering the subjects of organization of school libraries, helps in book selection, binding and repairing books (illustrated by an exhibit showing the processes of binding a book, outfit for repairing books, etc.), and a simple charging system illustrated by tray and book cards.

##### IV. Class room library.

Illustrated by a typical travelling library loaned by the Buffalo Public Library and samples of their cards used for charging the books.

##### V. Books for children.

- a. "Landmark set" illustrating the old time children's books, horn book, New England primer, etc. (Loaned by State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.)
- b. Sample copies of good illustrated editions of children's books, by Walter Crane, Kate Greenaway, Arthur Rackham, etc. (Loaned by Geneseo Normal School.)
- c. Graded lists of books for children — Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New York City Board of Education, etc.
- d. Lists such as Miss Hewins' Books for boys and girls, Miss Hunt's Child's own library, etc.

##### VI. Story-telling.

- a. Books on story-telling.
- b. Various lists of stories to tell children.

##### VII. Pictures for kindergarten use.

##### VIII. Scrap-books and bulletins for use in normal school work. Loaned by Geneseo Normal, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Pratt Institute Library.

##### IX. Nature study helps.

Books, public library lists, government aids which may be obtained free of charge, Cornell bulletins, etc.

##### X. Outlines of courses of instruction in normal and high schools.

Printed and type-written outlines which are being used in the most progressive school libraries throughout the country.

##### XI. Helps in debate work and reading lists for high school pupils.

##### XII. Illustrated books, mounted pictures, mounted clippings for high school use.

Current topics bulletin for high school.

##### XIII. Helps in holiday celebrations.

The topic for the afternoon session was "The library as an educational factor." Mr. James V. Sturges, principal of the State Normal School at Geneseo, opened the meeting with a paper on "The training of teachers in the use of books and the library and in a knowledge of children's books." He urged that the library be made the center of the educational activities of the school. Make it the workshop of the grades, the high school, the professional school. Plan the work of the whole school so that the child, the youth, and the adult may be trained to use library tools accurately, skillfully and intelligently. If the public library is to become a real power in human uplift all must be taught how to use a library, and where can this be better done than in the schools themselves. It is the function of the professional school to train teachers who can direct the reading of children and lead them to an intelligent use of books. Mr. Sturges advocates for each normal or training school for teachers two courses, one a general one and required of every student; the other elective and open to a limited number who by training, scholarship, and general culture are qualified to do the work. The general course should consist of at least ten lessons to the entering class on the use of the catalog, periodical indexes and general reference books, and ten lessons to the graduating class on the study of children's books. The aim will be not to train librarians, but to make the entering class at home in the library and teach them to use books as tools and find what they want without waste of time. It should prepare seniors for selecting books for the grades, directing the outside reading of the children, and teaching children how to use a library intelligently. The elective course should consist of one lesson a day for two years in:

i. The administration of a small school library, cataloging, book-selection, reference work, etc.

ii. Children's literature: the study of different classes of books for children, story-telling, etc.

iii. Practice work: teaching of library lessons in the grades and high school.

Dr. J. Edward Banta, superintendent of schools in Binghamton, N. Y., opened the discussion of Mr. Sturges' paper. Dr. Banta agreed substantially with Mr. Sturges on the need for library training in normal schools, but differed from him in believing that the elective course proposed by him should be required of all normal students. Work required is likely to be better done. He would require about 90 lessons during the first year. Talks on books and reading could be given by teachers who were interested, by the principal, or by the school librarian, but the technical instruction requires a trained librarian.



Mr. Foster, of the University of Rochester, spoke of his own work as principal of a high school. He said: "The boys and girls are not reading because they don't know what to read. Teachers must be trained to direct their reading. In one high school where a special effort was made to do this the work in English improved in efficiency 100 per cent, due apparently to interesting the pupils in the reading of good books."

Mr. Wright, of the Mechanics' Institute, Rochester, urged the training of students to use books as tools. They should see that there are many books on a subject, and that they must decide what is best in each. This work opens their minds. They learn to compare books and to form judgments.

This discussion was followed by an address by Mr. Percival Chubb on "The reading of high school boys and girls." He believes that reading unrelated to school work is likely to cease upon entrance to high school. Some of the most profitable reading for high school pupils is that which is directly related to their regular work. The best method of inducing that sort of reading is by casual suggestion rather than by prescription. The library should not, however, take the place of sports and outside diversions which naturally engage the attention of high school pupils. Their reading should reinforce the impressions made by their outside experiences and bring home their real meaning. He recommended that public libraries might do much to stimulate the interest of high school pupils in books by means of frequent exhibits and lectures on literary subjects.

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of Hartford, read a delightful paper on "Children's reading." She deplored the lack of knowledge of Mother Goose and simple stories in verse that we expect children to know automatically. This is partly because there are few or no books in the homes of 75 per cent. of city children, and also because in the lack of permanent homes and frequent movings from one tenement or apartment house to another books are sold or given away, and children no longer cherish their first books among their dearest possessions or read them over and over again. She felt that the lack of imagination which prevents boys and girls from feeling the reality of a story is partly due to the fact that they do not have the play instinct and habit of acting out the stories and nursery rhymes at home.

Present methods in education, the fear of cultivating memory at the expense of understanding, is responsible for much lack of exact knowledge and the poverty of vocabulary of pupils in graded schools, high schools and universities. This lack of exactness is shown in the lack of grasp of even a simple story after they have read it. The children are either not reading at all or they are reading too many books and snatching too greedily at the new. Much of their want

of a knowledge of familiar stories and poems is due not only to bookless homes, but to the fact that their parents do not read and they never hear books talked about. The schools and the libraries are having to do what the home used to do. The public library sometimes offers too many distractions to a child who does not know what to choose, and under certain conditions the child is better off with one of the little classroom libraries of 50 books, sent from the public library, carefully chosen for the different grades, and given out by teachers. If the teacher knows the books and can tell a part of the story the children's interest is stimulated by the reading or telling of a story, and their attention held until they can finish the books for themselves. If a teacher likes and recommends a book children besiege the libraries for it, contrary to the often-voiced supposition that children regard anything suggested in the school room to be read as a task, not as a joy and delight.

The concluding paper of the afternoon session was one by Miss Charlotte Faber, of the East High School, Rochester, on "A history teacher's use of the library." She said that the modern conception of history as a study of man's whole range of activity made extensive use of the library imperative.

Officers elected for the year 1911: president, Mary E. Hall, Girls High School, Brooklyn; secretary, Celia M. Houghton, High School, Albany, N. Y.

MARY E. RICHARDSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### THE BOOK LINE.\*

*Rivington Street Branch, New York Public Library*

COME, ye that despair of the land  
Which the Future shall know—  
Who doubt what the years that expand  
In their fullness must show—  
Who grasp not the thing which shall be  
When deliverance comes  
To millions in bondage—and see,  
At the verge of the slums,  
These foreign-born children that march  
In their hundreds and more  
In sunshine and storm, through the arch  
Of the library door!

Their race? Ah, what matters their race  
To our generous Mold  
Of Nations! Yet, if ye would trace  
All the record unrolled,  
Take heart from the days that are dead:  
For the fathers of these  
With Leif or with Eric the Red  
Braved mysterious seas,  
Or followed Yermäk through the snows  
Of a boreal dome,  
Or gave to the eagles the foes  
Of Imperial Rome;  
Or tented with David, or ranked  
In the Balkans those swords  
That bulwarked all Europe, unthanked,  
From the Ottoman hordes,  
Aye, old at the time of the Flood,  
Still the law is the same;  
The Builder shall spring from the blood  
Whence the Warrior came.

\*Reprinted from the *New York Times*; and from the *New York Public Library Bulletin*.

They trail through the alley and mart  
 To this Palace of Tomes—  
 Wee urchins, red-hatted and swart  
 As their underworld gnomes,  
 And hundreds of quaint little maids  
 Wearing ribands of green  
 Or scarlet on duplicate braids:  
 Quick-eyed, orderly, clean,  
 And silent. Some take from the shelves  
 Of the volumes a-row  
 Those legends of goblins and elves  
 That we loved long ago;  
 Yet more choose the stories of men  
 Whom a nation reveres—  
 Of Lincoln and Washington, then  
 Of the bold pioneers  
 Who ploughed in a blood-sprinkled sod,  
 Whose strong hands caused to rise  
 That Temple which these, under God,  
 Yet shall rear to the skies!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE Institute Board plans for two meetings in 1911. The first one at Pasadena, Cal., during the coming conference of the A. L. A. in May; and probably with two sessions.

It is not proposed to have formal papers at this meeting, but rather to devote each session to a discussion of some one topic likely to be of interest to all present, and the sessions to end with the answering of written questions submitted in advance by the Fellows.

As one of the Program committee, President Bostwick will have charge of preparations for this meeting. He therefore wishes to ascertain at an early day who, of the Fellows, expect to attend the Pasadena conference; and also requests suggestions of topics for these discussions.

Please advise the secretary as soon as practicable respecting both particulars, doing so not later than the middle week of April.

The second meeting of 1911 would best be held in or near New York City, during some fall or winter month hereafter to be determined.

For this latter occasion the desire is to have contributed (and printed in advance) a number of articles of considerable length prepared with view to publication. Such papers, together with the discussions at that meeting, to be subsequently issued in a volume suitable for distribution and sale. Something of this kind may possibly be made a regular feature of the work of the Institute, yearly or otherwise.

Subject of each paper to be named by the contributor and submitted to the Program committee beforehand. Some articles are already under consideration, others are expected in due time.

Each fellow who will participate therein is asked to communicate within the next few weeks (prior to the end of July, if possible) with Mr. John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., one of the Program committee. Respectfully,

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

## American Library Association

### PASADENA CONFERENCE

#### COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL

At the January meeting of the Council a very important report was presented by the Committee on affiliation of the American Library Association with state library associations, by Miss Alice S. Tyler, chairman, which report was printed in full in the January *A. L. A. Bulletin*. The discussion on this report and the question of such affiliation will, by vote of the Council, be continued at the Pasadena meetings of the Council, and the secretary is taking the liberty to remind the members of this fact in order that the necessary thought and previous consideration may be given which the importance of the subject demands.

#### PASADENA REGISTRATION

Those who are expecting to attend the Pasadena conference, and wish to have their names in the advance register, should notify the secretary of the A. L. A., 78 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill., at once. The advance register will go to press May 5.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICES

After April 1, 1911, owing to a change in numbering the streets in the business section of Chicago, the address of the executive offices of the American Library Association will be changed from 1 Washington street to 78 E. Washington street. The offices are not changed, it is merely the address.

#### FINAL TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

The trip to and from the Pasadena meeting offers scenic attractions equal to any on the continent; it will be fully as interesting a journey as was the Oregon trip six years ago, yet no part of that need be duplicated. Opportunities like this to become acquainted with the beauties and wonders of our country are seldom offered. Rates very favorable have been granted by the transcontinental railroads.

Friends of A. L. A. members are welcome to join this party and have full benefit of all rates and hospitalities offered, on payment of \$3 (entrance fee and membership for one year in the A. L. A.) to C. B. Roden, treasurer, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

This announcement is made in two parts: 1. The personally-conducted party. 2. The rates and details for those wishing to travel independently.

#### I

##### THE SPECIAL PARTY

*Notice:* To register with special party for whole trip, or for going trip only, send \$5 as first payment on ticket, at once or not later than April 20, to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, Mass., stating kind of accommodation wanted, and information regarding room-mate at hotels *en route*. Remainder of payment to be made to Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 306 Washington street, Boston, before May 1.

Special tags will be furnished for baggage.

As was the case when we went to Oregon, the travel arrangements have been placed in the hands of Raymond & Whitcomb Co., whose services will ensure us the maximum of comfort and minimum of trouble. The trip outlined here has been carefully chosen by the Travel committee as giving the best and most famous of the scenic features of the Southwest. The prices here named are the result of months of comparison and revision, and are the best that any of the excursion companies consulted offered. Furthermore, they are as good as our committee could have obtained had the trip been handled entirely by us.

Members from the East will start on May 12, special Pullmans being provided from New York City, and, if numbers warrant, from Boston. The special train will start from Chicago May 13, in the late afternoon. (For exact leaving time and mail addresses *en route*, see itemized table following.)

Those from such points as St. Louis and cities south of the Ohio River will join the train at Kansas City, Mo., May 14.

The "A. L. A. Special" will be an electric-lighted *de luxe* train, consisting of Standard Pullmans, Compartment Pullmans, Observation car, Diner, Buffet smoker, and a day coach for a general meeting place and rendezvous while berths are being made up, or while places in the diner are all occupied.

#### *The itinerary*

For any points not covered in this notice, delegates from the vicinity of Chicago should write to J. F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.; those in or near New York City, to C. H. Brown, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; all others in the United States and Canada, to Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass., who will handle this business in consultation with F. W. Faxon, chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee.

After leaving Chicago practically no stops will be made until we reach the Grand Canyon of Arizona, though the train will pause long enough at Albuquerque, N. M., to allow a visit to the Fred. Harvey Indian and Mexican Museum.

A stop will also be made to examine the Indian Pueblo village of Laguna, N. M.

To answer inquiries as to altitude reached on the outward trip, Raton Tunnel, N. M., is 7608 ft. above sea level; Williams, Ariz., 6748 ft.; Grand Canyon, 7000 ft. at El Tovar Hotel.

We arrive at the Grand Canyon in the early morning, and transfer to the new and beautiful El Tovar Hotel, where the party will spend the night—a relief from sleepers much to be desired—and all the next day. This hotel is at the brink of the canyon, which is nearly a mile deep and 13 miles wide at this point. Time will be allowed for any who wish to make the all-day trip down into the canyon on horse- or mule-back via the Bright Angel Trail. (This ride is not included in the ticket, as many may not care

to venture.) Rides and walks are possible along the canyon rim. A sunset trip to Hopi Point by coach is one of the possibilities.

The afternoon after leaving the canyon we arrive at Pasadena, where for a week the sessions will be held.

No expenses of any kind at Pasadena are included in the ticket. *Each should make reservation direct, as elsewhere directed in this bulletin.* Transfers of persons and baggage on arrival at and departure from Pasadena are considered a part of hotel bill there. All other transfers and expenses are included in the party-ticket.

The special party will not leave Pasadena until Saturday, May 27, an extra day seeming to be needed here, that all the beautiful trips may be taken. The excursion to Mt. Lowe (by trolley) can be made in a morning or afternoon; or Mt. Wilson may be climbed. A day should without fail be given to the trip to Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, 25 miles out in the Pacific Ocean. This is a most interesting mountainous island, the like of which Robinson Crusoe inhabited. There are glass-bottomed boats available at Avalon in which to study the beautiful forms of life beneath the crystal clear water.

Visits to Riverside with its Mission Inn, Redlands, and others of the beautiful towns surrounded by orange groves, yet near Pasadena, can be readily made.

A drive to the Mission de San Gabriel Archangel (1771); a visit to the ostrich farm, and, of course, trips to Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Pedro should be part of our stay in Pasadena. Parties for all these will undoubtedly be arranged by the local committees and special rates made.

San Diego and Coronado Beach, with its famous Hotel del Coronado, are 126 miles south of Pasadena, and well worth a visit. Eight miles from San Diego is the Old Mission, still fairly well preserved, the first settlement of white men in California, 1769. On the drive to the Mission we may see in the Old Town Ramona's house of adobe.

On Saturday morning, May 27, the specially conducted party will leave Pasadena in special coaches (or special train if the number is sufficient), and we hope many of our California and other Pacific Coast members will arrange to join us on this part of the journey. Those with return tickets north can make this trip up the coast with the party to and including the stay in San Francisco for \$40.

Santa Barbara is the first stop on the "Road of a Thousand Wonders," and we remain over night at Hotel Potter there. The Public Library tenders us a drive along the beautiful shore, through Montecito, and out to the Old Mission, the best preserved of any of that famous chain founded over 125 years ago by Father Junipero Serra. This one is still inhabited by the monks, who will show us over it, even up to the tower where the old bells hang, and where a beautiful

view of the surrounding country—mountains and shore—may be had.

Leaving the Potter in the morning we have an all-day ride along the coast, passing San Luis Obispo and Paso Robles Hot Springs, arriving for late supper at Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, famous the world over for its charming grounds with the palms, oranges and cactus gardens. We shall stay two nights here, and during the day the "Seventeen-mile drive" will be taken by auto (included in tickets). This takes us through Old Monterey and around the peninsular, passing Pacific Grove, Moss Beach, Seal Rocks, Carmel Bay, and through the world-famous old cypress groves. The Del Monte stop will be one of the most enjoyable features of the whole trip.

Leaving early on the second morning, the party will take lunch at the Big Trees near Santa Cruz, and after inspecting this grove of giants will proceed to San Jose for the night. Those who desire may make the ascent of Mt. Hamilton by auto from here and look at the stars through the big telescope at Lick Observatory on top. This, however, is not included as part of the ticket.

The next day we lunch at Leland Stanford Jr. University at the invitation of the Stanford Library Club, and after seeing the building and grounds proceed to San Francisco, arriving in the middle of the afternoon.

Headquarters at San Francisco will be at Fairmount Hotel, the most sightly location in the city, and one of the finest hotels. From the windows of this hotel the entire city may be seen below us, also the wonderful bay with Oakland and Berkeley beyond. The stay here for the following two days can be used to good advantage. Trolleys connect from the hotel doors to all parts of the city. No set plans have been made, so individual choice of excursions can be made. We may mention among the desirable trips Chinatown (just below our hotel), Golden Gate Park, Berkeley and the University of California. A trip up Mt. Tamalpais, across the bay, would give the best idea of the Golden Gate, the city and surrounding country. It is not high, and the ascent is made by a train in great comfort, the winding track affording a continuous panorama of views all the way. Well worth taking.

*Note.*—Those electing to take the Yosemite Park trip will leave San Francisco on the third evening (June 2) by sleeper, arriving at El Portal to breakfast. Thence by stage to Sentinel Hotel in the heart of Yosemite, where two nights will be spent. Leaving the park, a night will be passed at El Portal, so that the country between this point and Sacramento (which is reached in the middle of the afternoon) may be seen by daylight. Thence the return is made through Colorado, the same stops being made as by the first party (see below).

Those of the main party who do not take Yosemite, will leave San Francisco on the morning of June 3, reaching Sacramento for lunch. Here the afternoon will be spent seeing the city, the Capitol, the State Library and Public Library.

After two nights and a day travel through Nevada we reach Salt Lake City, Utah, in the morning and stop for several hours, allowing opportunity to see the city and the Mormon tabernacle, or to go out to the Great Salt Lake. No fixed plans are made for the party here.

The day after leaving Salt Lake City we travel through the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the road winding up and down and in and out through canyons, gorges, tunnels. We pass Glenwood Springs and go over Tennessee Pass (10,440 ft. above sea level, the highest point reached on the trip), through Leadville, itself 10,200 ft. We enter the Royal Gorge, the culmination of a day long to be remembered. Here, at the narrowest point, the railway passes over a bridge hung from girders mortised into the smooth sides of the canyon, over the boiling river, and the rock walls tower 2600 ft. above.

The party reaches Manitou for supper and a two-days' stay in the shadow of Pike's Peak. Here no fixed plans are made for the party, except that the drive through the Garden of the Gods is included in the ticket, as that is one feature that every one will wish to see. The remaining time may be used in countless ways. Cripple Creek makes an all-day trip, with fine scenery all the way. Pike's Peak may be ascended by the cog railroad. Ute Pass is beautiful. The Cheyenne Canyon is impressive. The Cave of the Winds, Williams Canyon, interesting. Crystal Park by auto is a recently opened scenic trip. Colorado Springs is nearby, a short trolley ride from Manitou.

Leaving Manitou in the morning, the party goes directly east, stopping for the afternoon and evening at Denver, where opportunity will be afforded to visit the new library, and see the capital city of Colorado.

#### *Itemized itinerary, with hotel and mail addresses*

##### *Friday, May 12:*

Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, via the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., at 12.40 noon, in special Pullman cars. Meals *en route*.

Philadelphia delegates will join party in New York City.

Leave Boston, South Station, via Boston & Albany R. R., at 10 a.m.

Leave Worcester at 11.11.

Leave Springfield at 12.35, connecting with the New York party at Albany.

Leave Albany 4.00 p.m.

Leave Syracuse 7.23 p.m.

Leave Buffalo 11.50 p.m., eastern time. (Set

watches back one hour on leaving Buffalo, Central time.)

*Saturday, May 13:*

Leave Detroit 7.00 a.m.

(Cleveland delegates join party at Chicago.)

*Saturday, May 13:*

Arrive Chicago via the Michigan Central R. R., at 2.55 p.m. Transfer to the Santa Fe R. R.

Leave Chicago at 6.00 p.m. by special A. L. A. electric-lighted train.

*Sunday, May 14:*

Leave Kansas City at 9.40 a.m., *en route* through Kansas. (Set watches back one hour on leaving Dodge City, Mountain time.)

*Monday, May 15:*

*En route* through New Mexico. Stops at Albuquerque and Laguna.

*Tuesday, May 16:*

Arrive Grand Canyon at 8.00 a.m., Hotel El Tovar. (Telegraph and mail address Hotel El Tovar, Grand Canyon, Ariz.) Trunks will not be available.

*Wednesday, May 17:*

At Grand Canyon. Leave at 7.30 p.m. (Set watches back one hour at Seligman, Arizona, Pacific time.)

*Thursday, May 18:*

Arrive Pasadena at 2.00 p.m.

A. L. A. conference May 18-25. No provision made for accommodating party by Travel committee. Each person should apply direct.

*Saturday, May 27:*

Leave Pasadena, via the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific R. R., at 8.15 a.m., in coaches.

Arrive Santa Barbara at 11.40 a.m. Transfer to Hotel Potter. (Mail and telegraph address Hotel Potter, Santa Barbara, Cal.) Trunks not available.

*Sunday, May 28:*

Leave Santa Barbara at 11.45 a.m. Arrive Del Monte at 8.11 p.m., Hotel Del Monte. Trunks available. (Mail and telegraph address Hotel Del Monte, Cal.)

*Monday, May 29:*

At Del Monte. "Seventeen-mile drive" included.

*Tuesday, May 30:*

Leave Del Monte at 8.30 a.m., going via Santa Cruz and the Big Trees. Arrive Big Tree Grove at 11.50 a.m. Lunch there and leave Big Trees Station at 1.50 p.m. Arrive San Jose 3.35 p.m. (Mail and telegraph address Hotel Vendome, San Jose, Cal.)

*Wednesday, May 31:*

Leave San Jose after breakfast. Stop at Palo Alto for lunch at Leland Stanford Jr. University. Arrive San Francisco in afternoon. Transfer to Hotel Fairmount. Trunks available. (Main and telegraph address Hotel Fairmount, San Francisco, Cal.)

*Thursday, June 1-Friday, June 2:*

In San Francisco. (See below for Yosemite Park trip.)

*Saturday, June 3:*

Leave San Francisco at 9.00 a.m., via Southern Pacific R. R., in special Pullman cars. Arrive Sacramento 12.35 noon, leave 10.40 p.m.

*Sunday, June 4:*

Travel through Nevada. Meals on diner *en route*. (Set watches one hour ahead at Sparks, Nev., Mountain time.)

*Monday, June 5:*

Arrive Salt Lake City at 8.00 a.m.; leave at 4.05 p.m., via Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

*Tuesday, June 6:*

*En route*, via Tennessee Pass (10,440 ft. above sea level), passing through Royal Gorge by daylight. Arrive Manitou 5.30 p.m. Transfer to Cliff House. Trunks available. (Mail and telegrams Cliff House, Manitou, Colo.)

*Wednesday, June 7-Thursday, June 8:*

In Manitou. During the stay a ride will be provided through the Garden of the Gods.

*Friday, June 9:*

Leave Manitou 8.05 a.m. Arrive Denver 12.35 noon; leave 10.30 p.m., via Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Meals at hotel. (Mail and telegrams Hotel Shirley, Denver, Colo.)

Passengers for Kansas City and St. Louis leave party at Denver.

*Saturday, June 10:*

*En route* through Nebraska. Set watches one hour ahead at North Platte, Neb., Central time.

Arrive Omaha about 5.00 p.m.

*Sunday, June 11:*

Arrive Chicago 7.20 a.m. Transfer to station of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., and leave Chicago via that line at 10.30 a.m.

*Monday, June 12:*

The New York passengers will be due in New York 1.48 p.m. Boston passengers will be due Boston 2.55 p.m.

*Supplementary itinerary for those wishing to visit Yosemite National Park*

*Friday, June 2:*

Leave San Francisco, via Southern Pacific R. R., at 9.50 p.m., and Oakland Pier at 10.05 p.m., in Pullman cars.

*Saturday, June 3:*

Arrive El Portal 7.30 a.m. Breakfast at Hotel Del Portal. Leave by stage at 8.30 a.m. Arrive Yosemite Valley, Sentinel Hotel, 11.30 a.m.

*Sunday, June 4-Monday, June 5:*

In the Yosemite Valley. Many delightful excursions may be made from this point. Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point, Meadow Drive, Sentinel Dome are a few of them. Those desiring to take the coaching trip (\$15 extra) to the Mariposa Grove,

leave Sentinel Hotel Monday, June 5, spend night at Wawona, see giants in morning of June 6, and reach Hotel Del Portal for dinner with rest of party.

#### Tuesday, June 6:

Leave Sentinel Hotel 3.00 p.m. Arrive El Portal 6.00 p.m. Dinner and night at Hotel Del Portal.

#### Wednesday, June 7:

Leave El Portal 7.10 a.m., railroad coaches. Arrive Sacramento 3.10 p.m. Leave Sacramento 10.40 p.m. and return via route of former party through Colorado, stopping at Salt Lake City, Friday, June 9, 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., arriving at Cliff House, Manitou, to supper, June 10. Leave Manitou Monday morning, June 12, stopping in Denver from 12.35 to 10.30 p.m. Due in Chicago on the morning of June 15, and at eastern points June 16.

The cost of this trip to Yosemite as outlined above, from time of leaving San Francisco to arrival at Sacramento, will be \$45, exclusive of the Mariposa Grove trip.

#### COST OF THE TRIP WITH ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED (EXCEPT STAY IN PASADENA)

This table of costs is based on double lower berth on Pullmans, two in a room, without private bath, at hotels *en route*, one trunk to a person, to be available only at Pasadena, Del Monte, San Francisco and Manitou.

The committee has not found it practicable to include any tourist cars on special train, nor has our past experience shown any demand for such accommodations. For information regarding tourist cars see Part II.

Those not wishing to return with special parties, but who would like to travel from Pasadena to San Francisco, and be with party at Hotel Fairmount until the morning of June 3, may do so by adding \$40 to the one-way rates as given below. All the figures given include all expenses at hotels, and transfer of passengers and trunks, meals, etc., as well as return railroad ticket to home destination via any of the central or southern railroads, and good until July 31.

Those wishing to return via Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, or Oregon Short Line, may do so by paying \$15 extra when purchasing round-trip tickets.

Should any of the party wish to return via the Canadian Pacific route *under escort*, we would call their attention to regular trip of Raymond & Whitcomb Co., which is scheduled to leave San Francisco on June 10. The additional cost of incidental expenses, Pullman berth, meals, hotels, etc., from San Francisco to New York or Boston, via the Canadian Rockies, would be \$95; to Chicago, \$85. The itinerary for this return party is as follows: June 10, leave Oakland Pier at 8.50 p.m., in Pullman sleepers, via the Shasta Route of Southern Pacific R. R., through the Mount Shasta region and over Siskiyou Mountains, arriving at Portland, Ore., June 12, at 7.45 a.m., and Seattle at 5.00 p.m., Hotel Lincoln. Leave Seattle June 14 by steamer at 9.00 a.m., arriving at Victoria at 1.15 p.m., Hotel Empress. Carriage ride provided. Leave Victoria by steamer

June 15, 2.15 p.m., arriving at Vancouver at 6.45 p.m. Vancouver Hotel. Leave Vancouver June 16, 7.30 p.m., via Canadian Pacific R. R., in sleepers, arriving at Glacier at 2.45 p.m. Glacier House. Leave Glacier June 19, at 12.30 noon, arriving at Laggan 8.35 p.m., transfer to the Chalet at Lake Louise, spending June 20 and 21 at Lake Louise. June 22 leave Laggan at 10.20 a.m., arriving at Banff 11.25 a.m. Banff Springs Hotel. Leave Banff by evening train June 23, arriving at St. Paul at 5.55 p.m., June 25, spending night at hotel. Leave St. Paul June 26, 8.35 p.m., via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., arriving Chicago June 27 at 8.55 a.m., transfer to LaSalle St. Station, and leave Chicago at 10.30 a.m., via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R.R. Arrive New York (Grand Central Terminal) at 1.48 p.m., June 28; Boston (South Station) at 2.55 p.m.

#### A. L. A. SPECIAL PARTY PRICES

	Round trip. *To Pasadena All expenses only and R. R. included.	*To Pasadena ticket back.
New York.....	\$241.00	\$170.00
Boston.....	246.00	175.00
Albany.....	246.00	166.00
Buffalo.....	232.50	151.00
Detroit.....	216.00	136.00
Chicago.....	196.00	121.00
St. Louis (joining party at Kansas City).....	193.00	119.00
Kansas City.....	176.00	105.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	196.00	121.00

\*To go with special party to end of stay in San Francisco, add \$40.

As all the reduction in rates is made from Chicago, St. Louis, and points west thereof, passengers from points not listed above will purchase one-way tickets to point of junction with the special party. Those from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Washington will join the party at Chicago, and arrange through Raymond & Whitcomb Co. to purchase party ticket from there.

Those from Louisville will purchase one-way ticket to St. Louis. Apply to Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass., for details.

For compartment or stateroom (for two persons) for going trip, Chicago to Pasadena, add \$5.75 each person.

For drawing-room (occupied by two persons), Chicago to Pasadena, one way, add \$12 each person. The same occupied by three persons will add \$3 each to rates given above.

Those occupying upper berths (from choice or because they did not apply in time to get a lower) may deduct \$3.10 from Chicago to Pasadena, one-way, or \$4.10 from New York to Pasadena. Thus two persons wishing a section would effect the above saving together.

Those wishing room alone at hotels *en route* (Grand Canyon, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San José and San Francisco) must add \$5. Or for entire trip, including, in addition to the above, Manitou, add \$7.

Those wishing room with private bath at hotels *en route* will be accommodated if possible, though the committee cannot guarantee such accommodations in all the hotels. The extra will be \$10 per person to and including San Francisco, or \$14 including Manitou.

## II

## GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THOSE NOT TRAVELING WITH THE SPECIAL PARTY

Rates as given in table below have been granted the American Library Association for its Pasadena (Los Angeles) meeting. Tickets are on sale only May 12, 13, 14 in the Middle West, and only May 11, 12, 13 on the Atlantic seaboard. They are good returning until July 31. They are good going by any of the central or southern transcontinental lines, and a trip to San Francisco may be included without extra charge, if so specified at time of purchase of ticket. A *visé* charge of 50 cents will be made at destination on each ticket before it is valid for return. Return may be made by any of the central or southern lines, and (on payment of \$15 extra when purchasing ticket) by the northern routes, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Lines. Exact route, giving names of railroads for round trip, must be specified when ticket is bought. Stop-overs are to be had going at all points west of the Missouri River, and returning may be made up to and including Chicago, within the limit of the ticket.

*Railroad round trip fares and Pullman charges*

	R. R. Round Trip,*	Pullman, Lower, One Way.*
Boston.....	\$116.50	\$18.50
New York.....	112.50	18.00
Pittsburgh.....	93.50	15.50
Chicago.....	72.50	13.00.
St. Louis.....	70.00	12.50
Memphis.....	70.00	12.00
Little Rock.....	70.00	10.00
Kansas City.....	60.00	11.00
Washington.....	106.50	17.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	73.50	13.00
Omaha.....	60.00	11.00
Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio.....	60.00	10.00

Upper berths are usually 80 per cent. of the charge for lower.

Tourist cars are run on most of the through trains from the Middle West, and on some of the trains from the east. The charge for tourist car is slightly more than one-half the Pullman charge.

Meals *en route* are usually had on *à la carte* dining-cars, and will average \$1 each.

The trip from coast to coast without stop takes about four and one-half to five days.

The Travel committee cannot make arrangements for those who wish to take some different route or train other than the A. L. A. special to Pasadena, but a list of the various roads is here given.

From the eastern states there are two main gateways to southern California—Chicago and St. Louis. The same rates hold going or returning via either city. New York Central lines and the Pennsylvania reach both

points. In addition to these roads between these cities and eastern points, there are a number of so-called "differential lines," whose rates for the round trip are from \$3 to \$4 less than the "standard" lines mentioned above. These "differential" lines from Boston and New York are Lehigh Valley, West Shore, Lackawanna, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, New York, Ontario & Western, New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickle Plate), Wabash, Grand Trunk, Boston & Maine (from New England points only).

From Chicago or St. Louis west the rates are the same by all the direct lines. The roads east from Portland (Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Oregon Short Line) (\$15 extra on railroad ticket for these) offer various advantages. The Canadian Rockies may be reached by the Canadian Pacific; Yellowstone Park (not open to tourists until June 15) by either the Oregon Short Line or the Northern Pacific, and the new Glacier National Park by the Great Northern.

To those who must return east immediately after the conference the "Salt Lake Route" from Pasadena offers perhaps the most direct line connecting at Salt Lake City with the Union Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande, and giving beautiful scenery all the way to Denver. From Denver east there are many lines, all offering good service. A list is here given for reference: Rock Island, Burlington, Union Pacific (connecting with the Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago Great Western).

There are many possibilities, but it is believed the routes mentioned above will cover the wishes of the majority. The committee will be glad to answer any questions which may arise.

FREDERICK W. FAXON, *Chairman*,  
83 Francis st., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES H. BROWN,  
Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN F. PHELAN,  
Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
A. L. A. Travel Committee.

## PASADENA PROGRAM

Thursday, May 18

Afternoon—Eastern party due to arrive on Sante Fe limited 2.10.

Executive Board 4.30.

Evening—Addresses of welcome.

For the city, Dr. Robert J. Burdette.

For the library, Dr. J. W. Baer.

Greetings on behalf of the California Library Association, L. W. Ripley, president.

Response, the president of the American Library Association.

Informal reception by the local committee, the speakers of the evening and the officers of the Association.

\*Via the Santa Fe R. R. If stop at Grand Canyon is made an additional charge of \$6.50 on railroad ticket, and \$2.50 on Pullman, will be made.



## Friday, May 19

Forenoon — Council.

Afternoon — First general session.

1. President's address, "What the community owes the library."
2. Address, Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor *Los Angeles Times*.
3. Exploitation of the public library, A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.
4. Reports from officers and committees.

## Saturday, May 20

Forenoon — Second general session, with the California Library Association.

A California program, with Governor Hiram Johnson, John Muir, Luther Burbank, Lincoln Steffens and Mary Hunter Austin as participants.

Afternoon — Children's librarians' section.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Pasadena women's clubs.

1. "Modern library work with children," an illustrated address, Mr. H. E. Legler, Chicago Public Library.
2. "Children's literature." Speaker to be selected.

## Sunday, May 21

Evening — Library school dinners and reunions.

## Monday, May 22

Forenoon — Third general session with the League of Library Commissions.

Some phases of library extension:

1. The administrative units in library extension — the township, the county, the state, etc., Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon (Wis.).
2. California county library extension, Miss Harriet G. Eddy (Cal.).  
Discussion — County libraries in Oregon, Miss Mary F. Isom (Ore.).
3. The basis of support for city and state library work, Mr. F. F. Hopper (Wash.).
4. Personal experiences in the field, Miss Marvin, Miss Askew, Miss Stearns, Miss Eddy.

Afternoon — Los Angeles visit in charge of local committee.

## Tuesday, May 23

Forenoon — Fourth general session.

1. Illustrated paper on materials and methods in bookbinding from Mr. Cedric Chivers — supplementary to Bretton Woods exhibit.
2. Address, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president University of California.
3. Address, Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, president Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena.
4. Branch library problems — a symposium.

Afternoon — Automobile ride and reception tendered by Pasadena local committee.

Evening — Dinner at Hotel Maryland, tendered by local committee.

## Wednesday, May 24

Afternoon — Fifth general session.

Libraries and municipalities.

1. The effect of the commission plan of government on library control, Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission.
2. Public library administration by school boards.
3. Municipal civil service as affecting libraries, J. T. Jennings, Seattle Public Library.  
Discussion — Humors and horrors of city civil service in library administration.
4. The government of the public library, J. L. Gillis, California State Library.

The above statement covers the program for the general sessions and for the children's section. The usual provision will be made for sections and affiliated societies, attractive programs for which are now in course of preparation.

## HOTEL RESERVATIONS

## Maryland Hotel (Headquarters)

Rates for A. L. A., May 18-25, 1911

## European plan

One in room with bath.....	\$2.00
Two in room with bath.....	1.50 each
Four in room, two beds, with bath.	1.00 "
One in room without bath.....	1.50
Two in room without bath.....	1.00 each
Four in room, two beds, without bath.....	.75 "

## American plan

One in room with bath.....	\$4.00
Two in room with bath.....	3.50 each
Four in room, two beds, with bath.	3.00 "
One in room without bath.....	3.50
Two in room without bath.....	3.00 each
Four in room, two beds, without bath.....	2.50 "

Those desiring a low rate can have, you will notice, a rate of 75 c. each on the European plan. Within a few minutes' walk of the Maryland are restaurants where they can secure meals from 35 c. to 50 c.

## Guirnalda Hotel\*

## (European plan)

Room without bath..	\$1.00 per day per person
Room with bath....	1.50 per day per person

## (American plan)

Room without bath..	\$3.00 per day per person
Room with bath....	3.50 per day per person

## Other hotels (all good)\*

One in room with bath.....	\$3.50
Two in room with bath.....	3.00
One in room without bath.....	3.00
Two in room without bath.....	2.50
Rooms and boarding houses from	\$1.50 to \$3.

\* For reservation write Miss N. M. Russ, Public Library, Pasadena, California.



## State Library Commissions

### NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The North Dakota Library Commission held its semi-annual meeting at the Capitol, March 7. The report of the secretary, Mrs. Budlong, for the past six months showed a phenomenal growth in the work of all departments, and the commission petitioned the Capitol board for larger work rooms which would give more space for the handling of travelling library cases, and table room for the increased number of workers to be employed during the summer.

The regular meetings of the commission are fixed hereafter to come on the first Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in January.

The secretary was instructed to conduct a library commission exhibit at the State fair in Grand Forks this summer similar to the exhibit at Fargo last year.

The resignation of Svinbjorn Johnson, legislative reference librarian, to take effect not later than April 30, was received and accepted with regret. Mr. Johnson leaves the commission after three years of efficient service in order to take up the practice of law at Cavalier, North Dakota. Resolutions were adopted by the commission commending the industry, thoroughness, and discretion he has shown in developing this difficult and important branch of commission work. Iver A. Acker was elected as successor to Mr. Johnson, to begin work Sept. 1, 1911. Mr. Acker is a graduate of the North Dakota State University and is now taking post-graduate work in sociology. He is a debater of established reputation, and has had the advantage of four months' training in the Legislative reference department as assistant to Mr. Johnson at various times, especially during the session of the legislature just closed.

### OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Oregon Library Commission has recently issued its third biennial report for the years 1909-10. The report covers some 30 pages and shows progressive work. A brief summary of the record of the Commission is given as introduction to the report and outlines the purposes of the work.

The Commission has about 9574 volumes in its travelling libraries and a general loan collection to supplement them. The amount of state money spent for books in the past two years is \$3898.99. During these years 45,238 volumes have been loaned, making the number of loans recorded since the beginning of the system 74,490. It is estimated that about 135,714 readers have used books from the travelling libraries collection during the year. These travelling libraries, numbering about 50 volumes each, are stationed in 103 places in the state. "The reports of the local

librarians who are teachers, farmers, farmers' wives, storekeepers, postmasters, etc., are very interesting and quite varied. The demand for fiction seems to be a natural one, as the library in the country takes the place of many of the social institutions of the city—theaters, moving-picture shows, etc., frequently of churches and church life. There is very little summer reading done in the country stations, and this is not at all to be deplored, as there is a good reading season during the winter. There are some books lost from travelling libraries, but they are, almost without exception, paid for quite promptly. In buying books for these libraries, bids are always secured, and they are bought from the lowest bidder. In previous reports lists have been given, showing the quality of books in the libraries, and the manner of caring for the system has been explained in detail, so that it need not be repeated. The plans for these libraries contemplate an exchange center in Eastern Oregon, and considerable additions of books upon agriculture, to be used in connection with the farmers' institutes, groups of books upon the subject presented at the institute to be shown there, ready for loaning to the man whose interest has been aroused."

## State Library Associations

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its annual meeting in Wilbur Fisk Hall, Wesleyan University, Middletown, on March 1. Mr. Keogh opened the meeting by giving a brief history of the association, it being the 20th anniversary. Professor Rice, of Wesleyan, made a brief address of welcome, followed by Mr. W. J. James, who gave a few facts about the **University Library**.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports for the last meeting and for the year were read and accepted. The association has 260 members, the largest in its history, and there is \$63.33 in the treasury. The amendment to the constitution proposed at the October meeting was unanimously adopted. The question of the association printing an index to the *Connecticut Magazine* was again brought up and the matter was put into the hands of the Executive committee, to report at the next meeting. The president appointed Miss Philbrook, Mr. Stetson, and Mrs. Gay a nominating committee to select officers for the ensuing year. Mr. S. W. Foss's death was much regretted, and it was voted that the secretary send Mrs. Foss an expression of sympathy for the association.

The first address of the morning was by Mr. Frank B. Gay, of Hartford, a most instructive talk on "Bookbinding design," illustrated by a number of interesting examples of both good and bad book cover designs.

He traced briefly the history of design from its beginnings to the present time. The great designers of the 16th century were nearly all Frenchmen. The English have never established an individual style. There is a large advertising element in the pictures on our book covers to-day. We have too many fads. He spoke especially of the suitability of the design, of the color, form and material used.

Mr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, spoke on "Some new fields of library activity." We are a little superficial at times. We take up too many fads, great changes must be gradual, still we should not be suspicious of new things, but try them out until experience tells us their value. Get enthusiastic over something, some one will catch the spirit. At Clark University they make great use of expert help from advanced students in helping with debates, papers for degrees, etc. They have a "Social service room" with a specially trained social-worker in charge. Smaller libraries may help the community in social ways, perhaps by helping to keep the women and children of the working class happy and contented, which may be a preventive for strikes. They may help with suggestion on housing conditions, district nursing and other allied matters.

A delicious luncheon was served in the gymnasium by the trustees of the University.

The afternoon session was so largely attended that the meeting was held in the chapel. The report of the nominating committee was read and the following officers were elected: president, Mr. Calhoun Latham, Bridgeport Public Library; vice-presidents, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford; William E. Britton, Donald G. Mitchell Memorial Library, Westville, P. O., New Haven; Mrs. Louise W. Plumb, trustee Plumb Memorial Library, Shelton; Walter B. Briggs, Trinity College, Hartford; Miss Harriet R. Lewis, Public Library, Thompson; secretary, Miss A. M. Colt, Ferguson Library, Stamford; treasurer, Miss Mary L. Scranton, Scranton Library, Madison.

Professor Raymond Dodge, of Wesleyan University, delivered an address on the "Popularization of psychology." His warning was to be careful of books and magazine articles of a too popular nature. Science stands for truth; popular science in general cares little for truth or falsehood, and is unscientific in spirit.

Professor Henry A. Beers, Yale University, spoke on the "Connecticut wits," especially Humphreys, Barlow, Trumbull and Dwight.

The last paper of the afternoon was by Professor G. B. Adams, Yale University, and was on the "Historical novel," treated from the standpoint of the historical student. There are more historical novels in English than in other languages, and we have much

of a high quality. We must remember the novelist's object is dramatic and not historical, and it is often difficult to tell the real from the false. Genius is able to interpret character as the historian has not done. An historical novel may do two things, create a personal touch with a period or character, or it may awaken an interest which leads one on to the facts.

FLORENCE RUSSELL, *Secretary.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the Association was held on Feb. 15, at which Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, made an address on "Education on wheels." The speaker described how the government, assisted by private individuals, is trying to better farm conditions. He introduced his subject by stating that the total loss of the American farmer amounted to eight billions of dollars a year, which loss is caused by deterioration of soil, loss of forests, lack of producing what the soil wants to produce, the great migration of boys from the country to the cities, and the ignorance of women regarding proper clothes and food for the family. Formerly these problems were attacked by newspapers, bulletins, essays, then by the establishment of agricultural colleges, but these means, although good, did not solve the difficulties. The last method is to bring instruction direct to the people themselves. Instructors are sent to a village and invite the people to come together at a certain place to discuss crops. The farmer at whose place the meeting is held, because he expects visitors, fixes up his farm, straightens his fences and whitewashes. The attention of the visitors is called to these improvements, and they in turn are stimulated to make like reforms. The instructors then explain the use of modern farm machinery and implements, and also better methods of farming than those used by the visitors. The boys are sought out, taught the new and better methods, and are offered prizes in the form of money or free instruction at an agricultural college for the best results obtained by them in farming. In many cases the success achieved by the boys is so convincing that their fathers are persuaded to adopt the same scientific methods. To interest and assist the women, there have been organized for them clubs to study canning, poultry raising and dairying. Canning is absolutely necessary in the south, as the cellars there are too hot and damp to be used for storing. Women are thus taught how to earn money, and they become contented with farm life, and are willing to remain in the country. Instructors are also sent to people living in the suburbs of cities, especially those of factory cities, and they are given instruction in garden cultivation.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary.*

## Library Clubs

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Western Massachusetts Library Club met in Westfield, Feb. 1, at the Westfield normal school. The discussion of the "Best books of the year for a small library" occupied the morning session.

At the afternoon session resolutions were passed on the death of the treasurer, Miss Lucy Bradley, of Northampton. A paper by Dr. F. C. H. Wendel, of Shelburne Falls, on "The stranger within our gates: what can the library do for him," was read by Miss Shepard, of the Springfield Public Library. Dean L. F. Giroux, of the American International College of Springfield, Mass., gave a talk upon "The library as a promoter of good citizenship among foreigners."

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 11th annual session of the Chautauqua Library School will be held July 8-Aug. 18. The course of study is general, and is designed for librarians and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended course offered in the regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study to gain a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of modern methods and ideals. This course is especially planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks. Lectures and instruction will deal with library organization and administration, library technique, selection, buying and care of books, library building and equipment, statistics and accounts, library extension, work with children and study classes.

The Chautauqua and neighboring libraries give the students practical work under direction of their instructors. Practice work following instruction is carefully revised. Visits are made to the Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Westfield and Jamestown libraries.

Dr. Melvil Dewey will be the general director of the school. Mary E. Downey, library organizer of Ohio, will be resident director. Sabra W. Vought, assistant organizer of Ohio, and Alice E. Sanborn, librarian of Wells College, will be general instructors.

The work of the staff will be supplemented by special lectures from time to time and by the regular Chautauqua program, which offers during the whole six weeks of the school a series of lectures, concerts, readings and discussions.

The course is open only to those who are already engaged in library work or have definite appointment to library positions. It is limited to the number that can be given satis-

factory instruction and supervision. Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

### INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Indiana Public Library Commission will hold its 10th summer school for librarians at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., between June 28 and Aug. 8, 1911. The instructors will be Carl H. Milam, secretary Public Library Commission; Miss Florence R. Curtis, instructor, University of Illinois Library School; Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer, Public Library Commission, and Mr. W. M. Hepburn, librarian, Purdue University. Among the special lecturers will be many successful library workers, some of whom are well known as public speakers.

The course will be general, covering in an elementary way all the common phases of library work. There is no examination for entrance, but all persons admitted must have had a four years' high school course, or its equivalent, and must be holding library positions or be under definite appointment to such positions. The announcement of the course states that all the members of the class will be expected to have read with care, before coming to the school, Dana's Library primer and Bostwick's The American public library. The Public Library Commission grants certificates to the members of the class who do creditable work, pass satisfactory examinations and show that they have the personal qualifications necessary in successful library work.

Further information may be had by addressing the secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, State House, Indianapolis.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Henry E. Legler gave two lectures on the administration of a large city library system, March 6-7. Mr. Legler's lectures particularly dealt with the part of the library in general civic life, and especially with its relations to other agencies for civic betterment. Mr. Legler's lectures were illustrated by a number of excellent stereopticon views showing living conditions in Chicago. In a third lecture Mr. Legler discussed "Library ethics." Mr. Edwin H. Anderson gave two further lectures in the same course, March 17-18, dealing more especially with the work the New York Public Library is doing for Greater New York. Mr. Anderson also lent emphasis to his subject by the use of an excellent selection of views mostly showing various phases of the work of the New York Public Library.

The lecture course in Children's work was opened March 9-11 by Miss Clara W. Hunt, with four lectures on the principles of book-selection for children and two on the essen-

tials of administration in children's rooms. These will be followed, March 21-23, by Miss Edna Lyman, who will pay particular attention to children's work in smaller libraries.

The annual library trip will extend from April 25 to May 8. The school will visit libraries in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and their vicinities.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Joslyn, Miss Rosamond, '06-'07, has resigned her position as children's librarian at the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library to become librarian of the High School Library, Jamaica, Long Island.

Shaver, Miss Mary M., '06-'07, is cataloging temporarily at Vassar College Library.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The spring trip this year will be taken by a few more than half the number of the class, a smaller party than usual, for various reasons. The itinerary will cover Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Harrisburg, Hagerstown (Md.), Easton (Pa.), Trenton and Princeton. Miss Rathbone will accompany the party to Philadelphia and send them on to Harrisburg, where they will be met by the director, who will accompany them for the remainder of the journey.

Since the last report of the school there have been the following visiting lecturers:

Mr. E. H. Anderson, on The large library system.

Mr. H. E. Legler, on The library situation in the middle west.

Miss Louise Hinsdale, on The town library.

Mr. F. W. Jenkins, of Scribner's Sons, on American publishers.

Mr. W. W. Bishop, on Training in the use of books.

In addition the class had the pleasure and profit of hearing a symposium on the work of the children's library by nine or ten graduates of the school who are serving as children's librarians. The subject was taken up by topics, covering discipline, furnishings, book-selection, the librarian's relation with parents, story telling and reading aloud, picture bulletins, etc.

On March 6 the school had the privilege of attending a lecture by Mr. Anderson at the Hudson Park Branch, New York, and of seeing the lantern illustrations prepared for the Child Welfare Exhibit.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Mildred A. Collar ('96) announces her engagement to Mr. Charles Clark Gardner, of Newport, R. I. The marriage will take place April 14, at Elliott, Conn. Miss Collar was connected with the school as instructor for 12 years, and will carry with her into her new career the good wishes and

affection of not only the faculty, but of the many students who have studied with her.

Miss Clara Bragg ('04) has resigned her position at Columbia University Library for reasons of health, and will take a rest of several months.

Miss Mary M. Douglas ('05) was married Feb. 28 to Mr. Oliver Carpenter, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Grace F. Bush ('08) was married Feb. 22 to Mr. Arthur B. Jekyll, of Brooklyn.

Miss Mabel Champlin ('08) has resigned from the Newark (N. Y.) Public Library to become librarian at Hanover, Pa.

Miss Ethelwyn Crane ('10) has been appointed first assistant in the Public Library of Great Falls, Mont., and leaves the Pratt Institute Free Library in April.

Miss Katharine Rathbun ('10) has been appointed first assistant in the Englewood (N. J.) Library.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Feb. 28 the school attended the meeting of the Syracuse Library Club, in the Syracuse Public Library. Besides the adoption of a constitution, two interesting and instructive papers were read: "History and work of the Solvay Public Library," by Miss Caroline Mertens, and "Organization and growth of the Court of Appeals Library at Syracuse," by Mr. George N. Cheney. After the meeting tea was enjoyed.

Several of the students in the library school have elected the lecture course in Genetic psychology, by Dr. J. R. Street, Dean of the Teachers' College. It has been added to the curriculum of the four years' course, and will, in the future, be required of all who wish to be recommended for children's department work.

The location of the school gives the students opportunities to hear the numerous noted lecturers brought to the University by its various departments. In addition, the following special lectures have been given:

In Bibliography III, "Psychology of pedagogy," by Dean Street; "History of pedagogy," by Dr. A. S. Hurst; and "Literature of botany," by Dr. W. L. Bray.

On Feb. 17 Miss Laura Babcock gave a talk on "Special libraries," illustrating her topic mainly with her experience in the Franklin Manufacturing Co. Library.

On Feb. 21 Miss Joy Smith, University Y. W. C. A. secretary, spoke on "Coöperation of librarians and social workers." After the lecture tea was served.

On March 4 Miss Caroline Webster, New York state organizer, gave a very delightful informal talk on "The library field from the organizers' point of view."

Mary Ethel Abbott, '98, formerly an assistant at the Syracuse University Library, died Feb. 3, 1911, at her home in Syracuse.

H. Marjorie Beal, '08, formerly of the New

York Public Library, has accepted the position of children's librarian of the Public Library at Eau Claire, Wis.

Ida Mae Lynn, '08, has resigned as assistant at the New York University Library, to accept a position in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Carrie E. Potter, '08, on Feb. 1 resigned her position in the Periodical department of the Syracuse University Library. Her engagement was recently announced.

Anna B. Colwell, '10, has left the New York Public Library to accept the position of librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. Y.

Carrie Pitcher, '10, is spending the winter in the south on account of her mother's health. She hopes to return about May 1.

Anna Scully, '10, is assistant in the Children's department of the Webster branch of the New York Public Library.

Mabel Wells, '10, assistant in the Library of the Franklin Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, has been appointed its librarian.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer Library School of the University of Illinois will begin June 26, instead of June 19, as stated in these notes last month. The course will continue six weeks. Miss Frances Simpson, reference librarian and assistant professor of library science in the University of Illinois, and Miss Ida F. Wright, assistant librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, will be the principal instructors, giving their whole time to the work. They will be assisted by Miss Eugenia Allin, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, by various members of the University library staff, and by a reviser.

The seniors met in Chicago on Monday, March 6, were joined by the juniors, and together the students made the annual visit to the libraries, bookstores, binderies, etc., of Chicago and vicinity, returning to Urbana on the following Saturday. The students were accompanied by Assistant Director A. S. Wilson and Assistant Professor Anna M. Price. It is the intention of the faculty to take the students next year to visit the libraries of St. Louis and vicinity, hereafter visiting Chicago one year and St. Louis the next.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, chief of the Traveling library department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave three lectures before the library school and staff on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14 and 15. Her subjects were "Some western phases of library work," "The itinerant librarian—personal experiences," and the "Old and the new."

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, lectured before the library school on Monday and Tuesday,

March 20 and 21. His subjects were "Some lost arts of librarianship," "The making of a dictionary," and "The St. Louis Public Library," the latter being illustrated by the stereopticon.

Dr. E. C. Hayes, professor of sociology in the University of Illinois, addressed the Library Club on Feb. 21 on "The public library and agencies for social betterment." The meeting was held at the home of Miss Florence R. Curtis, an instructor in the school, and after the meeting refreshments were served.

Miss Elizabeth Henry, '08-'09, has been appointed librarian of the Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### NEWS NOTES

The last lecture in the course in children's work was given on March 1 by Miss Annie Cutter, supervisor of school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, who told of the work of that department. After the lecture the class visited under her direction one of the neighboring school libraries. Another feature of this course was the attendance of the class at an evening of story telling given by Seumas MacManus while he was in Cleveland. At present the students are working on their final problems, which is the making of a picture bulletin for the children's rooms of the Public Library.

Beginning with March one afternoon a week is being given by the class in library administration for the visiting of the various libraries of the city. The new Technical High School, a social settlement library, several branches and sub-branches have already been visited.

## Reviews

CATALOGUE OF THE ALLAN A. BROWN COLLECTION OF MUSIC in the Public Library of the city of Boston, vol. 11, part 1, Hi-Lieblich. Boston, published by the trustees, 1910. 2+144 p. double column measure, folio, \$1 per part.

The Boston Public Library has issued part 1, volume 11, of the Catalogue of the Allan A. Brown collection of music, housed within its walls, which covers the alphabetical division Hi to Lieblich. With this part is included a preface, dated September, 1910, to be substituted for the tentative preface previously issued.

In this latest addition to the section of the catalog already printed the compilers have made no change from the dictionary catalog plan of volume 1, and the original system of entry is continued.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1910, page 35, there is a review of volume 1, parts

1-3, A-For. The criticism then applied seems to the reviewer to apply with fairness to part 1 of volume II. E. M. J.

**WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION.** Suggestive list of children's books for a small library recommended by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, compiled by Helen Theresa Kennedy. Madison, Wisconsin Library Commission. D. 1910. 102 p.

This list comprises 483 titles for children in the grammar schools. The main list is classed, each entry giving the publisher and price, decimal class number, grades for which suitable and annotation. This main list is followed by supplementary ones, including illustrated books for table use, Books for mothers and teachers, Children's stories for telling and reading aloud, and of popular books under headings asked for by the children, such as Pirate, Indian, Stories for holidays, etc. Books in the series of "Life stories for young people," "Peeps at many lands," "Told to the children," "Children's hero," "Little cousins," and "Library of travel" follow. Author and title index is included.

The selection of books is good and includes recent material. The annotations are frequently comparative, a feature which is helpful. Several editions are listed, ranging from the least expensive books satisfactory for library usage to the sumptuous editions. In both main and supplementary lists, a symbol has been used to indicate the 100 titles for first purchase. Several librarians and library catalogs have been consulted in compiling the material.

The list is especially designed to provide the small library with a basis of selection and a working tool, and as such it is admirably adapted. It will not be of great use to the larger libraries, as it contains but little material not already available.

C. W. HERBERT.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*A. L. A. Bulletin*, January, 1911, contains the minutes of the Council and Executive board meetings in Chicago, in January.

*Public Libraries*, March, contains "The stranger within our gates," by Rev. F. C. H. Wendel; "Workingmen and the library," by W. F. Stevens; "The business man and the library," by Charles Kerr; "Rural extension in Iowa," by Ellen I. True.

*Special Libraries*, February, contains "Industrial libraries," by Joseph L. Wheeler; "A reference library in a manufacturing plant," by Laura E. Babcock; also brief articles on "A general circulating library in a factory" and "Indexing and abstracting of current literature for the benefit of employees,"

by F. N. Morton. It discusses the affiliation of the Special Libraries Association with the A. L. A.

*Bulletin of Bibliography*, January, contains "Historical novels and stories," by Caroline M. Hewins, a list of historical fiction arranged chronologically according to the period described; "Ancient library gatherings," by "A librarian"; "Index to reference lists published by libraries in 1910," by the Providence Public Library; and "Drawing room annuals: a bibliography" (pt. 3), by F. W. Faxon, together with the Magazine subject index, October-December, 1910, and the Dramatic index, October-December, 1910, complete the number.

*California Libraries, News Notes*, v. 5, nos. 1-4, Jan.-Oct., 1910, contains the index to the numbers for the year 1910. The first issue for 1911 (v. 6, no. 1, Jan.) contains a report of the first California county librarians' convention, the usual index of current events and notes on California libraries.

*The Librarian*, January, contains "The non-municipal side of the library profession: its scope and prospects," by H. W. Checketts (to be continued); "The birth of the various book-trade catalogs," by Thomas W. Huck, continued from the previous month. Illustrations and a brief description of the new Carnegie library building at Plymouth, and a list of the "best books on all subjects" in classified arrangement complete the number.

*Library Association Record*, February, contains "Abstracts and extracts in general and professional literature," by Archibald L. Clarke; and "Exeter Public Library: an historical essay," by H. Tapley-Soper.

*The Library Assistant*, March, contains "The development of notation in classification," a continued article by H. Rutherford Purnell.

*Library World*, February, contains "Some aids to readers," by Robert T. Jones; "The £ s. d. of safe-guarded open access in lending libraries;" "The artificial illumination of libraries."

*De Boekzaal*, for its November, 1910, issue, has already been noted in these columns. Attention should be called, however, to an article, "The library in our prisons," by J. J. Schollmann, in the September and October (1910) numbers.

— for December, 1910 [vol. 4, no. 12], contains the following: a good historical review of the Booksellers' Institute in Groningen, written to commemorate its 100th anniversary; a useful bibliography of philosophical literature in the Holland and German languages, in which the author divides his subject into five classes, i.e., General works, History of philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics and Psychology, with an appended list on Theosophy; an interesting article on the over-

production of books in the Netherlands; the rules and regulations governing the establishment and maintenance of government libraries in the public grammar schools in Java and Madura, two Dutch possessions in the East Indies. One of the book reviews given is that of the third edition of Bodenheim's "Handje plak," an extremely interesting picture book for children.

*Museums' Journal*, November, contains "The board of education and provincial museums," by A. J. Caddie; "The Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery."

*Zeitschrift des Österreichischen Vereines für Bibliothekswesen*, year 1, pts. 1, 2, 1910, an Austrian periodical, contains "Libraries for the blind," by A. Mell; "The public libraries at the fourth German elementary school gathering," by E. Frankel, an article dealing with the coöperation of public libraries with courses of study; notes on professional periodical literature; report on the Brussels congresses; also "Austrian bibliography of library economy," a supplement in classified form which includes titles of books about libraries of Austrian interest.

*Il Libro e la Stampa*, June-December, 1910, has an article by R. Sabbadini on the earliest letter known of Panormita, followed by an article by E. Lovarini on 15th century distich proverbs; another article by the same editor on the "Alfabeto dei villani" in Pavano; also an article by Francesco Novati on an unedited chronicle of Milan for the year 1763, by Pietro Verri; a list of letters of Silvio Pellico, by E. Boulenger and G. Gallavresi.

*Bibliotekar, Zhurnal obshchestva Bibliotekovydyeniya (The Librarian)* is a newly established quarterly magazine, the organ of the St. Petersburg Society of Library Science (Bibliotheconomy). No. 1 contains an article by A. E. Plotnikov on the "Peoples and public libraries in Russia," a report of the activities of the Library Science Society for the years 1903-1907, by P. Bogdanov; A review of new publications; Bibliography; A review of foreign literature; Chronicle of the Russian libraries; Constitution and Report of the Society of Library Science.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L.* An exhibit of the International Typographical Union course of instruction in artistic printing was held at the Binghamton Public Library, Feb. 16-March 2, 1911. A printers' reading list of books and magazines obtainable at the Binghamton Public Library was prepared in connection with the exhibit.

*Branford, Ct. James Blackstone Memorial L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 1, 1910.) Added 2120 (gifts 116); total 27,000. Issued, home use 64,138. Cardholders 2312. Temporary residents may have cards by making a deposit of \$3. Deposit stations have been

maintained since January, 1907. A branch was opened in Stony Creek in February, 1900. Over a hundred periodicals are taken for the main reading-room and 17 for the branch. The expenses of the library are met by an endowment and not at all by taxation.

*Brantford (Ont.) P. L.* In the March LIBRARY JOURNAL the report of this library was incorrectly entered. The summary is therefore repeated. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1317 (fict. 780, juv. 376); total 24,428. Issued, home use 100,878, of which 80,112 were drawn by adults and 20,766 by children. Receipts \$6279.03; expenses \$5718.98 (books \$1114.36, salaries \$2699.62, lighting \$401.46, heating \$196.45).

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Issued, home use 182,252; adult registration 3203. Renewals of membership 1652. Teachers' cards issued 310. Cards in force 13,536. In the reference departments there was an attendance of 44,204, the attendance in the applied science reference room being 18,434. The reading room attendance was 29,884, and there were 3788 current magazines circulated. From the Applied science reference room 588 books were circulated. From the children's room 42,611 books were issued for home use. There were 5243 volumes cataloged during the year.

Several exhibits were given during the year, and the exhibition of children's books suitable for Christmas gifts was repeated this year with much success.

The Girls' Junior Story Tellers' League met during the year, though only from January to April. The total attendance at these meetings was 183.

"The playground has always been such an invaluable adjunct to the children's room that it cannot be out of place to mention here the constant use that is made of the open space during the warm months not only by the children, but by older people as well. Since the benches were provided there has been a steady increase in the number of mothers and infants who enjoy the freedom of this area. The presence of grown people has happily tended to produce a greater degree of order on the grounds."

Books lost from the library during the year number 4411; 2226 discarded books have been distributed to isolated points in five states.

This is the first report under Mr. Stevens' librarianship.

*Columbia University L.* At a meeting of the trustees of Columbia University, held Feb. 6, the relative academic rank of the permanent officials on the staff of the library was designated as follows: the librarian as a professor; the assistant librarian as an associate professor; supervisors with the grade of assistant librarian as assistant professors; bibliographers as instructors.



*Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2853; total 33,837. Registration 1262. Cards in force 8488; students' and teachers' cards issued 368. Issued, home use 75,637. Receipts \$35,104.35; expenses \$33,256 (Rosenberg L. \$20,914.17, colored branch \$985.94).

"The number of volumes at the colored branch library is now 2232 and there are 30 current periodicals. The number of registered borrowers is 704 and the loans for home use were 3002 for the year, an increase of about 14 per cent. The total number of loans from the opening of the branch is 20,776, of which 8906 were to adults and 11,870 to children. The use is good both in numbers and in quality. Beside the loans there is also a good use of books and periodicals at the branch library building."

The library has begun the issue of a bi-monthly bulletin, and an experienced and successful children's librarian has been placed in charge of the children's department.

*Harvard University L.* It is planned to erect a new central library building. An advisory committee of Boston architects has been appointed by the corporation of Harvard College to discuss the problem of its erection.

*Indiana State L.* (28th biennial rpt. for period ending Sept. 30, 1910.) Added, 5804 v. (exclusive of pm. and docs.); total 54,082. In the reference department during the biennium there were 4359 borrowers, 14,073 readers, 355 new registrations, 491 blind borrowers.

The report presents considerable interesting information under various headings, including the various department headings: Book lists, Clearing house for magazines, Examinations for positions, Gifts and deposits, Library schools and clubs, New building, scope and needs, and so on.

The receipts for 1908-9 amounted to \$19,233.76; expenses for the same period were \$18,952.21; receipts for 1909-10 amounted to \$20,860.70; expenses for the same period were \$20,419.78.

The growing need for a new building is emphasized.

*Laconia (N. H.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 15, 1911; from the 18th annual report of the city of Laconia, N. H.) Added (net gain) 1762; total 17,665 v., 10,207 pm. Registration 435; total registration 4493. Non-fiction cards issued 106; teachers' cards issued 5; teachers' cards in force 27; trustees' cards in force 10; deposit cards issued 4. Issued, home use 41,129; no. of books, pamphlets and periodicals issued for use in building in 1910, 991.

"The circulation at the main library was less by 2603 than in the previous year, but the loss was partly offset by the gain of 1177 at the branch. Books were not loaned from

the branch until March 8, 1909. The net loss in circulation, therefore, was only 1426, or 3.3 per cent. At the main library more books were loaned in philosophy, religion, philology, natural science, fine arts, drama, oratory and satire than in 1909. The same number were loaned in sociology and letters. All other classes show a loss in numbers. The largest gain for the year was in the use of books and periodicals within the building. The number of books, pamphlets and periodicals loaned thus was 991, a gain of more than 25 per cent. Even this does not show the real gain, because a bound volume of a periodical counts as one, while the same volume before it was bound counted as six or more. The increase in the number of bound sets adds greatly to the value of the library for reference and study, but the actual increase in use is not shown by the number of loans."

Urgent need is felt for a separate children's room. The use of a room in the basement at present used for storage is recommended for the purpose. Additional book space is also needed.

*Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; from libn's summary.) Accessions 8930 (7845 by purchase); total 58,504. Issued, home use 205,903 (fict. 60 per cent., juv. department 32,140, throughout schools 56,135, colored branch 8155). Expenses \$25,933 (books \$6649, salaries \$8880, stacks and other equipment \$6282, general \$4122).

*Montana State L.* (10th biennial rpt.—period ending Dec. 1, 1910.) Added 2115 (313 by purchase, 815 by gift, 987 by exchange); total about 17,050 v. and 2750 pm. Expenses (1908-9) \$1673.75; 1909-10 \$1827.64.

"An effort has been made to build up the collection of western history, and a number of out-of-print editions of books pertaining to the Lewis and Clark expedition and early discoveries have been added to our shelves."

The library has a valuable newspaper collection, and files every paper published in the state. But there is difficulty in getting papers properly bound. The library has been able to secure the binding of only 60 volumes a year, which leaves files of some county papers unbound back as far as 1904.

*New Orleans. Parish Medical Society L.* The Parish Medical Society of New Orleans has provided a handsome and well-lighted room for its medical library, consisting of some 10,000 books.

The stacks were supplied by the Library Bureau.

*New York P. L.* Interesting articles on the new building of the New York Public Library are: "The New York Public Library," by John S. Billings, in *The Century*, April, p. 839-852 (with illustrations); "A modern temple of education: New York's new public library," by David Gray, in *Harper's Magazine*, March, p. 562-576 (with illustrations). Articles especially emphasize



ing the architectural features appeared in *The Architectural Record* for September, 1910, and in *Architects' and Builders' Magazine* for January, 1911.

*New York P. L. Yorkville Branch.* Under the auspices of the Hungarian-American Free Lyceum a lecture was given at the library on March 16. John E. Biró spoke on "Authors and the art of writing" in Hungarian. Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, also spoke on "Peary's conquest of the Pole" (in English). Hungarian music, including songs by Anton Pataky, from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, added to the pleasure of the evening.

*New York City. Mercantile L.* (19th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 6430 (by purchase 6296; by gift 134). Issued from lib. for home use 76,439; issued from down-town station for home use 23,750 v.; issued from ref. dept. 5700 v.

Total number of persons entitled to use lib. 3989. The number of books delivered by wagon and messengers and of books forwarded to members through the mails or by express was 30,356. The number of persons making use of this service on Dec. 31, 1910, was 641, a decrease of 29 as compared with last year's report. Receipts \$34,746.88; expenses \$30,475.22.

During the year a new series of bulletins of the books added to the library was inaugurated.

*New York State L.* Word of an extensive fire in the state capitol which has practically destroyed the state library with its invaluable records and documents has been received as the JOURNAL goes to press. The story of the fire as seen by the correspondent for the *Evening Post* from his point of vantage within the burning building is given in that paper for March 29. The fire started in the Assembly library, which was located in the rear of the Assembly chamber. It began among the book-shelves and spread rapidly. The *Evening Post* report reads as follows:

"At 2.20 a.m. the capitol was practically deserted save for the night watchmen, who are supposed to be posted, one to a floor; the manager of the Postal Telegraph office in the capitol, a proof-reader to the Assembly, and two newspaper correspondents. At that time the proof-reader, who had been working late in the Assembly document room, returned to the Assembly library, which was located in the rear of the Assembly chamber, and separated from it by the clerks' room and the stenographers' lobby. He intended to close his desk, which was located in a corner of the library, and go home to bed. As he opened the library door he was met with a cloud of smoke, and saw that one of the high book-shelves, immediately behind his desk, was all ablaze. He rushed at once into the corridor, shouting for the watchman.

"The correspondents ran around the corridor to the west wing of the building. Smoke at that time was pouring from the Assembly library, but it was possible to enter the room. The *Post's* correspondent's first glimpse of the fire showed that the proof-reader's desk was ablaze and the book shelves adjoining it were a mass of flames, which were rapidly climbing upward among the books, piled to a height of thirty feet from the floor. A balcony ran about the library, forming a sort of mezzanine floor some 12 feet from the floor itself, and the flames had already reached this balcony, although apparently nothing but the books were at that time on fire.

"Meanwhile an alarm had been turned in. It was fully 25 minutes before any firemen put in an appearance. By that time the fire had spread, with indescribable rapidity, among the book shelves; the electric light bulbs were exploding, and the whole room had the appearance of a furnace.

"The firemen stood helplessly watching it for a moment, apparently unable to decide what to do. From the street, however, a feeble stream was soon playing against the Assembly library windows. Before the fire hose had been hauled up the winding million-dollar staircase to the third floor, the flames had burst from the library into the hallway and lobby, and the firemen were forced back by the heat and dense, suffocating smoke before they could get a stream into the blazing library.

"At this time, however, the fire chief expressed confidence that he would be able to confine the fire to the rooms adjacent to the Assembly chamber. He was emphatic in his statement that there was little or no danger of the fire extending to the State Library, which occupied the greater part of the west wing fronting on Capitol Place from the third floor up. Ten minutes later, when the flames had already reached the head of the great western stairway and were swirling up the elevator shaft in that corner of the building, he changed his mind and declared that he feared the State Library was in danger.

"The fire entered the State Library wing by way of the binding room located on the fifth floor. But this was fully an hour and a half after the fire started, and, in that time, had there been any one on hand to do the work, many of the priceless books and records in the library could have been saved. One of the most striking facts of the fire was the total inefficiency or inadequacy of the employees of the State Superintendent of Buildings. They stood about idly in groups on the first floor of the building, but they did not venture above stairs, and many thousands of dollars' worth of state property was needlessly sacrificed as a result.

"Step by step the firemen were forced to retreat before the advancing flames, until, with a roar, the fire burst into the State Library. It was then a foregone conclusion

that the whole library was doomed. The firemen confessed themselves helpless, and gave up any attempt to check the fiery advance. The books and papers, many of them resting on pine or walnut shelves, proved ready food for the flames, and within 30 minutes after the flames had passed the stone partitions the library was afire from end to end.

"At this time, with the entire west wing ablaze, the sight across the broad central court from the eastern part of the building was one never to be forgotten. The mass of flames reached higher than the eye could see from the windows looking out on the court. Within the court enclosure the sparks fell in showers. The smoke in the corridors was so thick that it was impossible to stand it long, and the few spectators on the third floor, as well as the helpless firemen, had to rush to the windows every few minutes for a breath of fresh air. It was impossible to recognize a person, even across the narrow corridors. The flames had driven the fire-fighters out of the western corridors altogether within five minutes after the spread into the library, and they were compelled to lay new lines of hose along the corridors running alongside the Senate chamber and on the fourth floor immediately above.

"Here the fire was fiercest, and here the hardest and most successful fight against the advancing flames was waged. The fire chief realized that if the fire once got headway in the region above the Senate chamber the whole structure was doomed. But the fight was successful, and the fire was stopped before it had passed into the north wing." Later reports indicate that the cause of the fire may have been due to the careless throwing of a cigarette stump into a basket of waste paper or into litter on the floor of one of the smaller rooms.

The entire number of documents that were in the burned portion of the capitol, most of which are lost or irreparably damaged, was in the vicinity of 300,000. These include the papers constituting the official correspondence of Governor George Clinton, 5000 in number; similar papers of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, 7000 in number, and those of Sir William Johnson, who was a great pacificator between the English and Indians, numbering 10,000. Besides these were the bulk of the Van Rensselaer manuscripts, having to do with the early history of Rensselaerwyck and Albany County, 40,000 in number, and the early Dutch records, being the official proceedings of the Government of New Amsterdam from 1634 to 1674, in 23 large volumes.

Many of the most valuable records and relics in the state's possession were saved by the foresight of Commissioner Draper, who had them removed from the library two years ago and placed in a safe in his office on the first floor of the capitol.

*Oakland (Cal.) P. L.* A new branch of the library was established at Irvington during February. This brings the number of branches up to nine. There are three more to be established.

*Ohio.* Mr. Carnegie has given buildings to Ohio towns within the last few weeks as follows: Dayton, \$50,000 for two branches; Upper Sandusky, \$10,000; Mt. Sterling, \$10,000; Crooksville, \$20,000; Milan Township, \$8000; Middleport \$7500; Heidelberg University, Tiffin, \$12,500 toward a \$25,000 building; Cuyahoga Falls has received \$15,000 for a building and \$3000 for books from the W. A. Taylor estate. The following towns have agreed to levy the tax for free public libraries: Kinsman, Arcanum, Bristolville and Twinsburg.

*Omaha (Neb.) P. L. and Museum.* (34th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 7267; total 88,748. No. of borrowers 15,049. Issued, home use 218,999. Pictures circulated 9248. Visitors to ref. and reading rooms 72,171; visitors to museum and Byron Reed collection of coins and manuscripts 45,371. Expenses \$31,024.61.

The weekly circulation of books from several of the large factories shows a total circulation for the year of 1565 volumes, and the Social Settlement 1260. The library's picture collection numbers about 2000 and is available for use in teaching geography. There have been 5826 volumes bound during the year at an average cost of 46 c. The library has about 1000 slides available for use. Most of these relate to art subjects, but many to description and travel.

*Philadelphia, Pa. Academy of Natural Sciences.* (Rpt.—1910.) Added 7603 (942 v., 6449 pm. and parts of periodicals, 148 sheets and engravings, 64 maps). Total 67,161. Considerable alteration has been made in the building.

*Providence (R. I.) Athenæum.* The 75th anniversary of the Providence Athenæum was celebrated on Feb. 28 with appropriate exercises. Reviews of the achievements of the library during its long career were presented. President Faunce, of Brown University; Stephen H. Arnold, president of the Athenæum, and William B. Weeden contributed to the occasion by interesting addresses.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. Divoll Branch.* An experiment is being tried in the form of an intermediate department. The last stack in the fiction shelves is being used for this purpose, and is filled with duplicate copies from the adult shelves and books for older boys and girls from the juvenile department. The central collection of duplicates has been drawn upon very heavily. We felt a need for such an innovation, as boys and girls who should be using the children's room persisted

in using the adult side. Now they are on the adult side, but have books suitable to their ages and are not in the way of the adult borrowers.

*San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' Institute L.* The main library room on the second floor of the new building of the Mechanics' Institute was formally opened Feb. 16. The work of furnishing the third floor was not quite completed at the date of the library's opening. The third floor has been reserved for the reference department, for technical and art books and also for newspapers and periodicals.

—(Cal.) *P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 22,832; total 98,499. Issued, home use 719,995 (increase of 111,029 over the preceding year). Cards in force 37,391, nearly as large a number as before the fire of 1906, when the library carried 167,000 volumes on its shelves. Receipts \$114,532.65; expenses \$98,492.25 (books \$22,014.60, periodicals \$1834.24, binding \$4417.92, repairs \$21,837.97, printing and stationery \$2413.34, salaries \$39,666.60).

The library has now six branches and conditions in each of these is reported upon. Branch no. 1 was opened to the public in new quarters in July. The change from its previous dingy and crowded quarters was a welcome one.

In Branch no. 2 there was a net gain in collection of 1090 and a loss in circulation of 8594. In Branch no. 3 a large number of Italian books was added to the collection.

New quarters are needed for Branch no. 4, the circulation of which is more than one-third greater than at Branch 3.

The building for Branch no. 5 was completed and was opened for circulation in October with about 4000 volumes on the shelves. It contained at the date of this report 6604 volumes and showed a circulation larger than at any other branch except Branch no. 1.

Branch no. 6 requires additional space, and it is desired to extend the building.

Three new deposit stations were opened during the year, making a total of 11 stations now in operation.

"Since the fire of 1906 the library board has been working with the minimum appropriation allowed by the charter of 1½ cents on a hundred dollars of assessed valuation, except in the year ending June, 1909, during which time there was an extra appropriation of \$17,000, which was obtained and used for the purpose of assisting in the construction of Park Branch (Branch no. 5)."

*Schenectady (N. Y.) P. L.* (16th rpt.—year 1910; from local press.) Added 2276; total 25,767. Cards in use 13,227, showing an increase in borrowers during the year of 3075. Issued, home use 150,742 (juv. 21,711

v.). Receipts \$12,819.55; expenses \$12,682.61 (salaries \$5848.85, books and periodicals \$4119.43, bookbinding \$691.54, lighting \$652.19, insurance \$44.25, printing \$72).

*Utica (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; from local press.) Readers in ref. room 28,870; in stack 15,348; total 44,218 readers. New readers' cards issued 2161; renewed cards issued 1664; teachers' cards issued 207. Issued, home use 186,206 (from main lib. 172,977, from branch lib. 6113, from other stations 7116).

In the children's department there were 1086 readers and 54,518 volumes were circulated. There were 121 volumes sent to the playgrounds for the use of the children under the immediate direction of the teachers. These volumes had a circulation of 1049. This record does not include picture books for very small children sent to the playgrounds. In November the first branch of the library (the Potter Branch) was opened to the public. Books have been sent to engine houses, a case of 25 volumes being placed in each house. The total number of books read from these libraries during the year was 3063. The class room of the library was used 22 times. Several exhibitions of interest were held in the library.

*Washington (D. C.) P. L.* (12th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 12,597 (purchase 10,388, gift 1811); total 121,077. Issued, home use 646,201 pieces. Registration 14,274; total no. cards issued 25,964; cards in force 51,204 (non-fiction cards issued 11,105, teachers' cards issued 493, privilege cards issued 92). Receipts \$67,174.25; expenses \$66,582.56 (salaries \$42,020, books, \$10,535.84, periodicals \$1199.12, binding \$4250.86).

"The event of the year that stands out with greatest prominence, and the one that offers most hope for the future progress of the library, is the enactment by Congress, seven years after the introduction of the bill, of the law authorizing the erection of a Carnegie branch library building at Takoma Park. Similar bills had several times been passed by the Senate, but had failed of passage by the House. When the bill was finally passed by that body the temper of the debate seemed to indicate that legislation authorizing the acceptance of the money offered by Mr. Carnegie for a system of branch libraries for the District would hereafter be readily enacted. At any rate the principle of accepting money from Mr. Carnegie for public library buildings for the District, first adopted by Congress in the case of the central library, has been reaffirmed by the passage of this new legislation.

"It is to be regretted that in enacting the Takoma Park branch-library law Congress saw fit to limit the maximum annual appropriations for maintenance expenses to 10 per

cent. of the cost of the building. Judging by the experience of other municipal branch-library systems, where the maintenance expenses of branch libraries are often 15 per cent. or more of the cost of the buildings, the usefulness of the branch is likely to be limited by this restriction. It will probably prove necessary to keep it open less than the full hours of the central library. It is desirable that this limitation be removed and that legislation for later branches shall not contain a similar limitation."

In circulation the library shows an increase for the year of 3 per cent. The quality of reading done shows a constant improvement. Among factors that have influenced reading have been "the further enlargement of the open-shelf space, the continued extension and improvement of the industrial department, the issuing of a large number of brief select lists on special topics of current or general interest, the sending of such lists and even post-card notices covering single books to persons thought to be interested in certain classes of literature, the encouragement of the habit on the part of readers of recommending books for purchase and the prompt acquisition of such books wherever possible, and the intelligent help and guidance given by the assistants at the bureau of information to readers wanting books for home use."

The amount of fiction circulated shows for the first time not only a relative but an actual decrease. In the Useful arts and science department the circulation shows an increase of 31 per cent. over the record of the previous year. The library receives 507 different magazines and newspapers or, including 202 for circulation and staff use, 711 periodicals are regularly checked and placed on file.

The children's room was transferred near the end of the fiscal year from the basement to more attractive and convenient quarters on the second floor and the services of a trained supervisor of work with schools have been secured. There is great need for the library to increase its centers of book distribution for children and its stock of children's books.

The deposit stations and other similar agencies, conducted by the library, all or a part of the year numbered 13.

The library has maintained a collection of mounted pictures a little more than three years. There are about 60,000 pictures arranged in classified order in vertical files.

It is planned to transfer the collection of material for the blind from the Library of Congress to the Public Library, and to conduct in the lecture hall the readings and musicales for the blind heretofore given at the national library.

Detailed reports from the separate departments of the library are included and combine in proving the efficiency of the year's work.

#### FOREIGN

Cardiff, Eng. The *Cardiff Libraries' Review*, February, contains a brief article on Dr. Paton, founder of the National Home-Reading Union.

Budapest. A Kőzsegi Nyilvanos Könyvtár Reszletes Pályazati Programja contains the program and the announcement of the conditions of the competition for the building of a municipal public library on Tisza Kálmán Square, Budapest. Only national architects can participate in the competition. Each floor must have a separate plan. The city reserves the right of making use of any of the plans that receive a prize, but is not compelled to carry out the plans of the winner.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

CANADA. EDUCATION. Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1909; printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Toronto, Cameron, 1910. 608 p. D.

COPE, Henry F. Selected list of books on moral training and instruction in the public schools. (In *Religious Education*, February, 1911. 5:718-732.)

This bibliography is classified under the following general headings:

1. Bibliography.
2. Principles of moral training in schools.
3. Bible in public schools.
4. Text books.

Each of these headings is subdivided principally with reference to the class of publication listed; for instance, books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc.

EDUCATION. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1910. v. 1. 662 p. D. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910.

REINFORCED BINDING. BOOK EXHIBIT. An interesting exhibition of books reinforced with Chivers' sewing and replaced in the original covers was held in Cedric Chivers' bindery in Brooklyn, from March 20 to 31. The librarians of Greater New York showed much interest in the exhibit, as it meant that it is now possible to procure books with attractive and artistic covers dealt with in such a way that they are stronger and give a longer service than has hitherto been possible. There were over six hundred books displayed, including popular juveniles and standard fiction. The strength and firmness imparted to these volumes by Chivers' sewing and the beauty and variety of the publishers' covers made an attractive combination. Different methods of end papering, lining up, and dealing with the back are used by Mr. Chivers with books of varied thickness, size and weight. Such books are

sewed once for all — the sewing lasting intact until the paper wears out. When the cover goes to pieces, the book can be cheaply rebound, retaining the Chivers' sewing, which in each instance is adapted to the quality of the paper. It is anticipated, however, that this specially adapted sewing will in many instances enable the book to circulate without rebinding until it is too soiled for further use. The fact that Mr. Chivers has raised the standard of binding in America is widely recognized. He has now perfected plans whereby his knowledge and experience is at the disposal of public libraries in the matter of supplying them with books in such different bindings as will, individually, give the best and longest service.

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### Gifts and Bequests

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*Atlanta University L.* It is stated that by the will of Alice Marion Curtis, of Wellesley, the sum of \$5000 has been left to the library.

*Bolton, Eng.* Through the provision of £5000 by Mr. Carnegie three new branch libraries have been erected in Bolton. Within three months of their opening 63,616 books were issued, exclusive of books in reading rooms and children's halls.

*Hampton, Va.* It is stated that by the will of Alice Marion Curtis, of Wellesley, a sum of \$5000 has been left to Hampton for library purposes.

*Jamestown, N. D.* By the will of the late Alfred E. Dickey the sum of \$30,000 has been left to the town for a new library building.

*Tuskegee, Ala.* It is stated that by the will of Alice Marion Curtis, of Wellesley, a sum of \$5000 has been left to Tuskegee for library purposes.

*University of Michigan.* By the will of the late Miss Octavia Williams Bates, of Detroit, who died recently in Baltimore, a bequest of \$20,000 was left to the library of the Department of Law of the University of Michigan and the University was made a residuary legatee, such residuum of the estate to constitute a fund for the use of the "library of the Literary Department." The estate is estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000, with bequests, including the one to the Law Library, amounting to a total of about \$95,000. One of the legatees proposes to contest the will. The interests of the University under this will are to be looked after by the president, himself a lawyer, and two legal members of the Board of Regents.

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### Librarians

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FAIRCHILD, Milton, delivered an address illustrated by stereopticon on "Moral education in the public schools" on March 22, at

the Manhattan Congregational Church in New York City. The purpose of the lecture was to exhibit the new method of teaching children fundamentals of character and conduct by graphic illustration.

HOLMAN, Miss Meda, who will graduate from the University of Illinois Library School in June, has been elected librarian of the Mason City (Iowa) Public Library, her appointment to take effect next summer.

MATTERN, Johannes, resigned his position as cataloger of the Library of Congress on Dec. 11, 1910, and has been employed in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., to reorganize the library of that bureau. Mr. Mattern is a university man of Muenster and Bonn, Germany. He has devoted himself during the last 10 years to the study of languages, and has had several years' experience in practical library work in the Library of Congress.

STEENBERG, Dr. A. S., Statens Bogsamlingskomite, 21 Stormgade, Copenhagen, Denmark, wants to inform American librarians that he will be glad to assist those public libraries which are making collection of Danish books with the book-selection, etc., whenever there may be need for his help.

STEVENSON, William M., Ph.D., has been appointed assistant-in-charge of the Sociological Department recently opened by the Brooklyn Public Library as an adjunct to the Main Reference Department of the library, 197 Montague street. Dr. Stevenson was librarian of the Carnegie Free Library at Allegheny, Pa., from 1890 to 1904, and has been a student of library and science and related subjects in Germany and Switzerland from 1904 to 1911.

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### Notes and Queries

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#### LIBRARY TRAINING COMMUNICATION. —

*Editor Library Journal.*

I have waited to see if any correction appeared in your January and February numbers before venturing to say that Miss Foote's article on the training of library assistants in England, which appeared in your December number, must have been written in a great hurry; and I only write now to clear up a few points which may otherwise lead future readers astray.

(a) The classes held at Liverpool deal with three of the six sections of the Library Association's examination syllabus, *viz.*, Cataloging, Classification, and Library routine, and they are held under the direction of the City of Liverpool Technical Instruction Com-

mittee, and should therefore be grouped with those classes held at the Manchester School of Technology mentioned in section 1, and not with correspondence classes.

(b) The Summer School, said in section 2 to be conducted by Mr. Guppy, was the annual school of the Northwest Branch of the Library Association, which happened in 1910 to be held at the Rylands Library, and for which Mr. Guppy and his staff provided the lectures and syllabus.

(c) The L. A. itself has attempted to arrange a summer school in London during several recent years, but has not been able to carry it to success, owing to insufficient support from the library assistants.

(d) I believe I am right in saying that the courses of lectures for library assistants at Leeds University and the Armstrong College, Newcastle, mentioned in section 1, have only dealt with literature, and have left the technical sections of librarianship entirely alone.

(e) With regard to correspondence classes, it is only fair to state that, beside Messrs. Brown and Quinn, Miss Fegan, and Messrs. Prideaux, Rae, Savage and Sayers have conducted or are conducting correspondence classes in one or other of the L. A.'s sections.

(f) Towards the end of her article Miss Foote is incorrect in her quotation from Dr. Baker's report to the Brussels Conference; Dr. Baker does *not* say that the English universities fill up vacancies on their library staffs "under civil service regulations." These universities would be the last of English institutions to work on any such plan, however much good it might lead to.

JAMES HUTT.

LIVERPOOL (LYCEUM) LIBRARY,  
Liverpool, March 2, 1911.

#### ANSWER TO LIBRARY TRAINING COMMUNICATION.—

To the Editor.

Mr. Hutt's criticisms are as a whole well taken, and I am glad to add any further information obtainable on the subject. The note in my paper on the Liverpool course should have been separately paragraphed, as it did not seem to fall exactly in any of the three groups. Perhaps it would be nearest to those in the first. I did not, while in Liverpool, hear of the Technical Instruction Committee, but understood that the course had been organized by the assistants independently. I am sorry if I have misquoted Dr. Baker. The quotation is from the preliminary reports to the Brussels conference, and the statement may be true of some institutions if not all.

May I take this occasion to note that to the list of references the following should be added: Roberts, H. D. Some remarks on the education of a library assistant, a plea. *Library*. March, 1897.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE.

#### COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.— Editor *Library Journal*.

It does not seem to be understood that the League of Library Commissioners publications are now handled by the A. L. A. Publishing Board from Headquarters. In December all of the League publications then on hand, including the reprint of Miss Hassler's "Graded list of stories for reading aloud," were sent on to Chicago, and may now be bought from the secretary of the Publishing Board.

EXCHANGE.—The Columbia University Library still has in stock copies of its "Catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library," 1895, \$9. These are available for exchange with institutions which can offer in return material of approximately equal value. Offers of exchange should be addressed to Columbia University Library.

QUOTATIONS.—A query has been received from the Public Library of Cincinnati asking the authorship of the following quotations. It is stated that the first is not Shakespeare, though it has been assigned to him, and that the last is presumably not Emerson:

"Why should my birth keep down my mounting spirit?"

Are not all creatures subject unto time?

There's legions now of beggars on the earth.

That their original did spring from Kings,

And many monarchs now, whose fathers were

The riff-raff of their age. . . . —SHAKESPEARE.

Blavatsky, *Key to theosophy*, Lond., 1889. p. 142.

"Diving and finding no pearl in the sea,

Blame not the ocean, the fault is in thee."

"If a man can preach a better sermon, write a better book, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—EMERSON.

### Library Calendar

#### APRIL

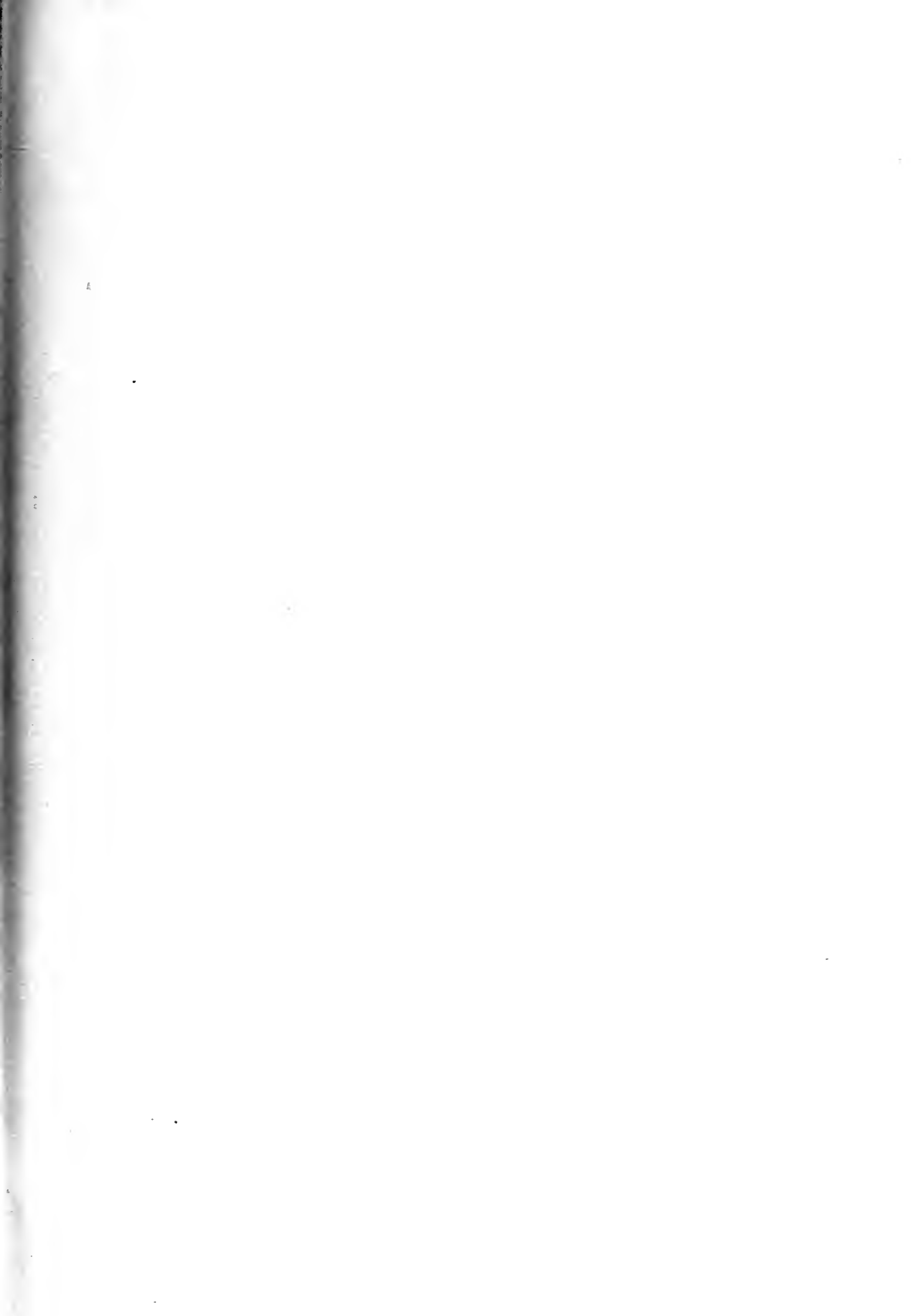
- 17-19. Georgia L. A. Athens, Ga.  
Program: Address by Mr. H. E. Legler.  
17-18. Ontario L. A. 11th annual meeting.  
Toronto P. L.  
Program: 17. President's address, "County library systems," by A. W. Cameron; "Some library possibilities," by W. R. Nursey. The relation of the public library to technical education (evening session).  
18. "Work with children," by Jessie C. Potter; "Library publicity."  
New Zealand L. A. Auckland, N. Z. (Easter week.)

#### MAY

11. N. Y. L. C. Address by Wm. Lyon Phelps.  
18-25. A. L. A. Pasadena, Cal. Hotel Mayland. Apply early for accommodations.

#### JUNE

- 15-16. Mass. L. C. Hawthorne Inn. East Gloucester, Mass.







# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 36

MAY, 1911

NO. 5

THE occupation of its new building by the New York Public Library marks an era in library progress. The metropolis provides for its public library a palace—for such it is—worthy of the second largest city in the world, and vying with the national library buildings at Washington and Berlin. The building commemorates the growth of the municipal idea in its relations to the intellectual development of the people through libraries, and the contrast with twenty years ago is nowhere more marked than right here in New York. The building was erected at the cost of the city, on land owned by the city, while the city also has provided the sites for the branch libraries erected from Carnegie funds. The munificent provisions left for library purposes to the care of trustees by three generations of Astors, by James Lenox, Samuel J. Tilden and John S. Kennedy furnish the income for book purchases and the general administrative work, while the city follows the useful practice of paying for public circulation through the branches. In the new building every book in it will be at the service of the public in the main reading room or in the many rooms for special study, but it remains true that under the Astor and Lenox restriction the reference books cannot leave the building. But the new building through its circulation room becomes the center of the circulating system which has already made a world record of seven-and-a-half million volumes circulation in the year, and at no distant day will reach the ten million mark. Housing 1,100,000 volumes, aside from manuscripts, maps and prints, centralizing the largest circulating system in the world and setting an example toward which municipal library development may aspire, the new building is to New York and its people what the cathedral of old was to the cities of olden times.

THE development of the system and of its new home will remain a permanent monument to the professional energy and administrative skill of the real founder of the system, Dr. John S. Billings, whose striking character and personality have resulted in

solving legal difficulties, unifying diverse systems, and organizing for New York a public service worthily typified in the new building. The liberality of friends and well wishers, three commemorated in the name of the foundation, and others unnamed but not forgotten, the great service of the pioneers of the free circulating library system as Mr. W. W. Appleton and Miss Ellen M. Coe, and the coördinating help of many elements cannot be overlooked; but after all the present result is largely and peculiarly a personal triumph of Dr. Billings. We reproduce in facsimile the original sketch for the present building drawn by Dr. Billings' own hand and prophesying closely in general arrangement and dimensions, north and south courts, stack and other controlling features, the main characteristics of the completed building. This plan, roughed out in April, 1897, for the guidance of Prof. William Ware, then of the Department of Architecture, Columbia University, became the basis of the plans worked out by him for the architectural competition, under charge of the commission consisting of these two and Bernard H. Green, of the Library of Congress. This sketch is of historic as well as personal interest, especially in comparison both with the plans in the second stage, of which an example is printed, and with those showing the final development in the present building, which are given complete. It was from this sketch and the oral explanations of Dr. Billings that Prof. Ware developed the further plans, so clear was the general scheme conceived and thus formulated by Dr. Billings. The sketch plan is but one illustration of this personal and pervasive touch of the man at the center, whose impress is felt throughout the staff and through all details. Mr. Anderson has brought further strength to the development of the library, after his varied and rich experience in leading library posts. Veteran and junior members of the staff are also entitled to share in the credit of progress. The architectural envelope of this great library must stand as an enduring monument to the skill of the late John Mervyn Carrère and of Thomas Hastings, architects, who in its erec-

tion have contributed a dominant expression both to American architecture and to library construction. There was a touch of exceeding pathos in the dramatic incident of the partial and temporary opening of the new building on March 3 that then might lie in state the body of the late Mr. Carrère, whose life came to a tragic close before the formal presentation of the building to its owners the city and its users the people.

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THE prophetic warnings of each successive director of the State Library, which we quote elsewhere, were fulfilled with almost complete accuracy in the calamity at Albany, of which full details as to past, present and future are given in this number. Of the noble collection, the fifth or sixth in the country, and within the first score in the world, exceeding a million books, pamphlets and priceless manuscripts, the possible salvage is 10,000 books, a few pamphlets and a third, perhaps, of the manuscripts, many of these last being happily among those of first importance. Some of these savings were accomplished at a hazard which required real bravery on the part of the library staff. The lessons of the fire are only too obvious, the first, as authoritatively pointed out, being the necessary segregation of library collections into separate buildings which can be separately administered and guarded. The stable door is being locked after the horse has disappeared, by action, which, taken a year ago at less expense, would have saved to the state millions of dollars and to the community irreparable loss of other treasure. Happily the authorities of the State Library are showing courage and pluck in facing the future, and will do all that can be done in making temporary provision and restoring the collections, in advance of the completion of the new building, to which the collections were to be removed within the twelve-month from the disaster. They are already prepared to receive gifts, and in addition to duplicates that can be supplied from libraries, it is worth noting that a good deal can be done by private persons to make good the great loss. The Library School had so nearly completed its sessions at the Capitol that it was practicable to start at once

on the usual visitation of libraries in other cities, and the school year can be completed by home work. The Summer School must probably be given up, and arrangements for next winter's session are yet in doubt.

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It was not unnatural that the Albany fire should be made the most of for sensational purposes in connection with the opening of the new library building in the metropolis. In fact, communications from an engineer on this subject were taken up by the daily press, literally in lurid fashion. We are glad to be able to say authoritatively that every precaution has been taken, as might have been expected, in the new building to avoid danger from fire. The sober truth is that there are wooden ceilings only in four of the rooms, those the smaller ones. The ceilings of the main reading room and first floor corridors which in the scare articles were mistaken for wood, are really of molded plaster on steel, most obviously unflammable. Throughout the building conduits have been run in the cement, and in the few cases of wooden ceilings where the conduits are in the floors above, special precautions have been taken for the insulation of wires coming through the ceilings. We presume the administrative fire service has not yet been fully organized, but we can give assurances that this will be of the best. It may be pointed out, however, that here and elsewhere an actual fire drill, both as to the use of apparatus and the clearing of a building from people, should be a part of the regular administration, as is, since the Asch disaster, becoming the rule in factory buildings. It was only last month that a great loss of human life was avoided because a capable forewoman had drilled the women employees to keep their heads and do the cool thing when a fire actually occurred. The danger in libraries is not of life but of book treasures; but every precaution should be taken in construction, equipment and drill to prevent such disaster as that of which we have so monumental an example. It should be greatly to the comfort of the citizens of a city which has just made so noble an investment in so noble a building, to know that here at least nothing is likely to be left undone.

A NOTEWORTHY example of the combination of the professional and the popular in library meetings is manifested in the May meeting of the New Jersey Library Institute, held in Asbury Park under charge of the state organizer, Miss Askew. This use of the word "institute" is of course copied from the practice among teachers and farmers of holding gathering at which professional advisers or leading authorities come in contact with the people interested in the subject as laymen, and the library institute should appeal both to semi-professional library workers and to the public as library users. Several well-known speakers have been placed on the program who will attract the general public, and at the same time there will be abundance of good technical work. Something of the same plan will be followed in "library week" in New York City the last of September, when President Hill's administration of the State Association will be signalized by a very noteworthy state meeting. Sessions will be held in Manhattan, probably in the Engineering Building near the Public Library, and at the several colleges, some of which will be specialized with respect to college libraries and their public relations. Other sessions will be held in Brooklyn, one of them in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, and the opportunity will be afforded for visits to the library systems of the several boroughs. It is expected that speakers of general reputation and the several college presidents will take part, in addition to library experts; and the attendance promises to be only less large than at national meetings.

THE cost of the A. L. A. journey from New York and return was given last month as \$241.50 on the authority of the New York Central figures. Since then the railway officials have stated that they lacked authority to make the proposed rate, and the rate will therefore be \$251.50. The rate from Chicago and return is \$196.50, as stated. The Hotel Maryland at Pasadena reports large reservations and the conference promises to be in every way successful. There will still be room for all who come. The list of those included in the special party to Pasadena numbers about 120 so far as the preliminary registration accounts for it and it is given

elsewhere in this issue. It is not yet too late to register for the trip which offers such unusual opportunities at moderate cost.

WITH the advent into power of a party which has been excluded from office for some years past, there is always danger that the undue pressure for public office, which still exists notwithstanding the progress and triumph in general of civil service reform principles, may lead to demands even for such essentially non-partisan appointments as that of state librarian. This is unfortunately true at the present moment in Ohio, where C. B. Galbreath has served as state librarian for the past fifteen years, we believe to the general satisfaction of his community. But Mr. Galbreath's personality or record has little to do with the case, in face of the fact that the aspirant nominated for the post is a politician of the now dominant party, defeated in 1908 for the post of Secretary of State, and later content with the modest post of assistant fire marshal. John Henry Newman, the nominee of the majority of the State library commission, which has already become partisan, bears an honored name and we know of nothing against his personal reputation; it is quite possible that he may be as fit for his work as other non-professional appointees to like positions and might ultimately succeed in it after the usual waste from professional inexperience. In himself, he would be welcomed by the members of his new profession and given friendly chance to show his capabilities by achievement. But the fact is not concealed that the origin of the change is political and partisan, as is frankly admitted and lamented by the Ohio press, Democratic as well as Republican. It is only by protest of librarians and citizens to Governor Judson Harmon, at Columbus, Ohio, that this attack by the spoils system, the success of which may lead to similar attack in other states, can be stayed. Governor Harmon has a revisory power over this removal and appointment, and it will be a blot on his political good name if he permits this easy victory of the opponents of the merit system. As an eminent librarian in another state writes: "Governor Harmon will lose immeasurably the good opinion and the good will which many people outside of Ohio

have accorded him if he permits himself to be controlled by the spoilsmen." The proposed displacement of Victor Paltsits as State historian of New York may or may not present occasion for like criticism, dependent upon the choice of "a good Democrat" without special experience for the work, or of a thoroughly equipped scholar as his successor. It is probable that the A. L. A. Council will be asked to take action at Pasadena in protest against giving over any library or cognate position to the spoils system.

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THE sale of the Hoe private library will take rank as one of the most important auction sales of books ever held, if not the most important. The first fortnight of the sale, in which the first section was disposed of, made record prices for many books, the Gutenberg Bible reaching the figure of \$50,000. The 3500 lots of this first section brought approximately a million dollars, or an average of \$300 each—an astonishing figure! From the personal point of view of the public library buyer, and to the many buyers who came from abroad, the sale has proved rather discouraging. Many librarians who had intended to register bids withdrew entirely from the field, in view of the inflated prices; and in fact one bidder representing for the most part a single purchaser or a small group of buyers made purchases covering nearly half the total sales. There is, of course, no limit to the price which can be obtained for books under circumstances in which two or more bidders of reckless wealth are pitted against each other. Such purchasers represent the spirit of the chase, delight not so much in possession as in acquisition. Individual purchases of this sort come again into the market at the whim or the death of the individual purchasers, and may ultimately be sold at less than present prices to become part of great public collections. Meanwhile, librarians must bide their time and keep hands off.

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THE recataloging problem at Harvard emphasizes, as we have already indicated, the desirability of complete and world-wide co-operation, for thorough international study and coördination in the supply of printed cards. The first step in this direction was

made at the first Brussels congress last year when alongside the remarkable repertory of the Institute, there was held a round table discussion and consultation, participated in by representatives of the Royal Library of Berlin and by French, Belgian, English and American representatives, though unfortunately none specifically from the British Museum nor the Library of Congress or Harvard University Library. General gratification was felt at the results of the Library of Congress development, and there was every disposition to follow its lead in an international coördination of instrumentalities and methods. Now is the time to push this coördination forward, so that there may be no waste of time, or of effort or of cost, in the great work already in hand. The New York Public Library is beginning to print its own cards, and these should form part of the general system. We hope within the year to present an international symposium on printed catalog cards, which will give the facts as to present performance and promise, and the views of those best entitled to speak on the subject abroad as well as at home.

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THERE is some protest among English librarians that the proposed British copyright code, now passing through Parliament, does not include compulsory registration of books, which might furnish the material for a truly national bibliography. Possibly the new law will accomplish this purpose, less directly, through the ingenious provision that in default of copyright registration, an infringer may plead innocence, so that there will be the strongest commercial motive for registration, without violation of British and Continental precedents for full protection of authors' rights, without unnecessary formalities. Our own registry system does afford excellent basis for our national bibliography, and with the continuing increase of the publishing output, it will not be many years before it will be impracticable for any private enterprise to be thoroughly comprehensive in American current bibliography. Ultimately the Library of Congress must occupy the field and assume this work, and it is also to be hoped that there may be assimilation in other countries of official material into a proper national system of bibliography.

## THE NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY \*

THE new building for the New York Public Library, on Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, with Bryant Park at the rear, has been erected by the City of New York for the use of the New York Public Library, in accordance with a contract between the city and the library dated Dec. 8, 1897. The building is a white marble structure, modern renaissance in style, more or less of the Louis XVI. period, with such modifications as the conditions and needs of our own age have suggested.

In general the building may be described as a rectangle, 390 feet long, 270 feet deep, built around two interior courts, each about 80 feet square, the stack room, with main reading room on top, occupying the greater part of the rear, or Bryant Park, side of the building. There are four floors and a cellar. The sides and front are comparatively low, the top floor being lighted by skylights, and the center and rear parts of this top or third floor, in the form of a T, containing the main reading room and the public catalog room, rising much higher and being lighted with windows.

As stated above, the building is 390 feet long and 270 feet deep. The boiler and engine room on Fortieth street extend for the whole width of the southern front some 51 feet beyond the building line. The height of the various floors is as follows: cellar, 13 feet; basement, 15 feet; first floor, 22 feet and 6 inches; second floor, 16 feet; third floor, 11 to 23 feet in the low parts, the main reading room and public catalog room 50 feet. The building covers an area (including the boiler and engine rooms, but not the south court) of 115,000 square feet; its cubic contents measure 10,380,000 cubic feet. Its cost will be about nine million dollars. This sum includes, besides the usual charges for erection and equipment of any building, the cost of removal of the old Croton reservoir, and the cost of furniture and entire interior equipment.

The foundation consists largely of selected stones taken from the old reservoir. Above ground the walls are brick, bonded in cement

mortar, faced entirely with white marble from Vermont quarries. This marble facing is not thin ashlar, but is bonded in as an integral part of the wall, on an average one foot thick. In the interior the stairs and hallways, the entrance lobby, and the exhibition room are of the same marble, selected for veining and color. The total quantity of constructive marble was about 375,000 cubic feet, quarry measure. The floors are of steel beams, with fire-proof arch blocks. The roofs are copper and glass.

## INTERIOR FINISH

In the corridors the finish is, in general, of marble for the floors and walls and plaster for the ceilings; in the offices oak wainscoting, marble trim, plastered walls and ceilings; in the reading rooms metal book cases, oak wainscot, marble trim, plaster walls and ceilings, floors of cork or quarry tile. The marble used in the interior finish is ashlar of several kinds, domestic and foreign, amounting to 50,000 cubic feet. The suite of rooms on the first floor on the Fifth Avenue front is finished in French walnut instead of oak. The main reading room has quarry tile for flooring, with marble borders, is lined with oak book cases under the windows, and above the book cases is finished with artificial stone walls, plaster cornice and ceiling, the latter being divided for decorative treatment into three large panels.

## PLAN OF THE BUILDING

To the librarian the most interesting features of the plan of the building are (1) the placing of the main reading room on the top floor at the rear and immediately above the main stack room, resulting in better light, better air and greater quiet than is otherwise possible; (2) the arrangement and distribution of special reading rooms in such a way as to make the books shelved there easily available for use in the main reading room by the casual reader, and to allow unrestricted access to the books on the part of the investigators and special students who will be admitted to these special reading rooms for purposes of extended study and research; (3) the grouping of the administration rooms and offices on the south side of the building, leaving, in general, the east, north, and west sides for reading rooms or storage of books.

\* This paper was prepared by the staff of the library, and presents a description of the building, from the administrative point of view, not an architectural appreciation.

The two interior courts above mentioned give unrestricted daylight to practically every room in the building that does not face on the avenue, the two side streets, or the park.

#### ENTRANCES

The main entrance to the building is in the middle of the Fifth avenue front, opposite Forty-first street, reached by a flight of steps that rise from a terrace a few feet above the Fifth avenue sidewalk. From this entrance go two beautiful specimens of a flying staircase, leading directly to the public catalog room on the third floor, which room serves as an ante-room to the main reading room. The public entrance, however, that will probably be most used is the entrance on Forty-second street, but a few feet above the street level and near to the passenger elevators that run to all floors of the building. Service entrance is on Fortieth street, the driveway leading into the south court.

#### BASEMENT FLOOR

When the visitor uses the Forty-second street entrance he will find immediately to his right a cloak room for the checking of wraps, parcels, etc. Directly opposite the entrance is the room from which books are circulated for home use. Down the corridor to the right, at the northwest corner of the building, is the newspaper room, provided with sloping racks or stands for current newspapers, and large tables for consultation of bound volumes of newspapers.

In the west wall, opposite the stair landing and near the entrance to the circulation room, is set a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"This building is erected upon a part of the common lands which were granted by royal charter to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York in 1686, the second year of the reign of James the Second, King of England.

"The city of New York in 1897, William L. Strong being mayor, undertook to construct, at the public expense, a building upon this site to be used and occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, so long as it should maintain herein a free library and reading room for the people.

"Work was begun by the city in 1899, Robert Anderson Van Wyck being mayor. The cornerstone was laid in 1902, Seth Low being mayor. The building was completed in 1909, George Brinton McClellan being mayor. It

was occupied and opened to the public in 1911, William Jay Gaynor being mayor."

The room for circulation of books for home use, directly opposite the Forty-second street entrance, was obtained by covering over the north court with glass at the height of the first floor. In this way was secured a room that was easy of access from the street, was shut off from the rest of the building in general, but at the same time directly connected with the stack room. The room is about 80 feet square, is lined with wooden book cases to a height of about six feet, and is provided with some twenty book cases about four feet high standing on the floor free from the walls. The delivery desk faces the entrance. The visitor on entering finds the registration counter on his left, and on the right a counter on which will be displayed a directory or two, or some similar books. The room will hold some twenty thousand volumes, and by means of its nearness to the stacks will have available for circulation the volumes shelved in the main stack room adjacent.

Returning to the hallway and passing down the corridor that runs towards Fifth avenue, the visitor passes the entrance to the children's room and the hallway immediately in front of the passenger elevators.

The children's rooms occupy the suite at the northeast corner of the building. The walls are lined with low book shelves. Besides an octagonal charging desk, there are about a dozen low tables and chairs, and most attractive window seats that suggest reading nooks and story telling groups.

Turning the corner here and passing down the corridor along the Fifth avenue front, the visitor passes the office and class room of the library school, a lunch room for men, the telephone exchange, the lecture room for the school, the lunch room for women, and the bindery. The corridor here turns again to the right and runs along the Fortieth street side of the building, with the printing office opening off from it before one reaches the driveway from the Fortieth street entrance. Across the driveway opens the stairway to the administration rooms on the floors above. From this same stair hall open the entrance to the shipping office and the shipping room, and beyond these are the offices of the travelling library system, with a separate entrance from the Bryant Park side.

From the shipping room is obtained entrance to the main stack room and to the freight elevator, which latter runs from the cellar below this floor to the accession and cataloging rooms and to the seven floors of the stack.

The main stack room is 297 feet long, 78 feet wide, and has seven floors, each 7 feet 6 inches high. Its construction is of small steel beams and angles, with floor slabs of marble  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Each second or third floor corresponds in level with a floor of the building. The stacks themselves are of the Snead type, the uprights painted white, the shelves enamelled black. At each end of the stack is a single booklift, and in the center of the stack is a group of four booklifts, all of them running from the bottom floor of the stack to the main reading room. Natural lighting of the stack is obtained by long windows on the west and the court sides, running from bottom floor to top, fitted with prismatic glass. Artificial lighting is obtained by incandescent bulbs hung from the ceiling. Each stack floor is divided into twelve sections, so wired as to put the control of the lights in each section either at the switches near the central booklifts or at the switches in each section.

#### FIRST FLOOR

The best idea of the first floor is obtained by entering the building through the doorway on Fifth avenue, opposite Forty-first street. The three bronze doors give entrance to a rectangular lobby finished in white marble, a spacious and lofty room of impressive character. To the right and left are the flying staircases leading to the second and third floors.

On two piers opposite the entrance are carved the following inscriptions: "The City of New York has erected this building to be maintained forever as a free library for the use of all the people," and "On the diffusion of education among the people rest the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions."

Directly opposite the street entrance is the exhibition room, where are arranged cases for the display of bibliographical treasures of the library. This is a beautiful room some 80 feet square, finished in white marble, with a carved oak ceiling.

To the left of the entrance to the exhibition room is the reception room, a charming little room finished in breche vio-

lette marble. Along the Fifth avenue corridor, towards Fortieth street, open the entrances to the reading rooms for current periodicals. The larger, rectangular room is finished in French walnut, including the ceiling and ceiling beams and panels. Five tables near the windows give accommodations for forty readers. The periodicals themselves, with the exception of a few of the more popular magazines on open shelves, are kept on book stacks behind the counter and rail that run longitudinally along the room. This room is for the consultation only of current periodicals, bound volumes being delivered to readers in the main reading room or in the special reading rooms. Newspapers are provided in the newspaper room on the basement floor at the northwest corner. A certain number of periodicals most needed in special reading rooms, such as the music room, economics room, science room, etc., will be withdrawn from the general collection of current periodicals and will be cared for in the special reading rooms.

The square room at the southeast corner of the building on this floor provides for an overflow of readers of current periodicals, the sixty seats here, with the forty in the long room just mentioned, giving a total capacity of one hundred. It is more ornate in character than the darker room from which it opens, its ceilings and walls being highly gilded. The floor in both of these rooms for periodicals is of quarry tile.

Leaving this room and travelling down the corridor along the Fortieth street side of the building the visitor passes the doors of a number of business offices—those for the bursar, building superintendent, and offices connected with circulation department headquarters. Retracing steps and returning to the entrance lobby, the visitor passing down the corridor along Fifth avenue towards Forty-second street reaches first the door to the technology rooms, a pair of rooms finished in the same sumptuous and ornate style as the two rooms given up to current periodicals on the corresponding southeast corner of the building. The larger of the two rooms given over to technical science has accommodations for about twenty-four readers; the square room has accommodations for forty-two readers. The latter is lined with wall shelving, the former has two stories of book stacks on the side opposite

the windows. Together the two rooms shelve some 30,000 volumes. These volumes will be selected with a view to providing the working material that will be of most service to engineers and other investigators in the field of applied science. As in all the other special reading rooms in connection with the building, a student needing to make use of this collection for extensive research will secure a card from the director, which card will give him free access to all the books here shelved. For the casual reader needing a single volume or two provision is made by a lift to the floor above and a carrier from there to the stack room and its booklifts supplying the main reading room. It will be a simpler process and more satisfactory to the reader in every way, it is felt, to have the book brought to him in the main reading room rather than send him from the main reading room to the special reading rooms, except in the unusual cases where his wants will not be satisfied by a single volume or so.

Along this same corridor opens the entrance to the room shelving books printed for the use of the blind. The collection formerly belonging to the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, and since increased by the New York Public Library and by friends of both institutions, has been moved here from the St. Agnes branch, where it was formerly housed.

Along the Forty-second street corridor on this same floor open the doors to two smaller reading rooms shelving technical collections, and at the end of the corridor, on the northwest corner of the building, is the spacious room for patents. Tables are provided here for some sixty-four readers. Floor stacks and gallery stacks set along the side of the room opposite the windows provide accommodation for some 20,000 volumes, the adjacent main stack room allowing unlimited capacity.

#### SECOND FLOOR

At the southwest corner of the building the service stairway runs from the basement to the third floor. The landing on the second floor has a door opening on the right into one of the rooms in which the reference department cataloging force does its work. This room and the accessions room connecting with it, in the southwest corner of the build-

ing, have direct access to the stacks, and the cataloging room likewise has connection with the freight elevator that runs from the cellar to the top floor of the stacks. The catalogers' desks are placed in the room first reached from the service stairs, the longer room to the eastward serving to house the official catalog of the reference department, which, in the case of the New York Public Library, is an author catalog alone. Book shelves run around the walls of both of these rooms both on the floor and in a gallery, shelves on the north wall of each room being two feet deep. The long room has a copy lift that communicates with the printing office on the basement floor.

Down the Fortieth street corridor to the east open off various staff rooms and the order room.

At the southeast corner of this floor is the Trustees' room, and immediately adjacent to it, along the Fifth avenue front of the building, are the private office of the director, his outer office, and an assembly room. The Trustees' room is finished in French walnut, with a teakwood floor, a handsome marble fireplace, above which is inscribed the following:

"The City of New York has erected this Building for the free Use of all the People. MCMX."  
"I Look to the diffusion of Light and Education as the resource most to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of Man.—THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The lecture room has capacity for about 185 people. The finish of these administration rooms is oak, somewhat lighter in tone than the oak in the reading rooms. The floors are composed of cork tiles about eighteen inches long by twelve inches wide, compressed to a thickness of half an inch.

Opening off from this Fifth avenue corridor on the court side are the records vault, private room for the director, the office of the assistant director, and two small study rooms.

These study rooms, of which there are in all six, are intended for the use of special students who will need to consult several hundred volumes at a time in pursuance of some special investigations that can best be conducted away from the reading room and book stacks.

Passing along the Fifth avenue corridor the visitor comes upon a central corridor connecting the Fifth avenue hall with the book stacks. Opening off from this central



corridor are the special reading rooms for the Slavonic, Jewish, and Oriental collections. At the end of the corridor is a glass door through which the interested visitor can get a glimpse of the stack and the booklifts in the center.

Returning to the Fifth avenue corridor and going north the visitor reaches the entrance to the two rooms set aside for the science collection. In these rooms will be shelved the material in the library relating to the mathematical and natural sciences—astronomy, physics, chemistry, etc. The two rooms have shelf capacity for about 50,000 volumes and provide seats for 68 readers. The room in the northeast corner has connection with the technical science reading room on the floor below by means of a booklift, and by means of a carrier has connection with the public documents room on the northwest corner of this second floor.

Along the Forty-second street corridor opens the door to the reading room for economics and sociology, with shelving for about 20,000 volumes and tables to seat 20 readers.

The room on the northwest corner of this second floor is fitted up to shelve the collection of public documents, and has shelving capacity for about 80,000 volumes, with seats for about 30 readers. There is ample overflow for the documents collection into the main stack immediately adjoining.

### THIRD FLOOR

At this point it will probably be best to go from the second to the third floor by means of the interesting double stairway on this north side of the building. The room on the northwest corner of the third floor shelves the collection relating to local history and genealogy, with shelving capacity for about 20,000 volumes and seats for about 60 readers. For readers entrance to this room is obtained through the public catalog room and the main reading room.

Along this Forty-second street corridor on the third floor to the eastward, the visitor passes first the entrance to the photographing rooms, consisting of an outside room and a dark room, the latter with triple doors, red light, running water, etc. Next to it are two rooms for the collection on music. At the turn of the corridor is the entrance to the first of the picture galleries. The room on the northeast corner is set aside for

the exhibition of prints, the room to the westward and the room to the southward being devoted to paintings. Immediately over the entrance lobby is room for the Stuart collection of books, paintings, minerals, shells, bric-a-brac, etc. As this collection was given to the Lenox Library with the proviso that it always be kept together and never be shown on Sunday, it was necessary to give particular attention to the design of a room that would allow compliance with these requests without interfering with the unrestricted routine of the library.

Next to the Stuart room, along the Fifth avenue front, open the room for the books relating to art and architecture and the room for the study of prints, the latter at the southeast corner of the building. The art room has shelving capacity for about 20,000 volumes and has seats for about 30 readers. Along the west wall of this room, under the gallery, is a row of shelves with glass doors for housing the collection of photographs and such prints, etc., as may be kept apart from the general collection. The floor shelving on the other sides of the room is provided with bronze grille doors. At the northeast corner of this room is an enclosure providing a working space for artists using water colors, washes, or similar mediums. Of the seven readers' tables here provided four are tables with flat tops, and three are tables with double sloping tops, the latter for the consultation of large books or portfolios that are not conveniently handled on a flat surface. Along the north wall of the room are provided shelves for over-size volumes.

The southeast corner room and the room adjoining it to the westward along the Fortieth street side provide for the collection of prints, engravings, and similar material. The corner room is equipped for the consultation of prints by the public, the second room serving as the work room.

Along the Fifth avenue corridor on the court side open off two special reading rooms and an extra room for the use of the print department.

On the court side, along the Fortieth street corridor, is the map room, and opening off from this same corridor on the street side are three rooms for the shelving of the Americana, early printed books, manuscripts, and other material requiring particular attention. The shelving in these three rooms last men-

tioned is all provided with bronze grille doors, except that along the east side of one of them is a row of shelves with glass doors. At the end of the corridor, on the southwest corner of the building, is the American history reading room, a sister room to the genealogical room on the northwest corner, with capacity for about 20,000 volumes and seats for about 60 readers.

#### PUBLIC CATALOG AND MAIN READING ROOM

This survey completes the third floor with the exception of the public catalog room and the main reading room, and to get a proper idea of these two rooms the visitor should retrace his steps to the entrance of the public catalog room at the head of the stairs leading from the Fifth avenue entrance. The public catalog room serves as an ante-room to the main reading room, is about 80 feet square, floored with red quarry tile, lined on its four sides with over 6000 catalog trays, its walls finished above the gallery with artificial caen stone, and its plaster ceiling finished with the same cloud effect that the visitor has already noticed on the ceiling above the service stairway and the stair landing on the third floor, and later will find repeated to such good effect in the main reading room.

Over the doorway leading to the main reading room is the following inscription taken from Milton's "Areopagitica": "A good Booke is the pretious lifeblood of a master spirit embalm'd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life."

The most important piece of apparatus in this public catalog room is the information desk in the center of the room. In this enclosure will be stationed the reference librarians who will help the reader through the mazes of the card catalog and give him advice as to the best use of the library. On the floor are placed thirteen high, cork-topped tables, to which readers are expected to take the catalog trays from their places in the racks for consultation of the cards in selecting books. On these tables are provided boxes for the readers' slips or application blanks.

When these blanks are filled out the reader is expected to return his tray to the place from which he took it, and hand in his slip at the desk along the west side of the central enclosure, from which point the slip will be sent to the main reading room by means of a pneu-

matic tube. At the time of filing his slip the reader will be given a check with a number printed on it, which number will have been transferred by the attendant to the application slip. This check will bear instructions for the reader to take it with him into the main reading room to the north or south side of the delivery desk, and the suggestion that he wait in front of the indicator at the delivery desk until there appears on the indicator the number corresponding to his check number. Appearance of this number indicates that the reader's books are ready for him, and when they are delivered to him he is expected to return to the attendant the check he received in the public catalog room. He is then at liberty to take his books to his seat and consult them until he is finished, when he is expected to return them to the delivery desk. The books are not to be taken from this room.

Returning to the public catalog room it will be of particular interest to librarians to note that the catalog trays are 18 inches deep instead of the usual 12 inches, to note the increased size of the label holder, and to note the attempt to secure proper return of trays to their cases by means of a combination of squares, circles, and other devices, of different numbers and different colors.

To the south of the doorway into the main reading room is a set of shelves on which are placed the catalogs of the British Museum and other libraries best suited for bibliographical research, indexes to periodicals, with a few other similar bibliographical tools. Along the south side of the room is stored the depository set of Library of Congress printed catalog cards, and the set of printed cards recording by authors the books available for home use in the circulation room on the basement floor.

Having made out his slip for the book desired, filed it at the pneumatic tube station at the information desk, and having received in exchange the numbered check, the reader now is ready to go into the main reading room. The check bears opposite its number a statement that if the reader will select a seat in the main reading room and note the number of that seat on his application slip the books called for will be delivered to him at that seat, if he is there ready to receive them at the time of delivery. The check also bears the statement that if he does

not choose to select a particular seat in the main reading room he is requested to wait in front of the indicator at the delivery desk until the appearance of a number on the indicator corresponding to the number on his check, which shows that his books are ready for delivery. The check tells him further that if the number on his check is an odd number he is expected to go into the north half of the main reading room, and if his check is an even number he is expected to go into the south half of the main reading room. He is, of course, at perfect liberty to go into either half he chooses, but it has been thought advisable, in view of the great size of the room and the many chances of mishap in the attempt to connect reader and book, to say to the reader that his books are scheduled for delivery at a certain place, and that it will be advisable for him to go to that place and await their delivery. The system of check numbering is in no way an attempt to abridge the inherent right of every American citizen to go where he pleases and do as he pleases, particularly if by so doing he can ruin the calculations of some library official; it is merely an attempt on the part of the library to indicate where the books may reasonably be expected.

Around the four walls of this main reading room stretches a row of oak book cases with shelving capacity for some 20,000-25,000 volumes. The books on these shelves are selected with a view to providing the most used books in the most needed departments of literature. They are there displayed for the free handling and consultation of readers, who are at liberty to consult them as often and as long as desired, but who are not at liberty to take them from this room. On the ends of the reading tables nearest the walls are provided lecterns on which the reader may find it convenient to place a volume that he takes from these open reference shelves for the purpose of mere hasty examination, verification of a quotation, consultation of index, etc. For more lengthy consultation of the volumes on these open reference shelves the reader will probably find it more convenient to take a seat at a table.

The tables in the reading room are 48 in number, each 4 feet wide by 22 feet 6 inches long, with seats for 16 readers at each, or a total of 768 in the room.

Librarians will be particularly interested in passing judgment on the success of the read-

ing table lamps, which have been designed with much care and after much thought in an attempt to give sufficient general lighting on the table and prevent the light at one end of the table from shining into the eyes of the reader at the other end.

Inside the delivery desk librarians will probably be most interested in the storage spaces for reserved books, in the pneumatic tube system, and in the control over the electric booklifts.

Readers' slips are sent by means of the pneumatic tube system first from the public catalog room into the screen enclosure in the main reading room. Here they are taken out of the carrier from the public catalog room, arranged for distribution to the proper parts of the stack and building, and sent to their destination by means of another set of tubes. To this central distribution point are returned empty tubes only, except in the case of slips for "not found" books, for which traffic have been provided carriers with head of a different color from that of the ordinary carrier.

The booklifts are operated by electricity and run from all floors of the stack to the main reading room. There are four in the central enclosure and one at each end of the main reading room. The four in the central enclosure are so wired that it is possible for any stack floor to call the car to that floor from any point at which the car may be at the time of making the call. From a given stack floor the car may be sent only to the main reading room. It is possible from the main reading room to call a car from any stack floor and to send it to any stack floor. When traffic is heavy and several floors are calling for cars at once a switch is provided by means of which the control both for calling and sending is centered at the delivery desk, leaving the push buttons on the various stack floors with no other function than that of signalling for a car. In this way it will be possible to secure a more economical control over the distribution and collection of books than if each stack floor had the power of calling for as many cars as it wanted as often as wanted.

#### MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Mechanical power used in the building is developed from a self-contained power plant located south of the building, but an integral

part of it. The boiler room equipment consists of eight Babcock and Wilcox boilers of a total rated capacity of 2000 horse power. Coal bunkers, of capacity for 1000 tons of coal, are located directly over the boilers. A bucket conveyor serves to carry coal to the bunkers from the delivery point, and serves also to remove ashes. Weighing apparatus is provided for weighing coal after it is dumped from the truck and also when it is delivered from the bunkers.

In the pump room three Worthington plunger feed pumps provide water for the boilers. Two Worthington piston pumps automatically care for the water in the blow-off tank and in the low-pressure drip tank. As the engine room floor is below the sewer level, an air compressor and a sewage ejector are required to deliver sewage into the sewer. As the boiler room floor and the pump room floor are below the ejector level, a steam and electric pump is provided for automatic pumping of water from the sump to the sewers.

The electric light plant consists of four Fitchburg engines, directly connected to four Westinghouse generators, two of 200 kilowatt and two of 500 kilowatt capacity. A current of 235 volts potential is generated for both lighting and power. A storage battery of 800 ampere hours' capacity is provided for use at night when the engines are shut off or for an emergency reserve.

The building has nearly 41,000 outlets, the electric lamp outlets numbering 25,000.

The main switchboard is amply equipped with recording instruments and meters. The building is wired on the two-wire system. The panel boxes are usually located in hallways and corridors, with remote control switches in each room governing the lights in that room.

The fresh air in-take is located on the north side of the south court. From this point the air goes through a system of filters into the blowers, from which it is distributed throughout the building. Power for the exhaust system is provided by ten large exhaust fans in the attic. All offices, halls, stack floors, etc., have outlets for cleaning by vacuum.

Communication between the public reading room, the various stack floors, and special reading rooms is secured by means of pneumatic tubes, telephones, booklifts, and conveyors. For general telephone communica-

tion within the building reliance will be placed upon about ninety extensions from the switchboard of the New York Telephone Company. At the northeast corner of the building an electric lift allows books to be sent from the first floor to the second; from this point a horizontal conveyor carries them along the north side of the building to a point opposite the longitudinal axis of the stack room. Here another horizontal conveyor carries them from the north end of the building to the center of the stack room, from which point they are sent to the main reading room by one of the four electric elevators located in the center of the stack room.

At the southwest corner of the building a lift running from the director's office through the periodicals room on the first floor to the bindery in the basement provides the necessary means of forwarding periodicals from the time they are received in single numbers until they have been bound and are ready for the shelves.

From the shipping room on the basement floor, near the Fortieth street entrance, opens off a freight elevator which communicates with the cellar below, each of the seven stack floors, and the first and second floors of the building.

At the center of the stack are four elevators running from the bottom floor to the main reading room floor, and at the north and south ends of the stack are single elevators, likewise running from the bottom stack floor to the main reading room floor.

The heating of the building is a combination of the direct and indirect systems, radiators in general being placed under the windows, fresh air in-takes being provided at the top of the wall opposite the windows, and exhaust outlets at the bottom of the wall.

The equipment for fire service consists of stand pipes, with hose and reels carried in wall panels. The building has its own pumps connecting with the standpipes; it also has outside connections to be used in case of emergency.

The printing equipment consists of four model 7, two-letter, double-magazine linotypes; a number 3, two-revolution Miehle press; a Harris automatic press, two Colts Armory presses, with the other necessary equipment for operation of the plant, such as automatic feeders, folders, paper cutters, wire stitchers, paper drills, round cornering machines, etc.



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NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. PERIODICAL READING ROOM

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## THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY\*

(CARRÈRE &amp; HASTINGS ARCHITECTS)

BY JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Director of the Library*

THE New York Public Library differs from the great libraries of London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Washington in that it provides both a library of reference and a system of circulation, and is thus the largest library system in the world, supplying a greater number of readers than any other. In the number of books and pamphlets contained, it is exceeded by the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, the Library of Congress at Washington, and perhaps one or two others, being in this respect the sixth or seventh in the order of magnitude of the great libraries of the world; but as a system for supplying books to all classes of readers, it is unequalled in size, and is likely to remain so.

It is now 15 years since the formation of this library system was begun by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust, the first meeting of the trustees of the new corporation having been held May 27, 1895, at which time the consolidated library contained about 353,000 volumes. Since that time the following libraries engaged in circulation have been consolidated with it: the New York Free Circulating Library, with 11 branches; the Washington Heights Free Library; the St. Agnes Library; the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind; the Aguilar Free Library, with four branches; the Harlem Library; the Tottenville Library; the Library of the University Settlement; the Webster Free Library; the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, with five branches; being nearly all of the public libraries exclusively engaged in the circulation of books. In 1902, under the provisions of agreements made with the city of New York and with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the construction of new branch library buildings was begun, and 32 of these have now been completed and opened to the public. The number of Carnegie libraries ultimately to be erected in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond is about 60.

In the autumn of 1910, the New York Public Library included in its reference department about 800,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 100,000 manuscripts, 70,000 prints, two picture-galleries, and a large collection of maps, all being contained in the old Astor and Lenox buildings, and to be transferred to the new building now about completed. It includes, in addition, 40 branch libraries for the circulation of books, containing about 780,000 volumes, and circulating over 7,000,000 of volumes per year.

The reference department is mainly for the benefit of scholars and writers, the circulation department for the education and recreation of the great mass of the people, though each does both kinds of work and supplements the other.

The annexed map shows the distribution of the branch libraries of the circulation departments in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Each of them contains from 8000 to 30,000 volumes, and supplies a population of from 30,000 to 60,000, being about half a mile from its nearest neighbors. Each has a large room devoted to children and children's books, a small reference-library for adults, and many have a special assembly-room for lectures. All have telephone connection, and interchange books freely to meet the needs of readers.

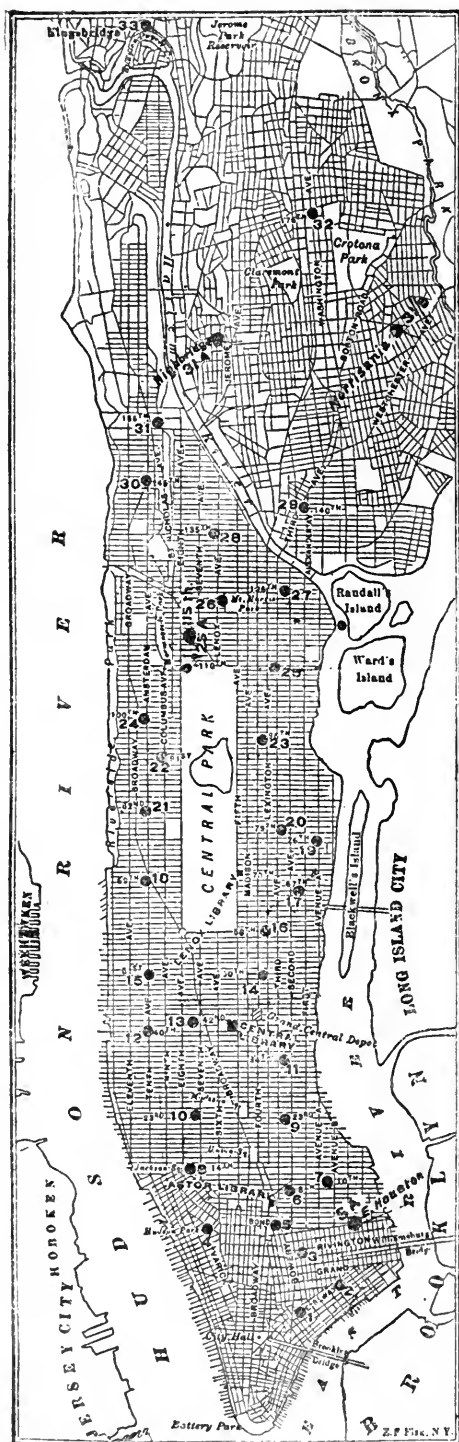
The new library building on the site of the old reservoir on Fifth avenue has accommodations for about 3,000,000 volumes and over 1700 readers. When it is completed, the collections now in the Astor and Lenox buildings will be placed in it, and its reading-rooms will be open to the public every day and evening.

The architects, Carrère & Hastings, have shown that it is possible to supply all the demands of library administration in a building which is a work of art worthy of its site.

It has been planned with special reference to the needs and convenience of several different classes, so that great facilities can be given to the general public and the casual visitor without interfering with those required by scholars and special students in serious research work. The large reading-rooms on the third floor, seating 768 persons and containing about 30,000 volumes of reference freely accessible on open shelves, the periodical-room, the newspaper-room, and the exhibition-rooms, are open to every one, while the science, technological, sociological, public documents, Oriental, music, and other special collections, are in rooms devoted to these subjects, to which access will be given by cards corresponding to the alcove privileges formerly given in the Astor Library, but which have been withdrawn for the last few years owing to the overcrowding of the building, and the necessity of filling the alcoves with temporary shelves. Each of these rooms will be virtually a special library containing series of periodicals, monographs, text-books, etc., relating to the special subject, and all freely accessible to the reader holding the admission-card.

Any one, however, may have brought to him in the general reading-room any book in these special libraries. There are also a few

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LOCATION OF THE CIRCULATION BRANCHES OF  
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY INDICATED  
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small rooms available for the use of single workers.

As the reading-rooms and collections are distributed on three floors of a building 390 feet long and 270 feet wide, it is evident that readers and visitors who wish to use the resources of the library to the best advantage, and with the least delay, should give a little time and attention to learning the location of the works which they desire to consult, and thus make themselves more or less independent of the guides, information-desks, etc., to be provided for the benefit of strangers and casual readers.

A visitor who merely desires a direction, a definition, or a brief summary, such as a good directory, gazetteer, dictionary, or encyclopedia will furnish, will find these in a room on the lower floor directly opposite the 42d street entrance. The reader who wishes to spend an hour or two in search of something new and interesting, but who has no particular book or subject in mind, will find what is required either in the periodical-room or among the new books, which will be kept for a short time in a special case in the main reading-room.

The scientific inquirer, the engineer and technologist, the patent attorney, the student of political science and economics, the investigator of early American history, the reader in Jewish history and literature, in Slavonic literature, or in Oriental literature, the musician, the genealogist, and the blind man, will each find a special library for his use contained in a separate room with an attendant. The science rooms, on the northeast corner of the second floor, will contain on opening about 50,000 volumes and seats for 60 readers. The technological and applied-science rooms, on the main floor immediately below, will contain about 60,000 volumes. The patent room, on the northwest corner of the main floor, will be much used, and will contain 23,000 volumes and have seats for 64 persons. Above this will be the public-documents room, with 80,000 volumes and seats for 30 readers, and connected with this the room for economics, with 20,000 volumes and seats for 20 readers.

The special rooms for students in Jewish, Slavonic, and Oriental literature will accommodate from six to 32 readers, will have from 7,000 to 10,000 volumes, and will communicate with the main stack, where other collections related to cognate subjects, such as Bibles, are placed.

While many special students will find all or nearly all they desire in these special-library rooms, the great majority of readers will find it necessary to learn something of the contents and uses of the central "information and catalog" room on the third floor, which is an anteroom to the large general reading-room. This room is about 80 feet square, and against its walls will stand cases

containing the catalog of the library, on about 2,000,000 cards.

Near the middle of the room will be an information-desk, where a skilled librarian with assistants will be ready to help readers to obtain what they desire. In this room will also be the catalogs of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Library of Congress, with several hundred volumes of bibliography. It will be a part of the duty of the librarian at the information-desk to show readers how to use the catalogs and bibliographies and how to make out their order-slips, and tell them where to receive the books they call for. Most of them will go to the main reading-rooms adjacent, where they will find about 30,000 reference-books on open shelves from which they can help themselves, and where any book in the library will be furnished to them from the central delivery-desk.

The south side of the building contains the mechanism for supplying heat, light, and mechanical power, and the offices for administrative work. These are not open to the public, and have a separate entrance on 40th street. The steam and electrical machinery are in the cellar, the printery, bindery, and shipping-room in the basement, the offices of the circulation department, of the superintendent of the building, and of the disbursing officer on the first floor, and the catalog-rooms, order-room, and director's offices on the second floor. Of the work done in these offices the public sees nothing and can judge only by the results as shown in the manner in which its needs are supplied.

This is not the time or place to give details as to how the library is to be arranged and managed; but of immediate interest to the students of the present generation are the character and completeness of the collections to be found in it.

The most artistic building, the most perfect mechanical devices, the most elaborate system of catalogs, are of small importance to a reader if the books which he wishes to see are not there; but it should be remembered that the presence of a suitable home has a powerful influence in bringing in the books. When the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections are placed in the new building, it will be one of the best libraries in the country for general and miscellaneous work, and, in a few sections, the best of all; but it will need extensive additions to make it what it should be, and it is certain that these additions will be made.

There are very few books of importance to the scholar of which it will not contain the text in some form, although not always in the first edition, nor in the edition most desirable on account of typography, illustrations, or notes.

While the demands upon a large general reference-library, and its needs, are much the

same everywhere, including the sources, important commentaries, monographs, and summaries new and old in every department of printed literature in all languages, the only library in this country which at present has sufficient means to justify it in making its collections from this point of view is the Library of Congress in Washington. The public libraries of the large cities and universities cannot fully cover the entire field even in the new publications, and must make selections. For each library, subject to the limitations of cost and of space, the choice must depend largely upon the demands actually made upon it, the character of the special collections which it already possesses, the resources of other reference-libraries in the city, and the probability of increases by gifts of special collections, or of endowments for special purposes.

The greatest demand upon this library is for periodicals, both new and old, including, under this head, journals, magazines, transactions of societies, and reports of institutions and corporations. The greatest number of calls is for numbers of current periodicals, literary, scientific, philological, historical, artistic, technological, industrial, philosophical, and religious, and this demand is supplied on a large scale, one half of the fund available for the purchase of books being now devoted to this purpose. About 7000 current periodicals are received, covering all subjects, in all languages, and these are instantly available for the use of students. About 1000 of these are indexed for important papers, the titles of which are copied on cards, with the proper references, and these cards are at once placed in the public catalog under the subjects to which they refer. The periodical room in the southeast corner of the main floor of the new library includes a space 120 feet by 40 feet, and will be one of the most attractive features of the building.

The modern slang phrase, "a back number," to indicate uselessness, does not apply to the files of old periodicals in the library. There are about 90,000 volumes of these, and they are of the greatest value to students in search of historical data on any subject. In the field of American history the files of old newspapers are of special importance, and of these the library has one of the largest collections in this country. Current newspapers, showing the course of events in all parts of the world, will be supplied in a room 110 by 35 feet in the northwest corner of the basement floor. At present only about 50 important newspapers are subscribed for; but this room will bive space for 200, which it is hoped will be supplied by a special endowment fund.

The field in which the New York Public Library is strongest is history, and especially American history, including not only the United States, but all countries in North and

South America. No library in the world has a complete collection of the literature of American history, or even of the history of the state of New York from the colonial period to the present time. The largest collections of this kind are in New York City, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and Cambridge, and in London, but even if all these collections were put together, there would still be some deficiencies to be discovered by the special student.

The materials of the library in this field are not surpassed by any other library, as they include the books and manuscripts of the Lenox, Tilden, George Bancroft, T. A. Emmet, Bailey-Meyers, and Ford collections, a large section of local histories and genealogies, and an extensive series of old newspapers and of state and municipal documents, which are being constantly added to as opportunities offer.

The "Americana" begin with the letter of Columbus announcing the result of his first voyage, include the contemporary reports of Vespucci, Cortéz, Pizarro, and their followers, of Smith and the Virginia settlers, of Bradford and Winthrop for New England, the Dutch in New York, and the French in Canada, the original "Jesuit Relations," etc. Special facilities to students in this department will be given in the rooms on the third floor devoted to manuscripts and rare Americana.

In many of the older European libraries the manuscripts are of more interest and importance than the books, and form the special attraction to scholars and historians in all fields of literature. In this country the manuscript collections of interest relate mainly to local history or to the history of the United States. This library includes about 1500 volumes and 50,000 separate pieces of this kind, among which may be mentioned 170 volumes of Spanish papers relating to Spanish America, 74 volumes of transcripts of the loyalist papers, being the applications, memorials, petitions, etc., of the so-called distressed American loyalists, with the reports upon them by the British Commissioners of Inquiry, dating from 1783 to 1790; the Bancroft, Emmet, and Ford collections, and the Gates, Schuyler, and Tilden papers.

It has also some valuable illuminated manuscripts, such as the lectionary of the Gospels, with miniatures by Giulio Clovio, made for Pope Paul III. about 1540 A.D., a lectionary with miniatures and illuminations on purple vellum, about 870 A.D., and a few fine specimens of Persians and Arabic manuscripts. It also has a Samaritan Pentateuch of 1232 A.D., and four manuscripts Wyclif's version of the New Testament in English, dating between 1380 and 1420.

The art department is one of the most important sections of the library, from the educational and historical, as well as from the

esthetic, point of view. The rooms on the east front of the upper floor of the new building will be devoted to this department, and will contain the Lenox picture-gallery, the Stuart collection, the print rooms, and the most important works on the history of the fine arts, including the important art books of the Tilden collection. These rooms cover a floor-space of 18,000 square feet, and will be one of the most attractive features of the library to the general public, as well as to artists and art students.

The print department is an important one, and contains the collection of the late Samuel P. Avery, which is specially rich in the works of the French etchers of the second half of the 19th century; a valuable collection of Japanese prints, the gift of the late Charles Stewart Smith; and a good collection of the work of American artists. Its treasures will be brought before the public by exhibitions not only in the main building, but also in the branch libraries.

The great reading-rooms will supply the readers in general history, ecclesiastical history, literature, philosophy, etc., and in each of these fields, besides all the standard works, there are many small collections of unusual fullness and interest. The seeker for first editions, ancient and little known poetry and fiction, privately printed brochures, and curios, will find many things in his line, but possibly not the particular thing that he most wishes, or fears, to see.

The collections of Irish history and literature, of naval history, of dramatic literature, including over 1200 prompt-books; of philosophy, folk-lore, and the history of Mormonism, Shakerism, and other sects, are all exceptionally large, and contain some rare and curious pieces.

When the library has a special fund given to it for the purchase of a particular class of books, such, for example, as the fund given by the late Alexander M. Proudfit for the purchase of works relating to naval history, and the fund given by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for the purchase of Semitic literature and works relating to Jewish history, of course these are used exclusively for the enlargement of these special collections, and in this way a permanent monument to the donor is being constructed, as each book is marked with his name.

New York City being a great commercial center, the demands which its merchants and traders make upon the library are many and varied. As a rule it is the latest information that is wanted, the most recent issues of trade directories and journals of all countries and in all languages. Many of these are costly and bulky, and, for the most part, only of ephemeral interest, becoming obsolete in a year or two at best. On rare occasions back volumes of these publications are called for for historical purposes, but probably no li-

brary would be justified in attempting to obtain and preserve all, or even a majority, of them.

At present the library is receiving a fairly good supply of the journals devoted to special trades and industries, and to commerce and finance in the broader sense of the words; but its supply of trade directories of other countries is very poor, and it is to be hoped that this may be largely increased in the new building. In official statistics of commerce, of state and municipal finance, of railroads, etc., it has one of the best collections in this country, and these must be kept up to date, and made more complete, as opportunity offers.

Virtually within two blocks of the new library building are three important special libraries, namely, the Library of the Academy of Medicine, the Library of the Association of the Bar, both in 43d street, and the Engineering Library in the new building for the engineering societies on 39th street, erected at the cost of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The character and management of these libraries will have much influence on the action of the Public Library in collecting books relating to these several specialties. The Library of the Academy of Medicine contains about 80,000 volumes relating to medicine and the allied sciences, being one of the four largest medical libraries in this country, and is open to the public. This relieves the Public Library of the necessity of doing more for medicine than it is now doing, namely, the taking of a few of the leading medical journals of the world, the occasional purchase of a medical book desired by lay readers, and of a good selection of works on hygiene. The Library of the Association of the Bar contains about 50,000 volumes, and is one of the best working libraries of its kind in the country. It is not a public library, but a card of admission may be obtained from any member of the Bar Association. Its collection of statutes, session laws, and law reports is a very complete one, and it is strong in international law. Just what and how much the Public Library should do for its law department is an unsettled question and one upon which opinions differ widely. It has a good collection of works on the principles of law, the rights of man, etc., and on constitutional law; also on the history of law, on international law, and on criminal law, but it has little on commercial law, and few modern text-books or monographs. It contains a large amount of source material for the history of law, including an extensive series of the legislative proceedings of all countries and states publishing such documents, but it does not as yet attempt to supply the demands of undergraduate law students.

It is not yet certain whether the engineering societies in the new building on 40th street will undertake to make a complete col-

lection of the literature of engineering, but this library will be accessible to the public, and it is possible that the Public Library can properly lessen its large expenditure in this direction.

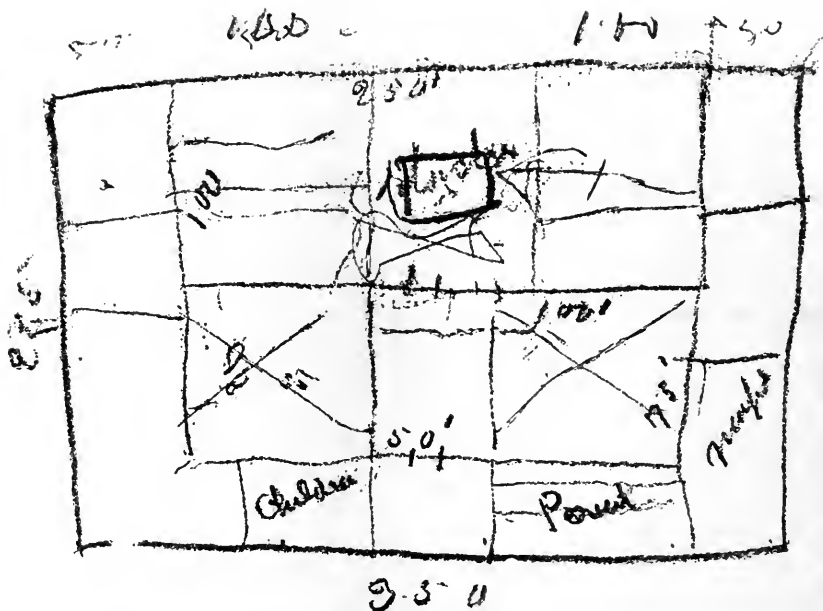
The library of the Union Theological Seminary, now in the new building near Columbia University, is a public library, and has a large collection of books relating to theology. Another important special library is that of Spanish literature, formed by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, and established in a separate building under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America. Other special collections which are kept in mind in the selection of books for the New York Public Library are the collections on architecture, on botany and zoölogy, and on anarchism, in the Columbia University Library, and those of the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the Numismatic Society, etc.

The library has a good selection of books and periodicals on all these subjects, and keeps them up to date to meet the wants of general readers, but it does not purchase rare and costly works which are known to be in the special collections above referred to, not from lack of desire to possess them, but because the limited funds available for the purchase of books compels it to make restricted selection.

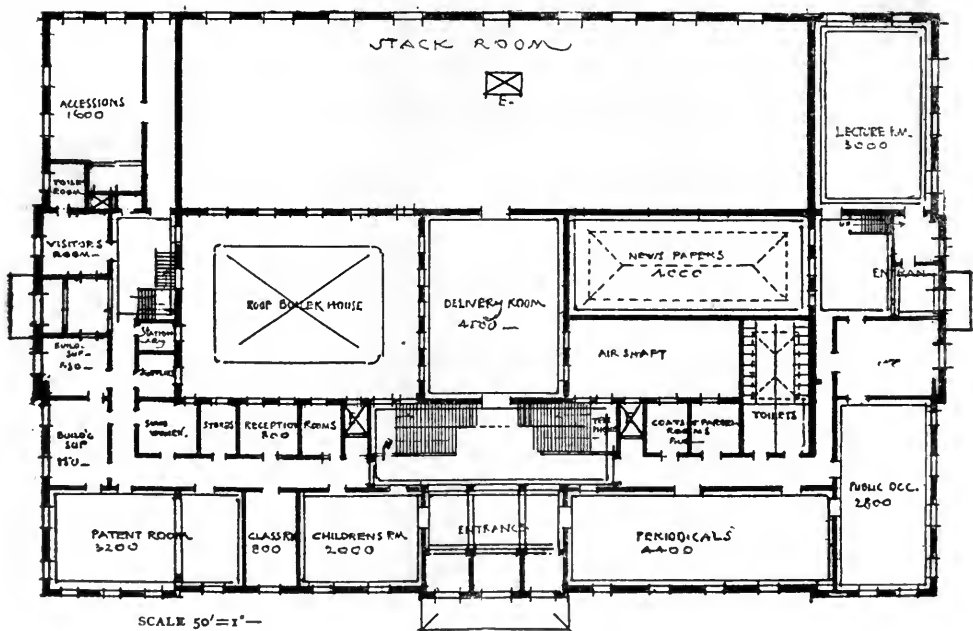
The most important addition to the convenience of the reading public from the opening of the new library building will be due to the fact that it will be open in the evening and on Sundays and holidays. This will require a large addition to the library staff, and an increase in cost of administration. This fact, together with the great size of the building, and the existence of a number of special libraries set apart in it, will make the cost of administration of the new building nearly double the present expenditure for the Astor and Lenox buildings together. This increased cost must be met from the funds of the library, for such is the agreement with the city, which has erected the building.

If the New York Public Library is to hold its place as one of the six greatest libraries of the world—not to say improve its position, as it certainly should do—public-minded citizens interested in its work and in the greatness of their city, must aid its trustees by increasing the means for the purchase of books. The new building will have accommodation for 3,500,000 volumes, and it ought to possess this number of books within 25 years.

There is no library in this country in which special collections of books can be placed, established, or endowed with greater certainty as to their preservation and usefulness, and every such collection will be a lasting monument to its donor or founder.



FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL SKETCH FOR GENERAL PLAN OF NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY DRAWN BY DR. BILLINGS IN 1897

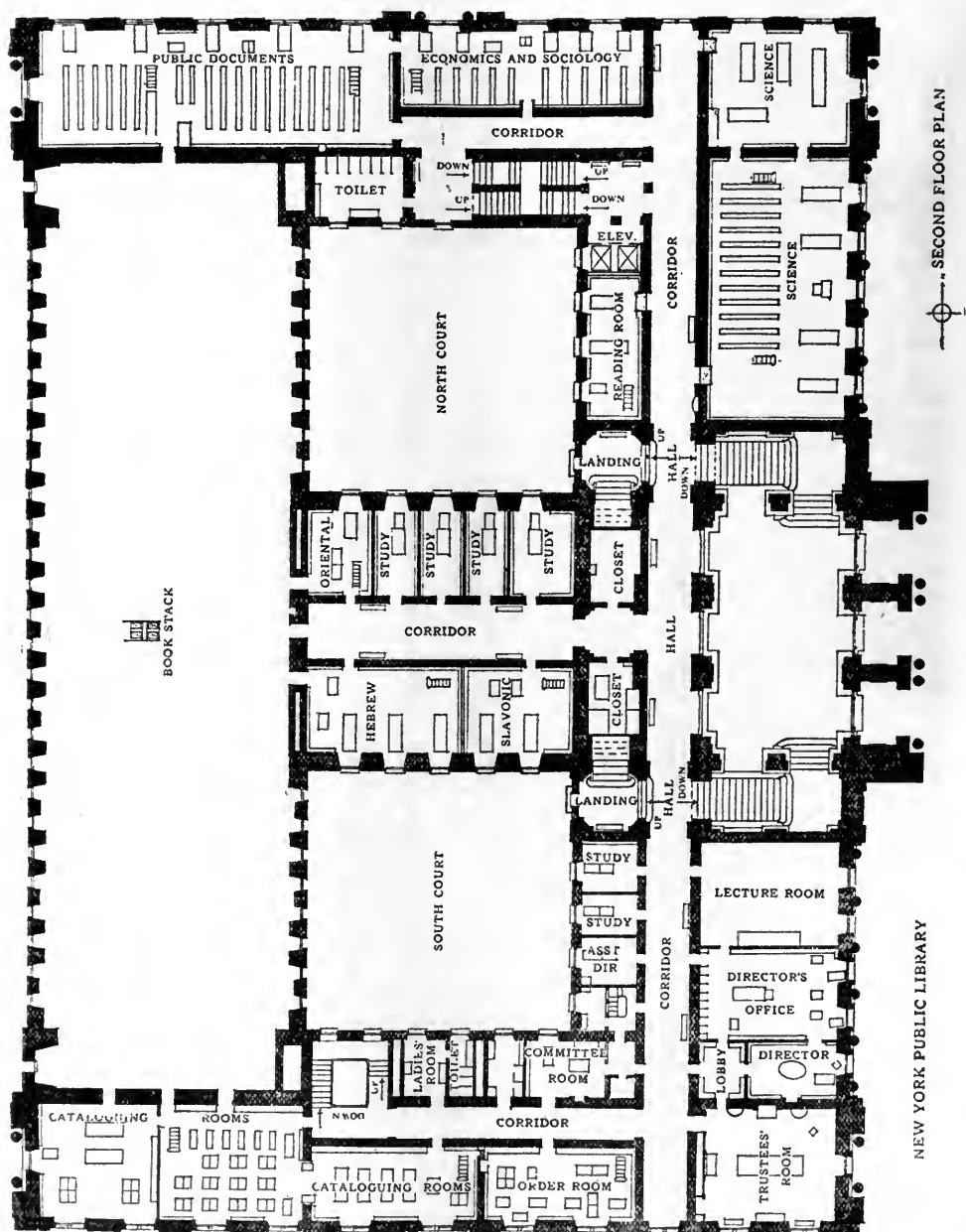


PRELIMINARY PLAN OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY PREPARED BY PROF. WILLIAM R.  
WARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DR. BILLINGS' ORIGINAL SKETCH

Acknowledgments are due to the courtesy of Mr. Anderson for the use of these illustrations.

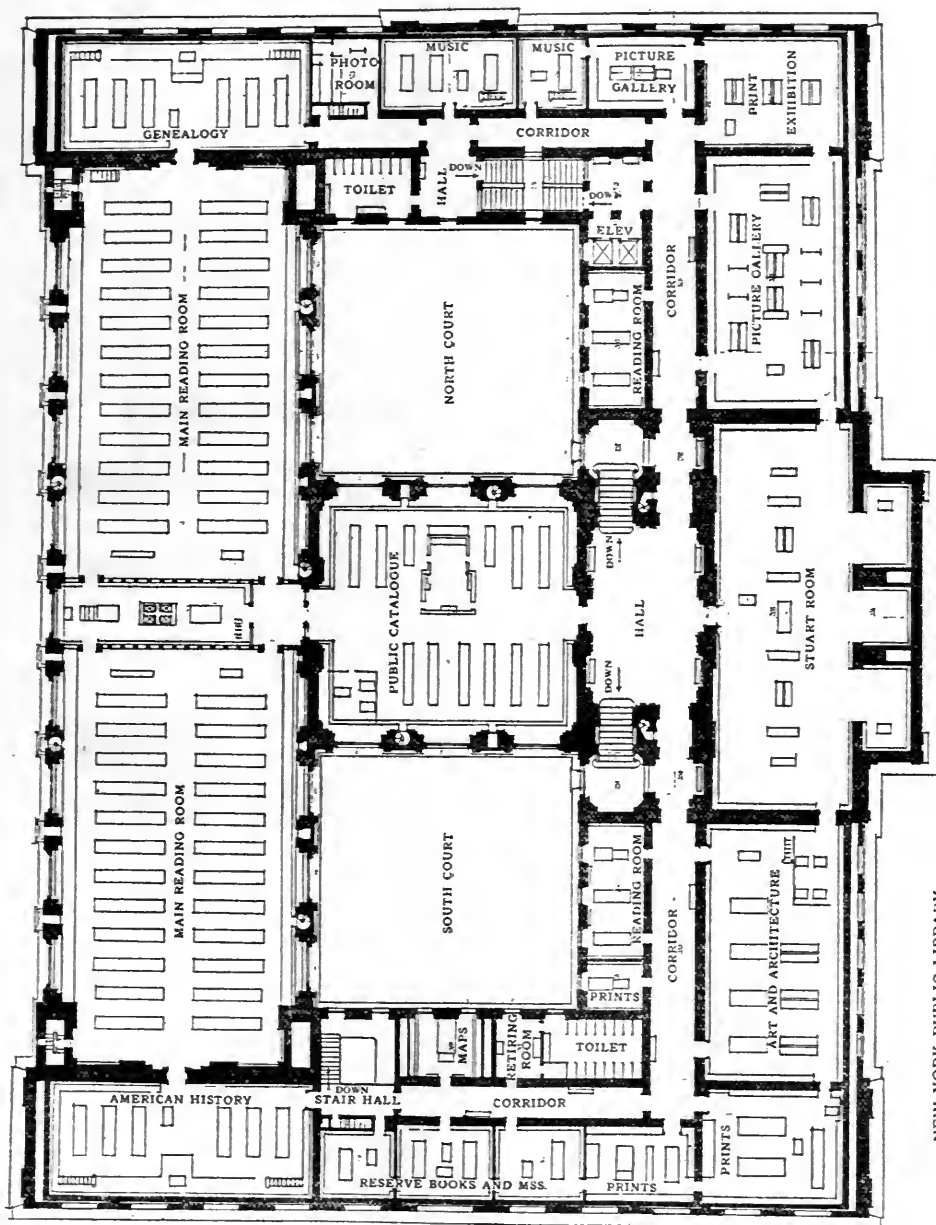






NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR





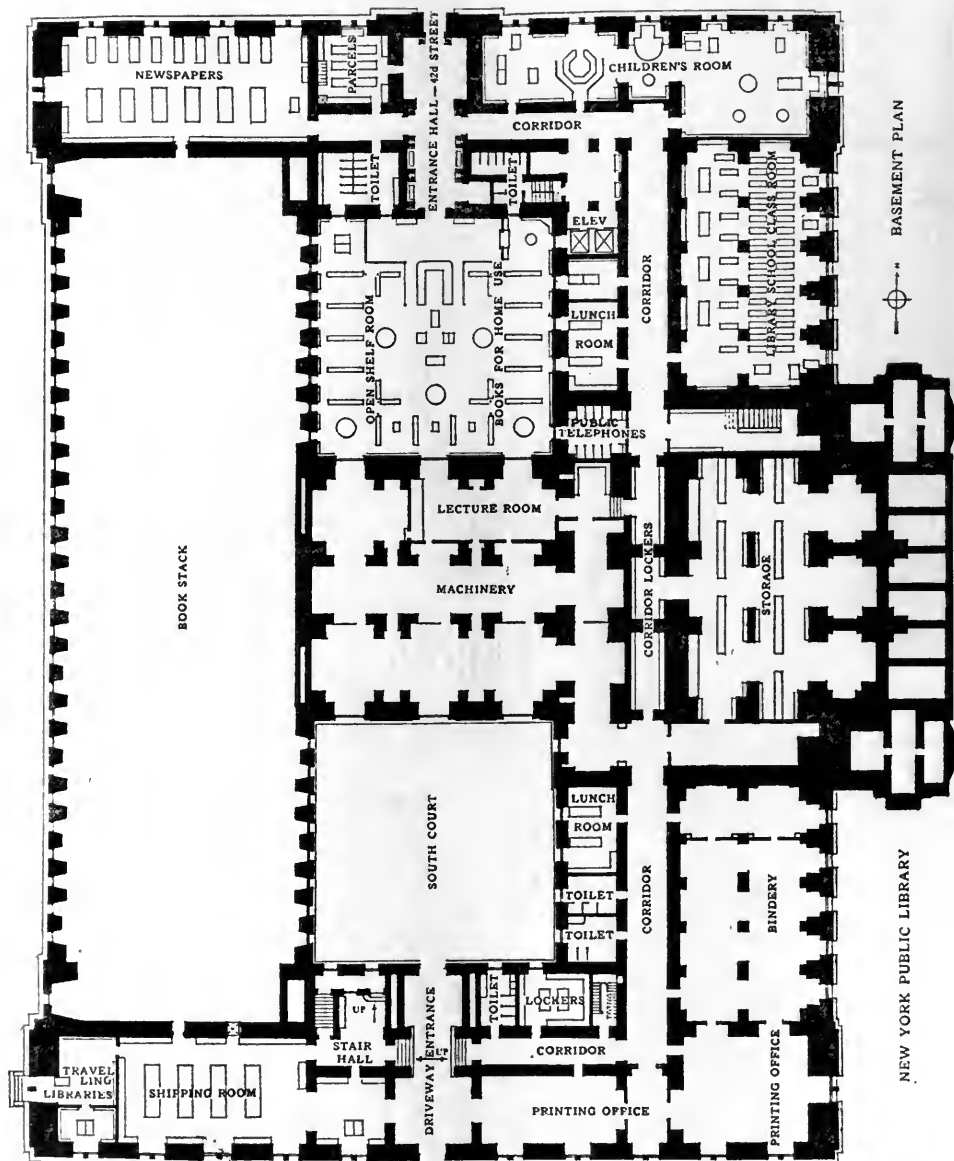
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. THIRD FLOOR

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. BASEMENT FLOOR

## THE LIBRARY RESOURCES OF NEW YORK CITY AND THEIR INCREASE \*

THE larger part, if not the most important part, of the book collections available to students at Columbia University is contained in the public and society libraries of the city. The 98 libraries in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark enumerated in the statistics of libraries published by the United States Commissioner of Education in 1908 contained nearly five and one-half million volumes. It is true that this represents the amount of reading matter available for research purposes. But allowing for all the duplication of books, both necessary and unnecessary, these collections offer in the aggregate exceptional opportunities for the investigator.

This is the more apparent when one begins to consider the character of the collections. The largest of them, that of the New York Public Library, numbers almost two million volumes. We might add to this the total number of volumes in each of the other libraries of the city. Such totals give, however, so inadequate an idea of the value of the several libraries and the collections in them, that I have attempted with the assistance of the officials of the several libraries a partial analysis of their contents, which is presented here in tabular form. This does not, of course, indicate with exactness the strength of the several libraries, but it does indicate in most cases the proportion of volumes in each subject in one or more libraries, and thus indicates whether the student should examine the collections in more than one library and also which library offers the better selection.

### SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY LIBRARIES

#### Collections:

- Documents, N. Y., 150,000 volumes.
- Newspapers, American, before 1800, N. Y., 25,000 pieces.
- Philosophy, C. U., 11,150 volumes.
- Psychology, C. U., 2826 volumes.
- Theology, U. T. S., 100,000 volumes, 58,000 p.; G. T. S. 25,000 volumes.
- Hebraica, J. T. S., 33,000 volumes.
- Missions, Foreign Missions Library, 7300 volumes.
- Statistics, N. Y., 10,000 volumes.
- Vital, Health Department, 1600 volumes.
- Economics, N. Y., 8000 volumes.
- Labor, C. U., 4290 volumes; N. Y., 3000 volumes.
- Railroads, N. Y., 5000 volumes.
- Tariff, N. Y., 700 volumes.
- Money, C. U., 2645 volumes.
- Banking, N. Y., 1500 volumes.
- Insurance, Equitable Insurance Library, 10,000 volumes.
- Taxation, C. U., 5500 volumes.
- Sociology, N. Y., 15,000 volumes.
- Charities, Charity Org. Soc., 6000 volumes, 5000 p.
- Masonic, Grand Lodge, 5000 volumes.
- Temperance, Black Temperance Lib., 1303 volumes, 10,000 p.
- Criminology, N. Y., 3000 volumes.
- Socialism, C. U., 2046 volumes.

- Political Science, N. Y., 10,000 volumes.
- Constitutional law, C. U., 2400 volumes.
- Municipal government, C. U., 6629 volumes.
- International law, C. U., 2290 volumes.
- Science:
  - Mathematics, C. U., 6893 volumes; N. Y., 3440 volumes.
  - Astronomy, C. U., 5999 volumes.
  - Physics, C. U., 4807 volumes.
  - Chemistry, Amer. Chemical Soc., 5000 volumes; C. U., 3695 volumes.
  - Metallurgy, C. U., 1666 volumes.
  - Geology, C. U., 5290; Mus., 3000 volumes, 5000 p.
  - Mineralogy, C. U., 703 volumes.
  - Paleontology, Mus., 4700 volumes.
  - Botany, Botanical Garden.
  - Zoology, Museum, 15,000 volumes; C. U., 4042 volumes.
- Applied Science:
  - Medicine, N. Y. Academy of Medicine.
  - Pathology, Cornell, 2000 volumes, 4000 p.
  - Agriculture, Botanical Garden.
  - Animal culture, Am. Soc. Prev. of Cruelty, 3000 volumes, 4000 p.
  - Technology, Eng. Soc., 50,000 volumes; N. Y., 30,000 volumes.
  - Civil Engineering.
  - Electrical Engineering, Amer. Inst. Elec. Eng., 14,000 volumes.
  - Photography, Camera Club.
- Art, N. Y., 25,000 volumes; Metrop. Museum, 10,000 volumes.
- Architecture, C. U., 20,000 volumes.
- Painting, Met., 2500 volumes.
- Music, N. Y., 10,000 volumes.
- Literature:
  - Classical, C. U., 16,740 volumes.
  - American, to 1800, N. Y., 30,000 volumes.
  - English, C. U., 14,000 volumes.
  - German, C. U., 11,583 v.; N. Y. U., 10,300 v.; N. Y., 4840 v.
  - Scandinavian, C. U., 1032 volumes.
  - French, N. Y., 8359 volumes; C. U., 8205 volumes.
  - Italian, C. U., 4115 volumes.
  - Spanish, Hispanic Society.
  - Slavonic, N. Y., 2000 volumes.
- History:
  - Egyptology, N. Y., 1468 volumes.
  - Assyriology, G. T. S., 2500 volumes.
  - American, N. Y., 34,000 volumes.
  - To 1800, N. Y., 21,000 volumes.
  - U. S. Civil War, Brooklyn, 5000 volumes.
  - British, N. Y., 14,584 volumes; C. U., 6218 volumes.
  - German, N. Y., 5453 volumes; C. U., 4990 volumes.
  - French, N. Y., 13,013 volumes; C. U., 6567 volumes.
  - Revolution, C. U., 6400 volumes; N. Y., 1509 volumes.
  - Italian, N. Y., 4440 volumes; C. U., 2078 volumes.
  - Spanish, Hispanic Society.
  - Russian, C. U., 2515 volumes.
  - Balkan, N. Y., 1314 volumes.

Rich as these collections are, there is promise, with proper organization, of their becoming very much richer. The several libraries of Greater New York spend altogether almost half a million dollars annually for books. Of this amount about one-half is expended by the largest of the libraries, the New York Public Library. This institution is able to spend for a single book as much as is expended for an entire University department in a year. And what is equally important it is able by expert reference service and carefully prepared catalogs to make these treasures accessible to students. The staff of the reference department numbers 156, and among

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its members are some of the most eminent bibliographers in the country.

For the purpose of facilitating the reference use of these collections, reading-rooms have been provided in all the larger libraries. In the new Public Library building, the main reading-room will seat about eight hundred persons. In addition to this there are special reading-rooms for public documents, prints, maps, music, American history, genealogy and local history, economics and sociology, science, technology, patents, art and architecture, Oriental literature, etc. To the latter access will be given by special tickets only.

Access to collections belonging to institutions is more restricted, but in the more progressive ones, like the New York School of Philanthropy, not only is the reading-room free to the public, but persons engaged in serious study or investigation of the topics in which the library specializes may, upon application and presentation of proper credentials, obtain the privilege of borrowing books.

Access to collections belonging to societies is still more restricted. But with increasing wealth there is also increasing liberality. Officers and members are permitted to extend the privileges of the library to outsiders more freely, and even the attendant in charge of the library is given the privilege of introducing guests in the same manner as a member.

One of the most important methods of making libraries useful is the catalog. Of the 98 libraries referred to in this article, however, but three have published catalogs of their collections in the last ten years,\* and of these only one, that of the American Mathematical Society, is up to date.

Catalogs of periodicals are more common. In the first volumes of the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* there is a union catalog of the periodicals and serials in the Public Library and Columbia University Library of 285 pages. Periodicals relating to the following subjects were listed on the pages indicated:

	<i>Bulletin</i> ,	
Theology.....	vol. 9, p. 9-31	50-72
Economics, sociology.....	4	128-42
Science (general).....	2	289-309, 335-50
mathematics.....	1	73-75
astronomy.....	1	97-100, 121-24
physics, chemistry.....	1	152-58
geology, mineralogy.....	1	300-303
natural history (general).....	2	60-84
meteorology.....	2	56-60
botany.....	2	18-25
zoology.....	2	51-55
anthropology.....	2	96-98
Technology.....	2	408-25, 446-66
gardening.....	2	26-28
Art.....	3	224-31
music.....	3	232-38

\* Young Men's Christian Association Library. Catalog. Circulating dept., July, 1900. N. Y., 1901. 519 p. — American Society of Civil Engineers. Catalog of the library, N. Y., 1900-2. 2 v. — American Mathematical Society. Catalog of the library. Jan., 1910. N. Y., 1910, 35 p.

	<i>Bulletin</i> ,	
Language and literature		
philology.....	vol. 1, p. 51-56	
literature.....	3	118-35, 172-86
History, archaeology.....	3	56-76
geography.....	2	92-95
American history and genealogy.....	2	120-154

Some of the more active institutions and societies also have published lists of the serials in their possession. Of these one is a union list, entitled "Serial publications in the libraries of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers to Dec. 31, 1907," published in the American Institute of Mining Engineers *Bi-monthly Bulletin*, January, 1908, p. xxiii-xlii. The American Mathematical Society publishes in its *Annual Register* each year as a part of the librarian's report a list of the serial publications in its library, and the New York Botanical Garden publishes in its *Bulletin* in the same way a list of periodicals currently received.

Of considerable importance also are the published lists of accessions. The New York Public Library publishes a *Bulletin* which contains in addition to special lists on topics of general interest a monthly list entitled "Recent accessions of interest." The circulation department of the same library publishes a "Monthly list of additions." Of the society libraries, the New York Society Library publishes a list entitled "Recent accessions," and the University Club includes in its *Annual* as a part of the librarian's report the titles of recent additions to its library. Of the special libraries, the New York Botanical Garden publishes a list of its principal accessions in its *Monthly Journal*, and the New York Academy of Medicine, in its semi-monthly program of meetings, lists the titles of the recent principal accessions to its library.

#### INCREASE OF THESE RESOURCES

The problem of the organization of New York libraries has engaged the attention of some of our leading bibliographers. More than a score of years ago Mr. Paul Leicester Ford contributed an article to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*\* on "The differentiation or specialization of libraries with special reference to New York."† It seemed to him that the indiscriminate purchase of books was more characteristic of New York than of any other city. Two remedies suggested themselves, first, the consolidation of the many libraries into a single vast institution—a method, which, even could it be realized, would be a greater misfortune in his estimation than five times the present duplication; and secondly, some agreement between librarians, which should assign to each library a specific field for its activity.

\* 15:7-9, Jan., 1890.

† See also R. B. Poole, Specialization in New York libraries, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 15:69-70, March, 1890.

Six years later, when the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the plans for the building of the New York Public Library were announced, Mr. R. R. Bowker, the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, published an article on "Libraries and the library problem in Greater New York"\* much to the same purpose. "A chief function of the new library," he said, "will be to coördinate and supplement rather than to combine or supersede the many existing libraries. It should be able to make such arrangements as would strengthen these libraries so far as it can wisely be done, by extending to their readers its own facilities." Finally, Dr. Billings, in his annual report as director of the New York Public Library for 1901, defined the policy of the library as follows: "To maintain and increase that department of the library which is the strongest, which gives it a distinctive character, and in which the scholars and writers of this country take the greatest interest, namely, American history. . . . To supply a large group of current periodical literature covering all the subjects in history, literature, art, science, technology, for the latest information with regard to which there is the greatest demand on the part of the readers. . . . To add important works of reference in departments of growing interest and importance, but in which the library was relatively weak. . . . To buy comparatively little in departments which are well covered by other professional or technical libraries in the city. . . . Not to buy high-priced books whose value consists mainly in their rarity."

Nor did this movement for the better organization of the library resources of the city stop with these declarations of general principles. In 1896 a detailed outline of the bibliographical policy of the Public Library and the University Library was agreed upon by the librarians of the two institutions and printed with the title, "Preliminary scheme for the relation between Columbia University Library and the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, in the matter of the development of the libraries and the purchase of books" (New York, 1896), 16 p. 8°. And in 1902 the New York Library Club published a manual, entitled "Libraries of Greater New York," which devoted over one hundred pages to the description of the collections available in the several libraries of the city and the conditions of their use.

A consistent pursuit of the policy set forth in the program outlined by these eminent bibliographers, and made possible, to some extent at least, by the survey of collections published by the New York Library Club, is, however, still difficult. For example, of accessions in the Public Library in philosophy in 1908-9 listed in its *Bulletin* the University had 62 per cent., of accessions in economics

it had 46 per cent. One cannot read these figures without wondering whether so extensive a duplication of purchases is necessary in either subject, and also whether the duplication in philosophy should be greater than in economics. It may be that there are more philosophers in New York than economists, but the use of books on philosophy in the University does not indicate this; and the use of books on economics suggests that less duplication is desirable in this subject also. The question resolves itself then into this, what classes of books on philosophy or economics or other subjects shall the University duplicate and what classes shall it not duplicate? In other words, in what departments of these subjects shall it specialize and in what departments shall the Public Library and other libraries of the city specialize?

It is impossible in this place to do more than state the problem and indicate some of the points which must be considered in its solution. Perhaps it will be sufficient here to mention but two, (1) the necessity of mobilizing the existing collections, especially the older parts of them, and (2) the necessity of systematizing the selection of additions to these collections.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there is nothing so useful as a good book which is so little used; nothing so valuable which so soon loses its value. It is this fact that makes it desirable to circulate books while they are still of value and no less desirable to eliminate them from a library as soon as they have lost their value. In other words, the elimination of old books from a library is as essential to its life as the selection of new ones.

These old books—some of them deadwood, some of them merely driftwood—may be divided into three classes. First, fragmentary books, sets of books, and collections of books. The majority of these fragmentary collections have never been complete and in the nature of things never can be. Originally, it is true, they may have been of value to the scholar who collected them; at any rate they had the promise of value. But having passed into other hands less interested in completing and keeping them up to date, they have lost even the value they once had, and as they become more and more antiquated and correspondingly more fragmentary, they come to have the character of mere collections of curiosities. There are many such collections scattered over the country. Fragmentary series are, of course, infinitely more numerous. All these incomplete collections and sets should either be completed or turned over to those who will complete them.

Antiquated books form a second class. These include editions which have been superseded, works of vulgarization, and other publications of temporary value; also books selected without regard to local needs. Perhaps all books which have not been used

\* *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 21:99-102, March, 1896.

within ten years, or since their acquisition by the library, belong in this class. In addition to these two classes of old books, those constituting fragmentary collections and series and those which have become antiquated, there is a third, and the smallest of the three classes, the books that are used.

In the elimination of books from a library, then, either by sale, by exchange, by deposit, or by gift, a librarian will be influenced primarily by the condition of his collection and the condition of his books, and will first of all dispose of fragmentary collections, incomplete sets and parts of books, either reprints or excerpts. In the second place, he will be influenced by their use. But in both cases he must assure himself that books transferred are likely to prove more useful elsewhere, and that the cost of transfer is not greater than the cost of storage.

In the selection of new books the policy of a library may be defined by the subject of a book, the language in which it is published, its use, its age, or its price.

It is impossible without very careful consideration of all these points and many others, not only by all librarians interested but also by all investigators concerned, to formulate any policies which will prove effective, but, perhaps, after further study and conference some agreement may be reached, some tentative agreement at least, with regard to some departments of investigation.

With the reorganization of collections and the systematizing of purchases, there will come fuller information regarding the collections, lists of serials, lists of accessions, catalogs of special collections, etc. There will come also greater freedom in lending for home use. In other words, we shall give to our students all the advantages of great public libraries in addition to the privileges now enjoyed by them in private collections.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY FIRE.

THE fire in the Capitol which occurred early in the morning of March 29 and totally destroyed the building, including the State Library with practically its entire collection, is perhaps the greatest catastrophe of modern library annals. The result of gross negligence on the part of those responsible for the Capitol building there is involved no blame to the state librarians, from whom recommendations for better protection from fire were included in their report as far back as 1897.

Extracts from Directors' reports dealing with this subject are quoted herewith:

#### EXTRACTS ON FIRE PROTECTION FROM NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY DIRECTORS' REPORTS

We therefore face this situation: we can get no more room from other departments and already by act of legislature several of our most used rooms have been taken from us to meet the urgent needs

of the senate committees; we have been cut off from the use of the attic space as planned, and finally, most of the very people whose support was expected for our economical suggestions have told us that the great rich state of New York, owning by far the finest state library on the continent, can afford a suitable, permanent, fireproof building for its use and ought not to be willing to "tuck it away in the attic" of an administrative building. (Director's Report, 1897, p. 10.)

As pointed out in previous reports, the great space now used is wholly inadequate for our needs and the congestion is each year becoming more serious. We have now over 150,000 volumes boxed for lack of shelving, and while every effort has been made to keep this accumulation out of sight by storing it in the basement and attic spaces instead of leaving it where it would be thrust on the attention of the public, the dilemma is growing daily more serious. It is impossible to hope for any increase of room in the present building as the other departments are clamoring for more space and have long been jealous of the large proportion given to the library. They justly say that the only solution is an adequate fireproof building to which our more than 400,000 volumes and our very large scientific collections can be removed. Before that building can be completed, even if it were started this year, we shall be seriously crippled in our work, and our usefulness to the public will be greatly diminished. (Director's Report, 1898, pp. 13-14.)

All our rooms are equipped with the best time-detectors and a responsible night watchman visits every room every hour from the closing at night till the opening in the morning. We have equipped the rooms with the best chemical fire extinguishers and secured for our watchman the powers of a policeman, and are able to report a greater degree of safety than ever before. (Director's Report, 1898, pp. 14-15.)

*Fireproof safe.* The capitol walls are so massive that we have no fear of fire except as it might burn out individual rooms finished in wood. Hundreds of thousands of feet of oak have been used in shelving and interior finish, and in spite of careful installation of electric wires, we can not avoid the fear that some day this woodwork in some rooms will be accidentally set on fire and priceless material destroyed. The scientific explanation of how the fire occurred may be perfect, but the fact that rats or mice gnawed off insulation or that workmen accidentally broke it with their saws (as has happened a score of times in the past dozen years) might tell how it happened, but would not replace our lost treasures. Till we have a fireproof building, free from this danger, we must take chances with ordinary books; but we have various treasures so costly that their destruction would cause serious criticism of the regents as trustees for not insisting on better protection than is now available, e.g., an autograph collector recently declared that our autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were worth \$20,000. In our manuscript room are collections which have cost the state vast sums and which money could not replace, yet there is no place to keep them except a room honeycombed with oak and interlaced with electric wires.

There are two solutions for adequate protection till the new building is ready: we may buy a large iron safe for the smallest and most costly collections; or better, take some small room, possibly in the basement if dampness can be thoroughly protected against (as it could be by making double walls with ventilation) and make a room strictly fireproof, without electric wires and large enough to hold all the rarities. A basement room would practically shut them off from public inspection, though they could be reached for occasional use. In the northwest pavilion it would be possible to make at comparatively small cost a fireproof room with ample daylight, open to visitors and yet safe from fire. From year to year other pressing needs have led us to defer this request, but we ought not to go longer without a large fireproof safe or fireproof room. For lack of it we are liable to lose valuable gifts that would be put in our custody except for fear of fire. (Director's Report, 1899, pp. 62-3.)

*New building.* The bill authorizing acquiring a site for a State Library building, introduced in the

legislature for the third time in 1901 (see State Library report for 1899, p. 60) was omitted in 1902 and 1903.

The annual report of the loss to the state in salaries because of insufficient room to do the work properly must be repeated till a new building is provided. We require for our additions, duplicates and state publications in our charge for distribution a mile of running shelving each year. We are crowding into every possible nook the cheap and inflammable pine boxes for temporary shelves. If the new building were started at once, it would take from three to five years to complete it, and before that time the pressure will be almost intolerable and will be a constant loss to the state in paying for extra labor which could be saved by suitable space. In the meantime, some little relief can be found by mezzanine floors in rooms 36, 38 and possibly 39A, also by carrying through the fourth floor and cutting the main reading-room with its 60 feet ceiling into two levels. None of these changes are desirable, all will injure more or less the appearance of the building, but years of study show that they are the more desirable horn of the dilemma. The pressure will be specially strong in the law division, as its books from their nature must be kept together for constant reference, and space must be found for annual additions. The rapid growth of the sociology division, for which there is no space except in connection with the law, makes inevitable crowding which will annoy all concerned and beget criticism; yet in ten years' study of this difficulty, which was fully foreseen, no one has suggested any other plan than to complete the mezzanine floors and after that to nail up the books in boxes and make them unusable till the legislature provides a new building. (Director's Report, 1903, p. 21.)

*Wooden shelving.* "The immense amount of wooden shelving, wooden galleries, documents, books and other inflammable material occupying the whole west side of the capital is a constant menace from fire which if once started in these shafts and galleries would totally destroy a structure which cost \$25,000,000." (Statement by State Librarian in Senate finance committee report, 1906.)

*New building.* I repeat from year to year the warning that New York is making the mistake usually made by large libraries, of incurring loss by deferring too long provision for needed storage. With every condition at the best it would be impossible if we began to-day, to complete a library building in time to avoid very serious loss. Our running expenses each day are materially larger from lack of room and facilities, and every day conditions grow worse as more books come in, and demands from readers and in other directions grow larger while space grows smaller. We already have about 200,000 volumes boxed and inaccessible, and every few weeks we are forced to make further inroads on the efficiency of the library. As this must continue till a new building is completed, conditions that are bad now will become almost unendurable and both library administration and regents will be criticised for difficulties which they are powerless to help till the legislature provides the building whose urgent need has long been recognized by all who understand conditions. I omit all reference to considerations outside of safety, economy and efficiency. I should be content with a great fireproof storehouse, properly arranged, lighted and heated for our work without spending a dollar for beautiful architecture or to gratify state pride, but space we must have speedily or the State Library's reputation and usefulness will be crippled more and more each year while its expenses are increased by the embarrassments due to overcrowded rooms. (Director's Report, 1904, pp. 42-43.)

For years the safety of our invaluable collection of manuscripts has been a matter of grave concern. The collection numbers over a quarter of a million. All of these have real interest, some of them are the exclusive sources of state and national history, and a few of them are unique and priceless documents because to all intelligent and patriotic Americans they are primary evidence of great events in the evolution of the state, country and nation. All of these documents, without much opportunity for discrimination, have been kept in a single room without suitable cases and subject to many dangers from

fire, handling, or even theft. As to the larger part of the collection, this must inevitably continue till we move to the new Education building, but inasmuch as the larger number are of less interest they are subject to less peril. (Director's Report, 1909, p. 16.)

#### NECESSARY LEGISLATION

The following bill was prepared and placed in the hands of the Governor and of the chairman of the Finance committee of the Senate and of the Ways and Means committee of the House.

An Act providing for the re-establishment of the State Library, the furnishing of the Education building and the temporary equipment and supplies for the State Education Department and making appropriations therefor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

*Section 1.* The Commissioner of Education is hereby authorized and directed, pursuant to the rules of the Regents, to take such measures, make such contracts, and incur such travelling and other expenses as may be necessary to re-establish the State Library, including the State Law Library, the State Medical Library, and the other collections therein, and to restore the loss and remedy the damages to the State Library and to the State Museum collections occasioned by the fire which occurred in the state capitol on the 29th day of March, 1911. The said Commissioner of Education shall acquire by purchase or gift, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives, maps, papers and other documents, and relics and museum collections to replace, so far as possible, those destroyed or damaged by such fire. He may acquire in like manner such other property as may be necessary for the re-establishment of such library, and shall repair and rebind such books, manuscripts, pamphlets, records, maps and papers as may have been damaged by such fire. The said books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives, maps, papers and other documents and property shall be placed in and become a part of the State Library. The re-establishment of such library and the acquisition of such books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives, maps, papers and other documents and property shall be subject to the provisions of the Education law and the rules of the Regents, as far as the same are applicable thereto.

The sum of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section. Of the amount so appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be immediately available; the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be



available on and after October first, 1911; and the remainder thereof shall be available on and after October first, 1912.

*Section 2.* The sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purchase of the necessary furniture and equipment for the State Education building, and the rooms and offices thereof, including the State Library and the State Museum.

*Section 3.* The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expense of moving into temporary offices occupied by the State Education Department, and from such offices into the Education building, the cost of equipping, furnishing and renting the temporary offices of such department and for the purchase of supplies for the use of such department to replace those destroyed and damaged by fire.

*Section 5.* The moneys hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Education in accordance with the provisions of the Education law and the rules of the Regents, and shall be paid out on the warrant of the comptroller in the same manner as other moneys appropriated for the use of the State Education Department.

*Section 6.* This act shall take effect immediately.

#### LOSSES FROM THE FIRE

*To the Editor of the Library Journal.*

The statement you requested of the losses of the New York State Library in the fire can most quickly be made by recounting the recoveries.

#### *Library*

*Books.* Total salvage is likely to exceed 10,000 volumes, and as many of these are odd volumes of sets the net salvage with cleaning and rebinding will be somewhat less. The books recovered were reference books and periodicals from the general reading room, New York and New England history, early American poetry, with a few volumes of genealogy and medicine. Several hundred books in the hands of borrowers will be returned. The law library is a total loss.

*Manuscripts.* The archivist estimates that one-tenth of the 300,000 manuscripts have been saved, including perhaps one-third of the most valuable material. Twelve or thirteen volumes were saved out of 23 of the Dutch records which Mr. van Laer is engaged in translating. Nearly 100 volumes of colonial and state records, several volumes of the Sir William Johnson, the Tompkins and Clinton manuscripts, all the 1812, a part of the Revolutionary records, and several hundred vol-

umes of miscellaneous papers were also recovered.

*Treasures.* About 50 manuscripts, books and relics which were deposited in the safe in the offices of the Commissioner of Education were saved. They include all the Washington manuscripts and relics; the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation; the collection of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Duke's Laws 1674; Dongan's Laws 1684; two copies of Bradford's Laws 1694 (a book of excessive rarity); the charter covering what is now the state of New York; the minutes of the Poughkeepsie Convention, at which New York state ratified the Constitution of the United States, and the original draft of the ratification document 1788; a notable set of commissions to members of the Van Rensselaer family from every colonial governor of New York state; the Andre papers, 13 in number, which were taken from the books of the unfortunate major when he was captured; the original engrossed copies of all the constitutions of the state; the General Worth swords, and the larger part of the coin collections.

#### *Library school*

Of all its administrative records and correspondence covering the 25 years of the school's life, its own bibliographic and practice library of nearly 10,000 volumes, its unrivalled collections of pictures and plans of library buildings and of library reports, publications and appliances not a vestige remains.

The fire has brought out innumerable expressions of interest, sympathy and good will from all parts of the country, for which we are deeply grateful, and which have done much to give us new zeal in the work of restoration and construction now before us. We are particularly touched by the splendid demonstration of affection and loyalty that have been made to the Library School by its former students and alumni, shown not only in prompt and appreciative messages, but in immediate, spontaneous and generous gifts of notes, samples, bibliographies, text-books and files of library periodicals. Some of these gifts represent the best collections ever made by library students, the accumulations of years of painstaking labor, and no one but the trained librarian can know how real a sacrifice has been involved in the gifts. With the material thus supplied the faculty have been enabled quickly to restore the missing tools and to continue their regular courses almost without interruption. Immediately after the fire, the school took its usual tour of library visits, the senior class spending an extra 10 days in bibliographic work in the Library of Congress under the direction of Mr. Biscoe. The interval of this visit was utilized in the preparation of new quarters and equipment in the State Normal College, and when the school returned everything was



in readiness for carrying on the work along the prescribed lines.

#### *Division of educational extension*

About 40,000 books of the travelling libraries' collection were in use all over the state and will, of course, be returned, though no records remain as to where these books are now loaned. 60,000 volumes of the travelling library collection were destroyed, together with the official reports for 20 years of all libraries under regents' supervision. The correspondence files and records of the division, all its mailing lists and publications were lost.

In all about 450,000 volumes, 270,000 manuscripts, 300,000 pamphlets were burned. There remains, besides what is noted above, a stock of duplicates estimated at close to 200,000 volumes which may yield 50,000 to 60,000 different volumes of a sort which while not of great rarity are yet useful and very essential to the new library.

The Universal catalog, our principal general bibliographic tool, combining the card catalogs of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library of Chicago, the British Museum, and thousands of other miscellaneous cards; the general card catalog of the library, the work of 20 years, containing nearly a million cards; the catalog of book notes and reviews, our principal aid in approving lists of books for purchase by libraries throughout the state; the card index to legislation of the past 15 years; the only accurate and minute index in existence to the public documents of the state; the highly specialized, classified collection of material on all subjects of legislation; all these were destroyed.

#### LESSONS FROM THE FIRE

As the furniture, bookstacks and total equipment of the State Library were wholly makeshift, covering 20 years' adaptation of the best that could be made to fit certain conditions of space which was never meant to house a library, there can be no lessons of importance in the line of library architecture and furniture. There was no metal shelving, so there can be no contrast between that and wood.

The most striking lessons were about as follows: The fire was without doubt the direct result of gross carelessness, or worse, which followed an all-night caucus. The conditions which not only permitted it to start, but seemed powerless to arrest its rapid spread, were those which arose directly from a régime administered through and by partisan politics. The fundamental fault was with such a system, a system which perpetuates veterans in responsible positions of watch and guard, keeping them there until they are 75 or 80 years old. Stated concisely, the lesson for libraries is that no valuable

collection of books should be housed in a building administered and cared for as is the State Capitol at Albany, and as undoubtedly are all state capitols in the country. For 20 years, despite repeated, emphatic and plain-spoken warning from those in charge of the State Library, the Legislature has neglected to make suitable provision for the safety of the collection of books and has allowed a condition to grow up which invited the very calamity that befell the library. It is hard to see how there could ever be a more potent argument for segregation in buildings built for libraries and administered by those having the libraries actively in charge, than the present fire when all the circumstances which are responsible for it are taken into account.

The library was fully equipped with fire apparatus sufficient to have taken care of any incipient blaze. So far as can be learned, there was no such provision throughout the neighboring corridors and rooms where the fire started, and of course by the time it broke into the library quarters it had assumed such magnitude that not even the entire fire department could do much with it. The library's fire protection consisted of a large number of hand grenades, the material in which was renewed and the grenades inspected regularly each year. In addition to these there were numerous coils of fire hose attached to power extinguishers, ready for instant use. During the 22 years within the recollection of those now upon the library staff the utmost care has been taken throughout all the library premises to prevent fire and there has never been a single case of fire.

#### NEW STATE LIBRARY

The following statement was printed and circulated to the number of 10,000 copies throughout the state:

#### *To All Concerned in the Intellectual Progress of New York:*

The State Library which has been all but destroyed by fire was the great instrument of the intellectual and moral culture of the state. Its collections related to every subject and reached out to every moral, professional, commercial and industrial interest of the Commonwealth. Its law library was beyond the ordinary: it provided what ordinary law libraries could not furnish. So with its medical, technological, genealogical, theological, educational and other collections. Its books were sent not only to all manner of organizations engaged in culturing study, but freely to individuals in every town in the state. All this is paralyzed and completely stopped. Yet we are not dismayed. We will gather up the ruins and cherish and make the most of them; and we will lay broader and stronger foundations and erect a superstructure on nobler and richer lines than the old library had. The only condition about this is definite assurance in legal form from

the Legislature that we may count upon not less than a million dollars in the next two years for the purpose. We want to go into the markets of the world and take advantage of the numberless opportunities that are opening to us. We can spend more than that amount of money wisely and prudently in that time, and we pledge diligence, discretion and sound judgment to the execution of the sacred trust. Governor Dix has been an inspiration to us. But all responsible for the state government, particularly the members of the Legislature, ought to have an immediate and decisive expression of the expectations of all who are concerned about the intellectual and moral progress of the state and who have unflinching pride in the strength and power of the state. Will you not kindly read the attached expressions of the Board of Regents to Governor Dix, and his reply, and then exert your influence in the most effectual way to have all in authority see what the intelligence and courage of the state will expect in this behalf and without delay.

(Signed) A. S. DRAPER,  
Commissioner of Education.

*Proceedings of the State Board of Regents*

The members of the Board of Regents met in informal conference at the Ten Eyck Hotel in the city of Albany on Wednesday evening, April 5, and the next morning at 9.30 called upon Governor Dix at the executive chamber by appointment. Vice Chancellor St. Clair McKelway opened the subject by appropriate remarks, and asked Regent Pliny T. Sexton to speak for the Board. Regent Sexton said:

*Governor Dix:*

Even as children take their troubles to a kind parent, confident of sympathy and succor, so to you, Governor, who stand in such parental relation to the people of this state, the Regents of the University to-day bring the great grief which is so oppressing them and those whom they would dutifully represent.

The burning of our beloved, beautiful State Library has deeply distressed every one, and we would be in the gloom of darkest, unending night but for the hopes which we have that from and through you, and those with whom you are in official, coöperative association, there may come redeeming relief from this great affliction which has fallen upon our Commonwealth.

In its magnitude and totality, the destruction of the great library of the state of New York is unparalleled. If it had occurred in the early ages of civilization, when means for restoration were scant, it would have come down in history as one of the most deplorable events of all time.

But, happily, if there can be any happiness in such a situation—and there is—in all time there has never before been a people so fortunately circumstanced as is ours, in nu-

merical and endowed strength, to bear and recover from such a great loss as that which we are contemplating; and for quick accomplishment of such recovery we feel that we only need such leadership, Governor, as you can give, and which we confidently believe you will gladly give in pointing the way and marshalling therefor sufficient of our more than abundant material resources.

Nor could anything give your administration more enduring and justly accrediting, monumental fame, than to have it known in history as the restorer and upbuilder of a suitable, great central library worthy of this, the greatest of American states. With such glory, the Regents of the University hope to have some association; and thinking such thoughts as I have spoken—which feed consoling hopes—they have prepared for presentation to you, and through you to the Legislature, a memorial which, as chairman of the Regents special committee, I have been directed to lay in your hand, and which, with your permission, I will now read.

The Regents of the University, in conference meeting assembled on April 5, 1911, unanimously adopted the following memorial:

*To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York:*

The burning of the State Library seemed at first an overwhelming calamity; and such it is in its destruction of irreplaceable public records and unique treasures, of priceless historical value.

But the havoc wrought in the library, as a whole, should not be regarded as an irreparable disaster. Great as is the loss, it should not be permitted to cause acquiescing despondence.

The library had become one of the greatest in the world, in its equipment and in its usefulness to the people of this state, reaching out in its beneficence to all parts of our Commonwealth, making available to all its rich stores of knowledge and affording most helpful facilities for research and instruction. Its usefulness was continually expanding, and would have continued to grow; nor need that long be hindered.

Attacked with the courage and devotion already active in those directly associated with the library, and aided by such adequate appropriations as the Legislature will be generally expected to make, in the present emergency, there may be quickly reared from and upon the ashes of the cherished old stores of books a greater State Library, even more worthy of the wealth, supremacy, and status in the educational world, of the Empire state, and even more comprehensive and potentially useful, than it is likely that the old library would have become in the same time.

To such end, and that it may be reached at the earliest possible day, the Regents of the University respectfully advise and earnestly

request immediate, sufficient, sanctioning appropriations.

Governor Dix's remarks in reply to the State Board of Regents:

*Members of the Board of Regents, and Commissioner Draper:*

*Gentlemen:*

It is true that the burning of the State Library is a loss to the state that cannot be measured in figures; in fact it is a national loss as well, for the state possessed one of the most important libraries in this country. But we must meet that loss in a large way by gathering together the fragments of the valuable manuscripts and volumes which can be repaired; and as soon as possible I want you to understand, and through you the citizens of this state, that with the tremendous resources and importance of this state, there shall be gathered together a library replete with volumes, so that the important work so successfully carried on through Commissioner Draper may be continued, and that with your advice and coöperation there may be worked out a plan whereby this will be accomplished expeditiously, economically and permanently. Every possible effort will be used to have the new Education Building completed in order that the new State Library may be housed, we hope, in a permanent home well safeguarded; and I trust that the good citizens of this state who have documents that can be used for the public benefit will advise the librarian, and thus enable him to obtain information that will be of service to students of history and to those who are studying in our public schools.

We must repair this great loss to the state as promptly as possible; and I want to assure you of my assistance that this may be accomplished in the least possible time. I trust that the Legislature will arrange for funds applicable for this purpose, so that advantage may be taken of sales of books from time to time, thus enabling the State Library to take its former place among the great libraries of the world.

#### OHIO STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

CHARLES B. GALBREATH, Republican, who has been secretary of the state board of library commissioners and state librarian for 15 years, has been superseded in the latter office by John H. Newman, who was Democratic candidate for secretary of state in 1908. Governor Judson Harmon has made this appointment in spite of many protests throughout the state and beyond its borders in behalf of Mr. Galbreath, who has fulfilled his duties with conscience and efficiency for a long term of useful service. One of the leading Ohio papers makes a statement as follows:

"Galbreath has been recognized as one of the best librarians in the United States. He has worked consistently in building up the library and had been of great help to the legislature in getting up data for the use of the members."

In commenting on the appointment of Mr. Newman the same paper states that he "is widely known as a Democratic campaigner and is considered a good stump speaker. Prior to coming to Columbus he lived at Fletcher, Miami County. He has been a school teacher, a newspaper editor and a business man and has been in the fire marshal's office for a couple of years. He is about 56 years old."

Another press clipping which indicates the widespread spirit of public disapproval of Governor Harmon's action may be quoted as follows:

"Mr. Galbreath has committed the unpardonable sin of being a Republican. And so he must go. Faithful, efficient, non-partisan service, it seems, is not enough. As one laments the apparent return of the library to the role of a bit of artisan spoils, one can only hope that Mr. Galbreath's successor, as he did, will refuse so to regard the important post of librarian and, as he has done, will strive to make the library of use to all the people. But when the new librarian has done all that, how much better will be his fate than that of the man just deposed?"

#### LIBRARY CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE 13-year-old president of one of the Cleveland library clubs said recently, in explaining the purpose of the club to a new member, "The idea of this club is to give you what you couldn't get anywhere else." This is a rather ambitious program. I should be slow to say that any club I have known has succeeded in doing that for its members. Considering the character of the communities in which the public library is generally placed, particularly the branches of a large library system, I am inclined to think, however, that clubs organized and conducted by the library offer to the children some things they are, at least, not likely to get anywhere else—and to the library another means of strengthening its effectiveness as an educational and social center in the community.

In speaking of library clubs, I have in mind the organized, self-governing club, with a small and definite membership, as distinguished from the reading circle. Definite organization means a constitution, officers, elections, parliamentary procedure—all the form and ceremonial so attractive to children of the club age. From the first meeting, when the constitution of the club comes up for discussion, the organization begins to develop

the child's sense of responsibility. A simple form of parliamentary procedure will not only prove conducive to orderly and business like meetings, but, especially with young or immature children, delight in its formalities will help to hold the club together while interest in other phases of the club work is being developed.

The chief advantage of the self-government of the club is as a first lesson (frequently) in the principles of popular government. In the club the too-assertive child learns wholesome respect for the will of the majority, while his more retiring brother discovers that one man's vote is as good as another's. When one has seen a club of ambitious lads who, when they first organized, cared only for success, reject a boy who is a good debater and athlete on the ground that in another club he had shown that "he was a sorehead and couldn't seem to understand that the majority's got to rule," one is tempted to feel that organization can do so much for the children that an organized library club justifies itself on that score alone.

Club work is a very effective means of extending the active educational work of the library. In the clubs conducted by the Cleveland Public Library, the plan has been to encourage the children themselves to make suggestions for the club work. Then a tentative program is made out, based on some general interest shown in the suggestions made by the club. As far as possible, the program is planned with the idea of stimulating broad, as well as careful and intelligent reading. The program is, of course, subject to changes which may suggest themselves to the club or to its leader. Travel in foreign lands, the study of the lives of great women, nature study, the reading and discussion of Shakespeare's plays, in the girls' clubs, and, in the clubs for boys, debating and reporting on current events, have been the subjects most successfully worked out for club consideration, probably on account of the variety of interest which they present. Travel means not only the manners and customs side of the country—it means the art, the literature, the history, the legend; biography, not simply the life of the individual studied, but the period and country that produced it. The subjects discussed in the debating clubs are almost always of the boys' choosing, and represent a broad field of interest, economic, social, moral and political. They range from "Resolved, That Washington did more than Lincoln for his country," "That civilization owes more to the railroad than the steamboat," "That the fireman is braver than the policeman," in the clubs of boys from the sixth and seventh grades, to the discussion of municipal ownership, tariff commission, establishment of a central bank, and commission government for cities, in clubs com-

posed of high school boys. Aside from what practice in the form of debating means to the boys in developing ability to think clearly and to speak to the point, discussion of vital questions of national and municipal interest encourages the boy to turn to more trustworthy sources of information than the daily press. He learns to refer to books and the better sort of periodicals for his authority, and, gradually, through reading and discussion, begins to substitute convictions for inherited prejudice or indifference.

The club's greatest usefulness lies in the opportunity it presents of broadening the interests of the child, of opening to him, through books and discussion, new fields of thought and pleasure. Compared with this, information acquired and number of books read are comparatively unimportant. The smallness of the group with which he has to deal and the children's invariable response to his special interest in them create an unusual opportunity for the club leader. In the informal discussions in the club he may pass on to the children something of his own interests, and direct theirs into channels which would probably never be opened to them otherwise. From our experience in one of the branches of the Cleveland Public Library, where club work has presented great difficulties, I know that, given a leader who understands, girls whose standard of excellence has been met by boarding-school stories, can be interested in studying and reading in their club the plays of Shakespeare or in listening to extracts from Vasari's "Lives of the painters" or Ruskin's "Stories of Venice." Beyond his opportunity to interest the club in better reading, the leader may help the children in a general way, by unconsciously presenting to them his standards of thought and conduct. Through him they may become aware of finer ideals of courtesy, bravery and honesty.

Not the least important contribution of club work to the library is the direction of the reading of boys and girls of the intermediate age—always such a difficult problem. Most of the children of the age when clubs begin to appeal to them strongly—from 12 years on—have reached a stage of mental development at which they should be reading, under direction, books from the adult as well as the juvenile collection. In the Cleveland Public Library clubs books from the adult collection are used whenever possible in connection with the club programs, and the leaders are encouraged to recommend books from that collection for the personal reading of the children. The result is that the children are gradually made acquainted with the adult department, and come to feel as much at home there as in the children's room.

The club very seldom fails to establish a

feeling of friendliness and personal interest in the library among its members. It has proved itself, in this way, a very decided aid in reducing the librarian's "police duty." Moreover, the club is a privilege, and as such not to be enjoyed by those who habitually break the law, so that what it fails to accomplish in one way may be brought about in another.

As this paper is based on experience gained in the Cleveland Public Library, it would not be complete without mention of one important phase of the club work there.

To a very great extent the club work in the Cleveland Public Library owes its growth in size and efficiency to the time and interest given to it by the volunteer club leaders, of whom, during the year 1910, there were 60. Looking over the work of the boys' clubs for the year, it is interesting to note the influence of the leader's interests upon the boys. All but one of the boys' clubs whose leaders are attorneys devoted their club meetings to debating, mock trials and parliamentary drill. Among the clubs under the leadership of students in Western Reserve University (and these represent more than half of the total number of boys' clubs) the predominant interest is in the discussion of current events, the subjects for occasional debates being suggested by these discussions. In two or three clubs too young for such discussion, the leaders, who were especially interested in civics, were able to interest the boys in the study of the work of the various departments of our city government. In another instance a leader, a business man, deeply interested in the history of Cleveland and its industries has succeeded in holding the interest of his club boys in this subject for three months, though these were boys whose indifference to anything but "Wild West" stories was proverbial in the branch library.

Clubs for boys and girls in the Cleveland Public Library are under the direction of a club supervisor, who organizes the clubs, secures the services of the volunteer leaders, and helps them in preparing programs for the clubs. The work has been conducted in this way for three years, and has become a vital part of the work of the library as a whole.

MARIE HAMMOND MILLIKEN.

### INDIANA LIBRARY LEGISLATION

THE Indiana library associations succeeded in getting everything they asked for at the hands of the 1911 general assembly.

The most important legislation on library matters was that providing for a commission to "formulate plans for the celebration of the centennial of the admission of Indiana into the Union by the erection of a state building, and its dedication in 1916, to be known as the Indiana educational building. The plan of such building shall provide for the proper

housing of the State Library and Museum, Public Library Commission, and the educational and scientific offices of the state." The commission is to be known as the Indiana Centennial Commission. It consists of five members, one of whom is the state librarian. A report is to be made to the next general assembly, and if the plans are approved and the necessary appropriations made the Commission will proceed to purchase ground and construct the proposed building.

A very desirable feature of the bill is that the Commission is authorized to enter into tentative agreements with the Indianapolis park commissioners and Marion county authorities, to the end that the city, the county, and the state shall all cooperate in the purchase and care of the necessary ground.

The members of the Centennial commission are: Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian; Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; Charles L. Jewett, New Albany; Frank M. Kistler, Logansport; and Joseph M. Cravens, Madison.

The law establishing the Legislative reference department of the state library was amended so as to broaden the scope of the legislative reference work. The department is now authorized to collect material on municipal subjects and to furnish such material to city and town officers on request. It is also authorized to cooperate with the state educational institutions in any manner approved by the state librarian and the state library board. The salary of the legislative reference librarian which, heretofore, has been fixed by statute, is, by the amendment, left to the state librarian and the state library board.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made for a library building at Purdue University; the annual appropriation of the Public Library Commission was increased from \$7000 to \$10,000; a few thousand dollars were added to the appropriation of the Supreme Court Law Library, and some slight increases were made in the appropriations for the state library. Several minor changes, approved by the Indiana Library Association, and the Indiana Library Trustees' Association, were made in the public library laws.

Two bills authorizing the establishment of a library school, failed to pass. One provided for a library school to be under the control of the Public Library Commission, which was to be increased from three to five members. The other provided for the appointment by the Governor of a library school board of five members; the establishment of the school in Indianapolis in connection with the Technical Institute, and the appropriation of \$5000 for maintenance. The bills were advocated by the Indiana Library School, of which Miss Merica Hoagland is director. They were not favored by the library associations nor by the state departments interested in library affairs.

## ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING IN TORONTO, EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 17 AND 18

THE second decade in the history of the Ontario Library Association opened auspiciously this Easter time with a meeting that very much surpassed all previous ones. The registration at the business session Monday morning passed the hundred mark and was an index of the whole meeting. Fine weather added its aid, and the whole program was carried out in admirable form.

As usual, the Association was favored with the presence of some outside its territories. Miss M. S. Saxe, Westmount, Que., delighted her audience with an address on classification, full of thought and suggestion and sparkling with characteristic humor. Mr. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a masterly treatment of the "Relation of the public library to technical education." It was a matter of great pleasure and profit to the Association to have these distinguished library workers present, and they will always be welcomed by their Ontario confreres.

Another outstanding feature was the place of meeting. For years the Association has looked forward to a period when the Toronto Public Library would be so situated that it could entertain the annual meeting, and this dream of years became actuality this year. The chief librarian, Dr. J. H. Locke, the library board and the staff were delightful hosts, and made the sessions and all the time between very pleasant indeed.

The program was framed largely with a view to the librarians' problems. Miss Saxe on Classification, Miss Frances and Miss Elizabeth Moir, of the Toronto Public Library, on Reference work, and Miss Mabel Baxter and Mr. John Henderson, of the same library, on Book repairing and binding, gave excellent presentations of their topics, the demonstrations on binding and repairing being held in the bindery of the library. Miss Jessie C. Potter, Dundas, discussed "Work with the children" in a stimulating and helpful way that will bear fruit during the coming year.

Of interest to both librarian and trustee were the three topics: Library publicity, Technical education and a Provincial library system. The president, Mr. A. W. Cameron, dealt with the provincial library idea, and his address called forth considerable discussion, the matter being referred to a committee to investigate and report upon at the next meeting. A strong resolution in favor of a Dominion National Library was passed unanimously. Library publicity was presented in two able papers, the first by Mr. A. H. Cuttle, chairman of the Collingwood Board, and the second by Mr. George E. Scroggie, advertising manager of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto. Possibly no finer treatment has ever

been given of this subject than by Mr. Scroggie.

"Technical education and the public library" was presented in a trilogy on Monday evening. Mr. Ranck opened the story with a masterly account of what the Grand Rapids Library has been trying to do and the principles and motives underlying all this work. Mr. George A. Howell, chairman of the Committee on technical education of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, followed with a discussion of the topic from the manufacturer's point of view, and Mr. F. A. Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor Council, from the viewpoint of organized labor. Mr. Howell promised the coöperation of the manufacturers of Canada in the great task of bringing together book and workman, and Mr. Bancroft in an eloquent and forceful address pointed out the desire of organized labor to assist in this matter.

The annual reports of the secretary, the treasurer, and the Committee on quarterly bulletin of best books, Distribution of public documents, Public library institutes, and Technical education were received with much interest, and indicated great activity throughout the year. As the secretary pointed out, the O. L. A. is now a "going concern" throughout the whole year, and demands constant effort on the part of its officers to keep up with its business.

Three other features of interest completed the program. The inspector of public libraries, Mr. W. R. Nursey, in a comprehensive summary, sketched the work of the Department of Education during the past year and indicated its desires for the future. He referred to the great work of the institutes, the increase of municipal grants, the increase in circulation of a quarter of a million volumes, the increase in purchases of 60,000 volumes, the revival of dormant libraries, the efforts to assist the weakest libraries, the Carnegie grants to Ontario, totalling to date \$1,536,000, and to Canada \$2,358,500; the 201 travelling libraries, comprising over 11,000 volumes; the technical travelling libraries, for which some 30 applications have been received, and, finally, the library school to be established this summer by the Department of Education. Ontario library workers are profoundly grateful for the sympathetic and energetic coöperation of such men as Inspector Nursey, the Deputy Minister, Dr. Colquhoun, and the Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Eyre.

The discussions throughout the sessions, and especially on Tuesday, were brisk, frank and invigorating. Members spoke their minds with a genial candor and a most encouraging interest in all library problems was abundantly manifest.

The Social hour on Monday evening was the third feature and a most delightful one. Through the courtesy of the chief librarian and the Library Board the beautiful new ref-

erence library was thrown open to the Association, including the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists in the art gallery. The opportunities for social chat, for inspecting the library and viewing the pictures were much appreciated.

By way of addenda there may be mentioned the fine display made by the publishing houses and library supply firms and the conference of the institute secretaries on Tuesday afternoon. The Minister of Education having authorized the expense of the meeting, the secretaries of the 12 institutes throughout the province came together at the O. L. A. meeting and spent Tuesday afternoon in discussing the institute work for the coming year.

Officers for 1911-12 were elected as follows: president, L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., Public Library, Ottawa; 1st vice-president, C. R. Charteris, M.D., Public Library, Chatham; 2d vice-president, W. F. Moore, Public Library, Dundas; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A., 81 Collier St., Toronto; treasurer, G. H. Locke, M.A., Public Library, Toronto. Councillors: David Williams, Public Library, Collingwood; H. J. Clarke, B.A., Public Library, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., Public Library, Sarnia; W. J. Hamilton, B.A., Public Library, Fort William; W. O. Carson, Public Library, London; Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Public Library, Berlin; Miss Edith Sutton, Public Library, Smith's Falls; J. D. Christie, B.A., Public Library, Simcoe; Adam Hunter, Public Library, Hamilton; F. M. De la Fosse, Public Library, Peterboro; A. W. Cameron, B.A., ex-president, Public Library, Woodstock.

### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

AFTER consideration of various suggestions received from the fellows, in response to the secretary's circular of March 14, the program committee announces that the topics to be discussed at the Institute meeting in Pasadena (to be held during the coming A. L. A. Conference in May) will be related, so far as possible, to "The efficient business management of public libraries."

Same to be considered under:

1. Cost of maintenance.
2. Uniform accounting.
3. Establishment of standards of efficiency in work.

It now appears likely that quite one-third of the elected fellows, and nearly as many others entitled (*ex-officio*) to seats in the Institute meetings, will be in attendance at Pasadena.

A meeting of that probable number should afford unequalled opportunity for such satisfactory and ample consideration of the topics named, as could not be had with a larger body or with an over-crowded attendance.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

### American Library Association

#### COMMITTEE ON BINDING

There will be three special bindings of the 11th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica for the use of public libraries. All three editions will use the ordinary paper.

1. A half morocco binding, bound according to the specifications of the Library Association of Great Britain.

The specifications are as follows:

Sewing: Books to be sewn "all along" by machine, no splitting of head or tail.

Tapes: Four unbleached linen tapes. The slips to be two inches long, and inserted between "split" boards.

Thread: Unbleached thread of good thickness.

Plates: All plates to be folded round the adjoining section.

First and last sections: The first two and last two sections to be lined in their outer folds and all sections in their centers with strips of linen, and no overcast.

End-papers: End-papers to have a cloth joint, and to be sewn on as a separate section, with at least two extra blank leaves.

Joints: The volumes to have French joints.

Boards: Best quality machine-made millboards, of suitable thickness, with rounded corners, leather turned in without cutting.

Leather: Hard grained morocco, to conform to the Society of Arts specification. East Indian or sheep leather prohibited.

Cloth sides: Winterbottom's "Imperial morocco cloth," fast finish.

2. Sets bound according to the preceding specifications with the exception that cloth conforming with the requirements of the Bureau of Standards at Washington will be used instead of leather. This is the edition which the Committee on binding recommends the smaller libraries to get.

3. Sets bound by Mr. Chivers in England.

The prices of the three editions are as follows:

1. \$5.50 a volume.
2. \$5.00 " "
3. \$5.75 " "

Full information regarding these can be obtained by writing either to the chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on binding, or to the New York office of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 35 West 32d street.

A. L. BAILEY, *Chairman*,  
Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

#### PASADENA MEETING

##### NOTES OF INTEREST

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, will address the Eben Club of Los Angeles, Monday, May 22, on "The companionship of books." The Eben Club is one of the largest of the many women's clubs in California, and meets in



the Women's Club House on Figueroa street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

An invitation has been extended visiting librarians and friends to hear Mr. Bostwick.

Light wraps and overcoats will be found necessary, especially for evening use, by those attending the Pasadena conference.

The Los Angeles City Council has made a special appropriation of \$500 for the entertainment of those attending the conference.

#### A. L. A. TRAVEL COMMITTEE

##### SUPPLEMENTARY ANNOUNCEMENT

The rate for the party personally conducted from Boston and New York to Pasadena, as published in the last issue of this magazine, was \$10 smaller than it ought to have been. This was no fault of the committee's, but due to an error in letter received from the New York Central Railroad, which error was rectified too late to change the price back to its original amount. The rate from Boston is \$256; from New York \$251. Other figures are correct as given.

The Central Passenger Association, having refused to make any rate between Chicago and points east thereof, and having so notified us, has issued under date of April 6 a Convention Excursion Tariff, from which it appears that a saving of about \$3 on round trip to Los Angeles (Pasadena) can be made from points east of Chicago and St. Louis and west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, including the latter two cities. We therefore request delegates, if going with the special party, to write to Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Washington street, Boston, for particulars, and not journey independently to Chicago and take up party ticket from there. Those travelling independently to the convention from these middle western points should consult with their local railroad agent regarding railroad round trip rates. East of Buffalo and Pittsburgh there is no reduction as yet granted. The regular fare will have to be paid as far as Chicago, *i.e.*, all the reduction on the round trip comes west of Chicago, so that it makes no difference whether round trip ticket is bought from home point or single fare is paid to Chicago and round trip ticket bought there. Thus it is possible for those who so desire to start ahead of the date of sale of the round trip tickets, May 11, 12, 13, by paying single fare and later join the party, or buy a round trip ticket from Chicago or other point and get the benefit of the entire reduction.

All going with the special party should register for same by sending \$5 to F. W. Faxon, Francis street, Boston, as first payment on ticket, remainder of money to be sent Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Washington street, Boston, who will answer all questions of detail concerning trip, possible stop-overs, and variations of route.

*A. L. A. Travel Committee.*

#### SPECIAL PARTY TO PASADENA

- Abbott, Alvaretta P. Public Library, Atlantic City, N. J.
- Adams, Edna C. State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
- Allen, Marina D. Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Allin, Eugenia. Decatur, Ill.
- Andrews, Clement W. John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
- Antony, Grace. New York, N. Y.
- Auerbach, Miss E. L. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Auerbach, Mrs. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Baldwin, Clara F. Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.
- Barton, Edmund M. Worcester, Mass.
- Beale, Emila A. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Blackwelder, Paul. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Bostwick, Arthur E. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Bowker, R. R. LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York, N. Y.
- Bowker, Mrs. R. R. New York, N. Y.
- Brown, Alice H. Public Library, New York, N. Y.
- Brown, Charles H. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Brown, Margaret W. Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.
- Brown, Walter L. Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Buell, Frederick. Troy N. Y.
- Burpee, Lawrence J. Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Ont.
- Carr, Henry J. Public Library, Scranton, Pa.
- Carr, Mrs. Henry J. Scranton, Pa.
- Chivers, Cedric. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Cloud, Josephine. Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Collins, Angela W. Public Library, Rockland, Mass.
- Davis, Georgia S. Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Dill, Minnie A. Public Library, Decatur, Ill.
- Dorsett, Ella C. Washington, D. C.
- Downey, Mary E. Library Commission, Columbus, O.
- Dowse, George J. London, Eng.
- Eastman, Linda A. Public Library, Cleveland, O.
- Ekman, Miss I. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Evans, Mrs. Alice G. Public Library, Decatur, Ill.
- Ewing, Miss. Chicago, Ill.
- Faxon, Frederick W. The Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.
- Faxon, Mrs. Frederick W. Boston, Mass.
- Faxon, Mrs. Augusta C. Boston, Mass.
- Forsyth, Walter G. Public Library, Boston, Mass.
- Foss, Calvin A. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.



- Gardner, Mrs. C. B. Watertown, Mass.  
 Gilbert, Lucy B. Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Goddard, E. M. State Library, Montpelier, Vt.  
 Goodrich, Helen P. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Green, Samuel S. Worcester, Mass.  
 Hackett, Irene A. Public Library, New Castle, Pa.  
 Haines, Mabel R. LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York, N. Y.  
 Hill, Frank P. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Hill, Mrs. Frank P. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Hill, W. H. Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Hirst, Mary J. Public Library, Cincinnati, O.  
 Hitchler, Theresa. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Howard, Clara E. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Hubach, Charlotte. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Hubbard, Anna G. Public Library, Cleveland, O.  
 Hubbell, Jane P. Public Library, Rockford, Ill.  
 Jones, Florence L. Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Jordan, Lois M. Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Kelley, Grace. State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill.  
 Lane, Grace. Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Lanman, Miss. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Legler, Henry E. Public Library, Chicago, Ill.  
 Little, George T. Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.  
 Lothrop, Alice B. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 McCaine, Mrs. Helen J. Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.  
 McDowell, Grace E. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 McLenegan, Charles E. Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Matthews, Harriet L. Public Library, Lynn, Mass.  
 Merrill, Bertha H. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Merrill, Mrs. E. H. Boston, Mass.  
 Metz, Corinne A. Brumback Library, Van Wert, O.  
 Milam, Carl H. Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Montgomery, Jessie. Decatur, Ill.  
 Moody, Katharine T. St. Louis, Mo.  
 Moulton, John G. Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.  
 Nutting, George E. Public Library, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Nutting, Mrs. George E. Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Ogden, Lucy. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 Patten, Frank C. Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.  
 Peacock, Joseph L. Public Library, Westbury, R. I.  
 Phelan, John F. Public Library, Chicago, Ill.  
 Phelps, Edith A. Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Pugsley, Miss M. M. Public Library, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Ranck, Samuel H. Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Rand, Mrs. W. A. Lynn, Mass.  
 Rathbone, Josephine A. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Remann, Henry C. Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.  
 Robinson, Mabel F. Wilkes-Barré, Pa.  
 Rush, Charles E. Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 Seely, Blanche M. Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Shaw, Theodore L. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Silsbee, Mrs. Alice M. Watertown, Mass.  
 Skinner, Elizabeth M. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Solis-Cohen, Leon M. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Speck, Mrs. Laura. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Stechert, Mrs. Emma. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Stilson, Ethel. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Strohm, Adam. Public Library, Trenton, N. J.  
 Taylor, Grace A. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Thompson, Laura A. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 Tyler, Alice S. Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.  
 Underhill, Caroline M. Public Library, Utica, N. Y.  
 Utley, George B. Secretary A. L. A., Chicago, Ill.  
 Utley, Mrs. George B. Chicago, Ill.  
 Utley, Henry M. Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
 Utley, Mrs. Henry M. Detroit, Mich.  
 Wade, Edith S. Public Library, Troy, N. Y.  
 Walker, Ella K. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 Walker, Mrs. Washington, D. C.  
 Wescoat, Lula M. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Wheeler, Susan W. Rockland, Mass.  
 Whitcomb, Adah F. Chicago, Ill.  
 Whitney, E. Lee. State Library, Montpelier, Vt.  
 Williams, Lizzie A. Public Library, Malden, Mass.  
 Wilson, Ralph W. McDevitt-Wilson Book Store, New York, N. Y.  
 Wolter, Peter. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Woodin, Gertrude L. U. S. Bureau of Education Library, Washington, D. C.  
 Wyer, J. I., Jr. State Library, Albany, N. Y.

## State Library Commissions

### MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The summer library class of the Maine Library Commission will again hold its session from July 3 to 22, inclusive, in Orono, Maine.

For the second year, through the courtesy of the authorities, it will hold the sessions in the University Library of the University of Maine. The date of opening is identical with the University Summer School, that any who wish may pursue courses in that at the same time.

The library course will cover the elementary principles and needed records of a public library, and the instruction will be given in the form of lectures and practice work. Practical problems will be discussed, and individual needs met as far as possible.

The instructor will be Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, who conducted the class last year, and who has been connected with Simmons College Department of library science this past winter as an instructor and a reviser of cataloging.

The Maine library class is open only to persons who are already engaged in library work, or are under definite appointment to library positions; for the aim is to increase the efficiency of those already in the field rather than to send into the work persons having so limited an equipment as a three weeks' course must necessarily give.

The class is limited to 20, but is free to any library workers in the state. For those from outside of the state a fee will be charged.

Applications should be received by June 20. Address all communications to Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, president of the Maine Library Commission, Orono, Maine.

### NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The New Jersey Public Library Commission will hold an Institute of Library Science at Asbury Park, New Jersey, from May 1 to 6, inclusive. The course is open to librarians-in-charge and to library assistants.

The morning program includes the following lectures:

"Psychological aspects of reading for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18," by G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University.

"Social forces in children's literature," by Montrose J. Moses.

"The art of printing and social progress," by Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, professor of sociology in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Literary values," by Hamilton W. Mabie. This lecture will include a discussion of the following questions: The responsibility of the library to the community on the question of morals; How far can we go in offering

inferior books?; What constitutes a real book?

"Shakespeare," by Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, professor of Semitic languages and literatures in Cornell University.

An illustrated lecture on "Child welfare work," by Mr. E. H. Anderson, assistant director of the New York Public Library.

In the afternoons there will be lectures and round-table discussions on book-buying by Mr. Frank P. Hill, director of the Brooklyn Public Library; publishers, by Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Trenton Public Library; book-ordering, by Mr. F. W. Jenkins, of Scribner's; Cataloging, by Miss Theresa Hitchler, head of the Cataloging department, Brooklyn Public Library; Children's work, by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library; Government documents, their care and the material to be found in them, by Miss June Donnelly, director of the Drexel Institute Library and Library School, and Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, in charge of government document work in the New York Public Library; Book-selection, by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, of the Wilmington Institute Free Library; and Reference work, by Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Technical Library of the United Engineering Societies of New York City. Besides these there will be a lecture on book-binding by Mr. Cedric Chivers, whose binderies in Brooklyn, New York, and Bath, England, are famous; and one on book-mending, by Miss Murray, who is in charge of that work in the New York Public Library. Both Mr. Chivers and Miss Murray will illustrate their lectures by exhibits of books and leathers, which will be left on display for the entire week. Other exhibits permanent during the Institute will be a model children's room furnished by the Library Bureau, and containing from other sources picture bulletins, picture books, comparative editions of children's books, etc.; an exhibit of magazine binders, good and bad; all kinds of library supplies; loan collections of books and supplementary pictures; a series of cuts showing the evolution of an illustration, loaned by Scribner's; photograph collections in use in various libraries; "The physical book," loaned by the Newark Public Library; various aids to librarians in the way of regular and occasional publications, and a demonstration of economic book-buying.

The arrangement of a program of such unusual merit and the gathering of these exhibits has necessitated a great outlay of time and money on the part of the Commission. All this has been cheerfully undertaken in the interests of the libraries in the state, and it is hoped they will show their appreciation by regular attendance. It is an opportunity which is unusual, and one which every librarian and board of trustees in the state should make an effort to benefit by.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
THE SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE

For the summer of 1911 the Wisconsin Library Commission announces a library conference of two weeks. The purpose of this conference is to discuss the many and varied problems of library administration that confront every library in the state. Among the phases of library work considered will be included library extension, publicity methods, municipal reference and the place of the library in all social and civic movements. New aspects of the old questions that are always with us will receive attention. Problems of administration such as the library budget, library appropriations, salaries, hours of opening, Sunday opening, loan desk methods, binding and mending, and the care of books on the shelves will be discussed. Work with children in all its phases embracing administration of children's rooms, their hours of opening evening use of the children's room, work with schools and the story hour will hold an important place in the conference. Finally the critical study and selection of books and periodicals, which is after all the most vital library problem, will be given a prominent place. Throughout the conference the significant relation of the library to the community and its true place in the civic plan will be emphasized.

For sixteen years the Wisconsin commission has conducted a summer school course of technical training for library workers. The course, limited to six or eight weeks, has been devoted primarily to the technical side of library routine, including only such brief discussion of the topics mentioned above as the time of a brief session permitted. It is now found that after these sixteen opportunities the majority of the librarians and assistants in the state have profited by this technical instruction, and that the time has come for changing the emphasis from technique to the broader phases of library work.

The two weeks' conference will probably be substituted for the technical course for this season only; it is likely that the usual summer session of six weeks will be resumed in 1912.

The conference will be held in Madison in July. Fuller announcements of the program and dates will be issued shortly, giving the detailed schedules for lectures, round tables and speakers and stating what fees will be charged and estimating expenses. The fees will be nominal.

The conference will be held during the summer session of the University of Wisconsin. The lectures of the library course will be so arranged that all may avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the university sessions of hearing men noted in other lines of work. The quarters of the Wisconsin Library School will be used for

the meetings and its equipment will be available for inspection and study.

Leaders in new library movements will be engaged to give lectures and lead discussions. All who attend are invited to bring their own problem for round table discussion. An effort will be made to make the conference suggestive, stimulating and helpful in every way.

The conference will be open to all library workers, whether librarians, assistants or apprentices, and to trustees and interested citizens. While this conference is held primarily to aid Wisconsin librarians in their work in Wisconsin libraries, workers from other states will be welcome. Since the annual conference of the A. L. A. is this year to be held on the Pacific coast, few from this region can hope to attend. It is urged that all library workers coöperate in making the Wisconsin Conference a successful and inspiring one. MARY EMogene HAZELTINE.

## Library Clubs

### THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met on April 13, a story evening that, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm of many library folk, but drew together an appreciative audience of about 60 members to listen to "A talk on the organization of the Catalog division of the Library of Congress in 1897, and its subsequent development," by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, now associate director of the University of Chicago libraries.

The speaker in his happy, interesting way outlined some of the problems and difficulties that faced the organizers, spoke of the rapid growth of the department, giving tribute to those who had given so entirely of themselves for its advancement, and of the work now being done in the line of printed cards, subject headings, recataloging, and the new classification.

After the talk an opportunity was given for questions, and these touched upon the number of printed cards for each title used by the Library of Congress in its various catalogs; the completion of the printed index of subject headings, and the scheme of classification.

In the absence of the president, Edward D. Tweedell, vice-president, presided, and announced the appointment by the president of the following committees to report at the annual meeting in May:

*Nominating committee:* Mary Eileen Ahern, *chairman*; Irene Warren, Sarah Dickinson, Charles A. Larson, William Stetson Merrill.

*Auditing committee:* Carl B. Roden, *chairman*; Charlotte Foye.

Because of removal from the city, the resignation of Louise Madsen was accepted.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Secretary*.

## LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on Thursday, March 16, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the lecture room of the Y. W. C. A., in Brooklyn. Mr. Stevens, the president, being unavoidably absent, the vice-president, Miss Harriet E. Hassler, took the chair. After conducting necessary business the Club proceeded to listen to the program of the afternoon, the general subject being "Child welfare and new citizenship." Miss Laura A. Steel, of the Greenpoint Settlement, spoke of the "Work of the Settlement with children," showing the close intra-relation between the settlement and the library, naturally leading to the next phase of the subject, namely, the work of the Children's court, which was most interestingly presented by Miss Gertrude Grasse, secretary of the Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Society. Mrs. Minerva P. Nichols spoke of the "Library as a social center," followed by Miss Fannie D. Fish, long the librarian of the Y. W. C. A., who told the Club some of the possibilities as well as the pressing need of more adequate living accommodations for the young working girls of the city. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was also brought forward by Mr. W. A. Perry, who suggested various ways in which the Club might be of great assistance to him in his work with the boys.

The meeting was attended by about 125 members and their friends, all of whom felt that they had had a fresh impetus toward more unselfish work.

M. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

## THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the club was held at the new building of the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and 42d street, on March 23, 1911, at 3 p.m.

It had been announced that instead of the usual program, the afternoon would be devoted to a personally conducted inspection of the new library building, for which non-transferable cards to members had been issued. Two hundred and twenty-five, or seemingly every one who possibly could, availed themselves of the opportunity for this private view.

Dr. John S. Billings, the director of the library, made a few brief remarks, stating that the inspection was made possible through the courtesy of the Park Commission and the contractors, the building not having yet been turned over to the New York Public Library.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, assistant director of the library, and president of the club, conducted the party through the building, the trip occupying about two hours.

The May meeting will be held on May 11 at the American Museum of Natural His-

tory. There should be a large attendance, as Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, distinguished critic and author, will address the club on "Books and happiness."

## Library Schools and Training Classes

## DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Friday, March 9, the class visited the Public document department of the Free Library of Philadelphia at the Spring Garden Branch, and from March 10-12 they attended the Atlantic City meeting of the Library clubs.

Monday, March 13, Miss McDonald told some of the experiences of an organizer in Pennsylvania, and Mr. C. W. O'Connor spoke on "Present-day materials for library bindings." Mr. A. L. Bailey also gave a lecture on "Library binding" before the class on March 21.

The two weeks' practice work in outside libraries began March 27, the students being assigned to the public libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Trenton and Washington. Two students also went to St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C., to assist in the reorganization of the library.

On April 10 the class met in Baltimore, and visited libraries in Baltimore and Washington.

## GRADUATES

Miss Mary P. Farr, 1895, is cataloging the private library of H. C. Lee, the historian.

Miss Reba Lehman, '08, has resigned the librarianship of Conshohocken to accept that of Hazelton, Pa.

Miss Amy Baldwin, '08, succeeds Miss Lehman as librarian at Conshohocken, having resigned from the New York Public Library.

Miss Adah Shelly, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Mrs. Mary S. Puech, '07, is assisting in the library of the School of Philanthropy, N. Y.

Miss Abby Price, '10, has been temporarily engaged, since Jan. 1, in the Legislative reference department of the Ohio State Library at Columbus.

Miss Ella S. Hitchcock, '07, is doing temporary work at the Wilmington Institute Library, Wilmington, Del.

Miss Minerva Beckwith, '10, went from the University of Chicago Library to the John Crerar Library April 1.

Miss Mabel Eaman, '10, is to go to the John Crerar Library as assistant to the librarian's secretary.

Miss Edith Pancoast, '01, is cataloging at the University of Pennsylvania Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

### MCGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth session of the Summer School for Librarians will be held at McGill University, Wednesday, June 21, to Saturday, July 22, 1911.

While keeping specially in view the needs of librarians or assistants in smaller libraries, the course will also serve as an introduction to library work, to those who have no knowledge of this subject, but who wish to qualify as librarians.

It will also aim at assisting those who desire help on special points and at broadening the estimate of what the library may be and ought to be in its community and in its relations with other libraries.

There is no entrance examination. Anybody who is actually filling a library position will be admitted. But it must not be forgotten that a most important qualification for success as a librarian is a good general education; hence no one who does not hold at least a high school diploma should attempt to enter upon library work.

The school is held in the Library of McGill University, which affords convenient class rooms and ample opportunity for practical work in various departments.

The course extends over four weeks, seven hours daily, except Saturday, which is a half holiday. It has been carefully systematized with the view of making it as effective as possible.

Instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practical work in the library. There are also assigned readings, the subjects of which are finally discussed together in class. All class work is revised each day, and, with its corrections, is retained by students. It thus forms a permanent commentary on the lectures, while the corrected cards, slips, and records constitute, when filed, a brief manual of elementary library practice, always available for consultation.

#### COURSE OF STUDY

*Classification.*—Based on Cutter's *Expansive Classification*, parts 1-6; with practical work on selected books illustrating special features and difficulties. Cutter's *Classification*, one of the most complete and logical of all classifications now in use, has been modified to suit Canadian libraries. Use of Cutter-Sanborn alphabetic order tables in assigning book- or call-numbers. Subject headings will be discussed in this connection.

*Accessioning.*—The stock-book of the library and the permanent record of its growth. The full form of entry, also an abbreviated form for smaller libraries.

*Cataloging.*—The preparation of a dictionary card catalog, including the various forms of author entry, title entry, simple subject entry, analytics, references. Library of Congress printed cards, and how to use them.

*Shelf-listing and work at the Shelves.*—Records, inventories, preparation of reports.

*Charging or loan systems.*—Fully illustrated by models. Actual practice in charging and receiving books.

*Ordering.*—A few aids to book selection. Order slips and order lists, checking of invoices and books received. Collation, etc.

*Reference work.*—Works of general reference discussed and characterized. Indexes. Special bibliographies. Practice work and problems in the use of the works mentioned.

*Bibliography.*—Principles of book selection. Lectures on important bibliographies used in libraries as guides to selection of books on various subjects. Problems in book selection involving the use of these bibliographies.

*Binding and repairing books.*—The actual processes performed and explained before the students. Materials. Wear. Cost. Methods of repairing. Record of books sent to bindery.

*Library buildings.*—The essentials of a good plan discussed. Capacity of shelves. Provision for growth. Selection and arrangement of furniture and fittings.

*Travelling libraries and extension work.*—The McGill University travelling libraries serve to illustrate this subject. Pictures: Stereoscopic and lantern slides, illustrated lectures.

*Work with schools and children.*—The school and the library. Reading of children. Story telling, etc.

#### Expenses

Fee for tuition, \$5. Supplies (essential), about \$3; additional supplies may be had at low rates.

#### Board and lodging

Rooms with board may be obtained at from \$20 to \$30 for four weeks. Rooms, \$8 to \$10; table board, \$12 up.

#### General information

For additional information, if desired, write to the librarian, McGill University.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

As noted elsewhere in Mr. Wyer's article on the New York State Library fire, the entire equipment of the Library School was destroyed in that disaster. Fortunately it was possible to resume class-work with but 24 hours' interruption and to continue it until April 4, when, through the kindness of the librarians of the libraries visited, the regular library trip began three weeks in advance of the scheduled time.

After the trip, which ended April 14, the seniors finished their Subject bibliography and began the course on History of libraries under Mr. Biscoe's direction in the Library of Congress. The juniors continued their work in the temporary quarters assigned in the State Normal College immediately after the fire. Practice work will be furnished by two of the libraries of the city.

Chiefly owing to the lack of suitable quarters, no summer session will be held until

1912. The plans for the regular school for 1911-12 have not yet been formulated. Temporary quarters were offered immediately after the fire by several excellent libraries.

Whatever plan may be adopted, there is every assurance that the school will continue uninterruptedly, and that the brunt of the inconvenience will fall on the faculty rather than on the students. Collections of notes and illustrative material contributed by recent students have permitted the reconstruction of most of the unfinished course, and will supply, in the shape of stencils, much of the material lost in the fire.

Donations from libraries and from individuals have already made possible a fair working equipment and more have been promised. Duplicates will be used judiciously in replenishing the working collections of the students and of the faculty. Several of the private collections of the faculty are of considerable monetary value.

With all the losses some assets remain which are of inestimably greater value than the losses: a student body who have showed their courage and adaptability under the most trying conditions; a large number of former students in all parts of the country who have showed their loyalty in unmistakable fashion; hosts of friends who have showed their sympathy in most practical ways, and a faculty who represent all periods of the school's history and who can be counted upon to take the best advantage of the compulsory reconstruction of their work, and who will be, as they have been, trustworthy guardians of the school's best traditions.

#### LIBRARY VISIT

The regular library visit to libraries of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and vicinities began April 4 and ended April 14, as noted above. Libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr and Washington were visited. The party everywhere were greeted with even more than the usual cordiality, and a very substantial beginning toward rehabilitating their private collections was made by the students. The Trenton Free Public Library and the New Jersey State Library Commission, the Drexel Institute Library School, the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, and the Library Association of the District of Columbia entertained the school socially.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

A new undertaking of Pratt Institute, in the benefits of which Library School students may share if it should unhappily prove necessary, is the Rest House, established recently on Vanderbilt avenue, near the Institute. The house has a number of bedrooms as well as a small dormitory or ward, and there is a resident nurse. Students in danger of

illness or breakdown, or convalescing from illness, can have here every comfort and the attendance of any one of a number of established physicians. The Institute for some time has had the services of a man and a woman physician to whom students may go for advice or treatment, though they have been left perfectly free to choose a non-resident physician if they prefer.

Since the last report the spring field work has begun. The journey of a majority of the class to visit libraries in Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Easton, in Pennsylvania, Hagerstown in Maryland, and Trenton and Princeton, in New Jersey, proved not only profitable but very pleasant, and brought the travellers back ready for work and the better for the change of scene, climate and thought. Three quizzes afterward helped to clarify or deepen the impressions received. The attention and hospitality everywhere received will be remembered and, we hope, transmitted as opportunity offers.

On April 6 the school took pleasure in receiving the party from the New York State Library School, the recipients of much sympathy in view of the late calamity at Albany.

The visits to local libraries began April 7, with a trip to the 67th street and 79th street (Yorkville) branches of the New York Public Library, both notable in different ways.

The Graduates' Association has established life memberships at \$10 each, and Miss Isom ('00 and '01), of Portland, Ore., has the distinction of securing the first one. The director of the school will be the custodian of the fund, which will be deposited in The Thrift, Brooklyn.

It has been found necessary to make the date of the entrance examinations for 1911-12, June 9, instead of June 2, as stated in the school circular.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Emily H. Mulligan ('03) is to be married April 26 to Mr. Eugene E. Higgins, at Yonkers.

Mr. S. D. Watkins ('06) has sailed for Porto Rico, to become assistant librarian of the Insular Library, San Juan.

Miss Anna Burns ('08) has been appointed head of the Circulating department at the Central building of the New York Public Library.

Miss Anne Shivers ('08) has been appointed librarian of Perth Amboy, in place of Miss Mulligan.

Mr. G. O. Ward ('08) will give the lectures on "The administration of school libraries" at the Columbia University Summer School.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The instruction of the present term has included the following lectures:

Miss Laura M. Sawyer, "Book work with the blind";

- Dr. G. E. Wire, "Library housekeeping and sanitation";  
 Mr. H. P. Petey, of Ginn & Co., "The evolution of the book";  
 Mrs. Sara Cone Bryant Borst, two lectures on "Story telling";  
 Mr. Morris Carter, "Books relating to fine arts"; this lecture was given in the library of the Museum of Fine Arts;  
 Mr. Elson, of the A. W. Elson Press, two lectures on "Hand processes in book illustration."

## GRADUATES

Allchin, Florence S., Simmons 1906, was married on April 6 to the Rev. Charles W. Iglehart, in Kyoto, Japan.

Higgins, Alice W., Simmons 1906, has resigned her position in charge of the Children's department of the Public Library of Worcester, Mass., to enter upon similar work in the Public Library of Utica, N. Y.

McLean, Ruth B., Simmons 1909, has returned to the Library of the University of Illinois for a temporary position as a cataloger.

## SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

A general course of instruction will be given from July 5 to Aug. 12. Classes will be held in cataloging, classification—either Decimal or Expansive—library economy, and reference. Miss Harriet R. Peck, of the Public Library of Gloversville, N. Y., will be instructor in charge. Miss Florence T. Blunt, reference librarian of the Public Library of Haverhill, Mass., will be instructor in reference. Miss Gertrude L. Allison, of Simmons College Library, will be the assistant. The tuition for the course is \$20. As usual admission will be confined to those holding library positions or under appointment to such positions.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The *Summer Library School* circular has been issued, and will be sent to anyone on request. Work begins June 26 and lasts six weeks. Miss Frances Simpson, reference librarian and instructor in the Library School and Miss Ida F. Wright, assistant librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, will be the principal instructors, and give their whole time to the work of the summer courses. They will be assisted by Miss Eugenia Allin, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, by various members of the University staff and by a reviser. No tuition is charged students from Illinois libraries.

The regular instruction in the selection of children's books and in library work with children is being given during the present month, April, by Miss Edna Lyman, who has had charge of this work for several years past. The juniors are given eight lecture hours and the seniors twenty hours beside the usual preparation for each

hour and beside personal conferences. The School owns nearly 400 volumes of children's books, purchased chiefly during the past few years, the selection of books being largely in the hands of Miss Lyman.

Professor F. M. Mann, in charge of the Department of Architecture of the University, met the senior class in Library Architecture at the close of the course, went over the building plans which had been prepared by each student as a final problem, and told the students how an architect would consider the plans. The School greatly appreciated the opportunity of having a professional architect's point of view presented.

Mr. William M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, lectured before the Library School, Monday and Tuesday, April 3 and 4. His subjects were "The relation of the library to the problem of rural life," "Technical libraries and technical literature," and "The work of the Purdue University Library."

Miss Simpson and Miss Price, instructors in the School, entertained the senior class at their residence on Tuesday afternoon, April 11, and the junior class on Wednesday afternoon, April 19.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

Miss Etna Phillips, 1909-10, has been promoted and is now librarian of the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, and Miss Lois Gray, 1909-10, has been made assistant in the same library.

Miss Anne D. White, B.L.S. '06, has temporary work in the Library of the University Club, Chicago.

Miss Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S. '05, is cataloging in the Cleveland Public Library.

Mr. Charles C. Knapp, 1909-10, is a temporary cataloger in the Library of the Medical Department of Washington University at St. Louis.

## WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first semester closed January 31 with a week devoted to examinations in all subjects covered during the term, completing the work in the principal technical courses.

During the month of January the school was honored by visits from Mr. J. I. Wyer, jr., director of the New York State Library and president of the American Library Association, and Miss Katharine Coman, professor of economics in Wellesley College. Mr. Wyer addressed the students in regular lecture time on "The point of view." In the evening the school shared his lecture, "Without the walls," with the other library workers in Madison. He was a most welcome visitor, and presented the message of library work so vitally that all went forward with new courage. The faculty entertained Mr. Wyer at luncheon, giving all an opportunity to meet him personally.



Professor Coman addressed the students on the ideals of book selection with special reference to the literary tastes of the foreign element in our midst.

Through the courtesy of the Madison Woman's Club the students had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Guthrie's address to the club on "The theatre and the community."

The Library School was represented at the mid-year meetings in Chicago by Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine and Miss McCollough from the faculty, and by a number of the students.

The field practice, which has, from the beginning been made a strong feature in the policy of the school, began Feb. 3. The schedule of appointments follows:

#### *For special cataloging*

Green Bay—February, Miss Lewis and Miss Mumm; March, Miss Mumm and Miss Doris Greene.

Janesville—February, Miss Margaret Greene and Miss Eastland; March, Miss Greene and Miss Dunton.

Merrill—February, Miss Spencer and Miss Kosek; March, Miss Spencer.

Mondovi—February, Miss Bergold and Miss Fihe; March, Miss Bergold.

Monroe—February, Miss Warren and Miss Pond; March, Miss Warren and Miss Haley, Miss Muir for two weeks.

Wauwatosa—February, Miss Dunton.

#### *Assistance for special work*

Edgerton—February, Miss Dow; March, Miss Pond.

Fond du Lac—March, Miss Lewis.

Whitewater—March, Miss Cobb.

#### *Legislative reference work*

Wisconsin Library Commission—Legislative reference department—February, Miss Muir; March, Miss Kautz and Miss Muir for two weeks.

#### *Historical library*

Wisconsin State Historical Library—February and March, Miss Dexter and Miss Martin.

#### *Appointed to regular coöperating libraries*

Antigo—February, Miss Cobb and Miss Kautz; March, Miss Dow and Miss Kosek.

Baraboo—February, Miss Doris Greene.

Madison—February, Miss Haley; March, Miss Zela Smith; February and March, joint course students, Miss Cook, Miss Farquhar, Miss Flower, Miss Morgan, Miss Potts, Miss Richardson, and Miss Mabel Smith.

Manitowoc—March, Miss Pleasants.

Marinette—February, Miss Pleasants.

Watertown—February, Miss Zela Smith; March, Miss Eastland.

Wausau—March, Miss Fihe.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, April, contains "The library as a reinforcement of the school," by W. Dawson Johnston; "Reading of high school boys and girls," by Percival Chubb; "Value of a library in teaching history," by Charlotte Faber; "A plea for the teacher," by Frank K. Walter; "Children's magazines," by Margaret C. Fraser.

*Special Libraries*, March, 1911, contains "Public utility references," by G. W. Lee, a report by the committee of the National Municipal League appointed in 1909, on municipal reference libraries. The committee recommends that municipal libraries should be established in all large cities; that as a general rule such libraries should be under the control of the public library; that such libraries should be located in the city hall when feasible; that the municipal reference library be made the agency for the exchange of municipal documents; with other recommendations as to selection of librarian and functions of library.

*New York Libraries*. Inasmuch as the mailing list of *New York Libraries* was destroyed in the recent fire at the Capitol in Albany, all subscribers to that bulletin should immediately notify the Albany office in order to receive the numbers for which they have paid.

*Library Assistant*, April, contains "Professional training," by E. S. Fegan; "Local records in public libraries;" "The bibliography of library economy;" "Library book-binding."

*The Librarian*, February, contains articles on "Library lighting," by J. Duff Brown; "Birth of the various book trade catalogs," by Thomas W. Huck (the concluding number); and "Non-municipal side of the library profession: its scope and prospects," by H. W. Checketts.

*Library Association Record*, March, contains "The analytic library catalogue," by Miss M. P. Willcocks; and "Bookbinding in France," by Cyril J. Davenport.

*Library World*, March, contains "The University library, Cambridge," by T. W. Huck; "The librarian as a human being," by James D. Stewart; "The literature of librarianship," "National bibliographies," by R. A. Peddie.

*Columbia University Quarterly*, March, contains several articles of general library interest, namely: "The library resources of New York City and their increase," by W. Dawson Johnston; "University library collections: monumenta and rariora, illustrated,"



by V. G. Simkhovitch; "Department libraries" (illustrated), by Frederick Charles Hicks; "The Avery Library," illustrated by E. R. Smith; "The Bryson Library," by E. G. Baldwin; "The Library of Union Theological Seminary" (illustrated), by William Walker Rockwell; "Columbiana," by Charles Alexander Nelson; "Book selection in the University Library," by E. H. Budington; "Bibliographic apparatus," by Harriet B. Prescott; "The use of books," by John Ers-kine.

*Book News Monthly*, a monthly magazine published by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, contains a special library department conducted by Montrose J. Moses. The aim of this department is to give a page or two each month to matters of library interest. It is unfortunate that inaccuracy of statement detracts from the value of this department. In the April issue there is an article on children's work in the New York Public Library by Mr. Moses which to those familiar with the vigorous and effective development of this work under Miss Moore's able administration is remarkable for its misrepresentation and false perspective.

*Folkbiblioteksbladet*, vol. ix., no. 1, March, 1911, leads with a review of the "Proposal of a committee on popular free lectures" in various Swedish cities and towns.

*La Cottina Popolare* is the organ of the "Unione Italiana dell' Educazione Popolare." Its first issue (no. 1, vol. 1) was on March 15 at Milan. Its field is the school, the library, the professional school, the popular university and other possible channels for realizing its aim, "All the light; the light for all," it begins with articles on these institutions, including one "How a communal library is transformed into an organism of modern culture. There are also notes on the doings of Italian "popular libraries."

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, February, has an article on "Frankish printing offices of the period of the Reformation," by Karl Schottenloher. The march number contains articles on the printing *Retro Minores* in Cologne and Heinrich Quentell, by E. Voullième, and one on censorship in Italy in the 16th century by Josef Hilgers.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Andover (Mass.) Memorial Hall L.* (38th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 854 (by purchase 651, by gift 203); total 18,917. Issued, home use 33,004 (fict. 69 per cent.). Cards in use 2242. Receipts \$5917.36; expenses \$5917.36 (salaries \$2571.53, books, periodicals and newspapers \$849.05, lighting and heating \$693.69, lights \$1031.77).

*Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L.* (12th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 10,475; total 52,473. Is-

sued, home use 256,232. Registration 4309. Expenses \$22,420.05 (salaries \$12,015.61, books and periodicals \$6293.61, binding \$394.30, printing and stationery \$560.89, house furnishing \$279.70, repairs \$391.70, fuel \$693.69, lights \$1031.77).

"The work of the library for the past year shows a large increase in the number of books circulated for home use and a general widening of influence in the community at large through satisfied demands upon the reference and other departments. It is noteworthy that the increase in circulation is larger proportionately than ever before whereas the reports from many of the large libraries for the past year show a decrease in this respect." There were 48,559 volumes issued from the rent collection. From the children's department 32,067 books were issued, and from the Anne Wallace branch library there was a circulation of 24,005.

*Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L.* (9th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2673; total 21,422 (accessioned). Issued, home use 141,905. Mounted pictures circulated 2376. Readers' cards in use 8616. New cards issued to residents during the year 2180.

"The circulation of magazines, which was begun in January, 1910, with the addition of 30 copies for the purpose, has been very popular."

*Boston (Mass.) Athenæum.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Some valuable additions both by gift and purchase have been made during the year. Much time has been devoted to the transfer of periodical sets from various parts of the building to the new Academy Room stack, where a single alphabetical arrangement now exists. A gift of \$2000 was received from Mr. David H. Montgomery, the income of which is entirely unrestricted.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* An unfortunate error was made in April L. J. (p. 209) in recording the book losses of the library for the year ending June 30, 1910. These losses were 441 and not 4411 as there stated. Had this mis-statement only been fact instead of fiction what splendid ammunition would have been furnished to all enemies of the "open shelf!" Profound editorial apologies are extended by the LIBRARY JOURNAL to the Pratt Library, whose reports of work done and service rendered have always held a distinctive place in the records of library efficiency.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* (13th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 83,160, of which 6995 were titles new to lib.; total 682,646. Issued, home use 4,066,024, an increase of 2932 over last year (21 branches report a decrease in circulation). New registration 89,904, a decrease of 1545 from number registered in 1909. Active borrowers 294,043. Receipts \$424,739; expenses \$418,696.71 (salaries \$202,-

014.44, books \$62,663.58, periodicals \$6986.29, binding \$24,325.13, printing \$8597.35, telephone service \$2180.25).

"The decrease in circulation noted in this library during the first four months of the year was experienced in all the large libraries of the country. This loss so far as the Brooklyn Library is concerned was more than made up in the last few months of the year, so that the total number of volumes circulated for home use exceeded that for 1909 by 2932.

"The increase as compared with former years is exceedingly small, but the facts must be kept in mind that the early rapid development of this library was phenomenal, and that we cannot hope for a continuance of such spectacular growth as characterized the past 10 years.

"No new buildings have been erected during the year and no new branches established to aid in increasing the circulation.

"The work of the library has consisted chiefly in strengthening lines of work already begun and extending the work in new directions.

"Changes in the distribution of population in the Borough of Brooklyn have been emphasized by the census of 1910. According to the figures the population of this borough has increased 467,769 in 10 years. The Red Hook section, which has been selected as a place for a new Carnegie building, show a decrease since 1900 from 22,829 to 20,133.

"The use of two stations, Kensington and Borough Park, has increased to such an extent that it has been found desirable to convert them from stations open only on certain days of the week to branches open every day of the week."

The Travelling Libraries Department reports the addition of three new deposit stations.

"A new scheme put into operation during the year has been the establishment of nine stations in factories on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted for deposit stations. This is an adjunct of the Department of Travelling Libraries, but it has been found desirable to modify to some extent the rules that relate to travelling libraries in order to meet the needs of deposit and factory stations. A library assistant is sent at stated times—usually once a week—to a factory to exchange books and register new borrowers. The supervision of the factory stations has been placed in direct charge of a special assistant. The number of visits paid in all to the nine factories was 74.

"The deposit station system inaugurated in November, 1909, completed its first full year with very satisfactory results. The total registration at the close of the year was 3081. The circulation for the year was 52,030. The number of volumes in the collection at the close of the year was 5857, hence the circula-

tion shows an average of more than eight issues for each volume.

"The work of the Interchange Department continued to increase steadily. A total of 46,513 requests was received during the year, an increase of 7756 over the total for 1909."

The grounds of about eight of the branches were graded and sodded during the year. For some time the lighting of the Carnegie building was found unsatisfactory, and this year serious attention has been given to securing greater efficiency and economy.

Miss Hitchel reports 83,160 volumes cataloged, an increase of 4359 volumes over last year.

The cataloging of the Halliday collection is practically completed as far as the actual books are concerned. The pamphlets and other material have not yet been touched, but it is estimated that 1911 will see them through.

"The circulation of children's books shows a decided falling off, owing in a large measure to the books for circulation supplied by the Board of Education."

Several interesting exhibits were held in different branches during the year.

Six of the auditoriums have been used as lecture centers by the Board of Education. The study rooms at all branches show an increased use during the past year by individuals, students and small clubs.

In the Reference department special attention has been given to the strengthening and building up of the central book collection.

*Burlington (Iowa) F. P. L.* (24th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1949 (1515 by purchase, 335 by gift, 99 by binding magazines); total 33,685, of which 5066 are government documents. Issued, home use 96,212, an increase of 13,447 over the year 1909. Of this total 50,180 volumes were sent out for adult use, 26,027 from the schools and 20,005 from the juvenile department. The largest monthly circulation was 10,772 in November. Registration 6203. Cards were issued during the year to 866 new borrowers, of which 318 were in the juvenile department.

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* (14th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 4088 (2465 for adults, 1623 for children); total 22,394. Issued, home use 118,482. Cards in force 11,342 (adult 6834, juv. 4508).

"The work with the schools has shown a remarkable growth; 28,386 books were circulated through the schools this year against 8959 last year. . . . A few adult books, including some in Bohemian, are at each school." To the rent collection 192 books were added. "Many patrons are glad to pay two cents a day for the sake of having the latest novel." From the picture collection, which includes stereoscopic views, 3788 pic-

tures were charged during the year. The foreign books have a small though a steady use; 349 German and 616 Bohemian books were issued during the year.

*Chicago Historical Society L.* (Rpt. — year ending Oct. 31, 1910.) Added 2431. Total readers 833; total visitors 2563.

The library received a valuable gift during the year in Mr. Charles H. Conover's collection of Lewis and Clark literature. An important item in the year's record also was the publication by the Society of the Diary of James K. Polk during his presidency, 1845 to 1849.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* The *Book Bulletin*, April, contains notes on the open shelf room in the library and on the Chicago child welfare exhibit.

*Chicago University. Harper Memorial L.* On March 30 the upper wall of the west tower of the new William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, in process of erection, crashed inward and completely demolished the interior of the tower from top to bottom. The accident involved a loss to the contractors of about \$50,000.

*Columbia University L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 20,773 v., 3 mss., 904 prints and photos, 85 maps; 731 volumes or 5 per cent of the entire number of accessions were received by exchange. The volumes added to the Library by binding constituted 29 per cent of the entire number of accessions. Registered borrowers (gen'l lib.) 5469, Teachers' College, 2155. Circulation (outside use) 103,216, Teachers' College 34,709, Science reading room 2473, Columbia College 3549; (inside use) gen'l lib. 127,287, Teachers' College 39,030, Columbia College 10,798.

"The accession book has been abandoned on the ground that the information which it contains may be found in other library records. In the order department a card system of accounting has been adopted. In the serial department the record of serial files is being unified and revised, a record of current serials on standard size cards inaugurated and separate exchange lists and mailing lists, lists of wants and of offers prepared. During the year a list of Columbia University publications available for distribution (8 pages) was published and also a list of theses submitted by candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy in Columbia University, copies of many of these theses being in stock and available for exchange for works of a similar character."

"Two additional department reading rooms have been established during the year, one for the Department of English with 1500 volumes and a seating capacity of 16; and one for the Department of Physics with 544 volumes, 15 periodicals and a seating capaci-

ty of 16. There are in addition to the six college libraries at the present time 16 department libraries containing 18,784 volumes and 582 periodicals. Their seating capacity is 216. More of these libraries should be established and better accommodations provided for all of them."

"With a view to making all the library resources of the University more available it was decided to have a general catalog of all books belonging to the University, irrespective of their character, source or location. With this in view, the catalog of nine University dissertations hitherto kept in separate form was incorporated in the general catalog. This numbered 40,000 cards. Collections deposited in the University by affiliated societies will also be represented in the general catalog. The Reform Club library deposited at the University is now in process of cataloging, 3780 volumes having been cataloged and 5230 cards made during the year."

*Concord (Mass.) F. P. L.* (38th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1911.) Added 1375 (by purchase 972, by gift 328); total 39,235. Issued, home use 32,326 (55 per cent. adult fiction, 22 per cent. children's books). Receipts \$4032.32; expenses \$4032.32.

There has been a slight decrease in circulation during the year. The reclassification of the children's books has been completed; of these there are now 1892 volumes.

*Dubuque (Iowa) Carnegie-Stout F. P. L.* (8th rpt. — year 1910.) Added 1989 (1539 by purchase, 303 by gift, 147 by binding); total 29,753. Issued, home use 99,484 (of which 85,878 were circulated from main lib., 60,367 from adult department, 25,611 from juv. dept., 13,187 from school collections, 169 from fire engine houses, and 250 from Union electric car barns). New registration 825 (452 adult, 373 juv.).

The experiment of an intermediate department for boys and girls requiring more advanced reading than they can obtain in the children's room has been made in selecting 50 adult books and placing them in the children's room.

*Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L.* (38th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1910.) Added, by purchase 1227, by binding periodicals 137, by gift 224. Issued, home use 73,633 (juv. 22,154). Registration 5049. No. of persons using reference room 5287. Receipts \$8733.99; expenses \$9004.33 (payroll \$5141.20, books \$1441.43, periodicals \$319.73, binding \$388.06, fuel \$207.30, light \$414.04).

The total circulation of the children's department for the year was 22,154. The circulation of the foreign books has been notably larger from the French and Swedish shelves, and the old Greek classics have also been freely drawn upon.

*Harvard University L.* (13th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 36,517; total 1,425,891. The record of book use in College L. (Gore Hall) shows 72,991 volumes lent and 21,169 volumes used within the building. The over-night use of reference books in Gore Hall was 13,621 and in Harvard Hall 17,663.

"The part of the still awaiting permanent classification now numbers 92,048 volumes. The classified portion now contains 437,690. There was a total of 25,590 titles cataloged. In the College Library \$30,424 was spent for books, and for the department libraries \$38,763 was spent for books."

Mr. Lane's report shows the careful and well-ordered work of the library. It is preceded by a brief report by Prof. Coolidge, chairman of the library council, in which he indicates the needs of the library, emphasizing the necessity for reclassification, for changes in the subject catalog, and for the use of a standard size card for the catalog. It is stated that there are about 75,000 volumes and pamphlets in the library whose titles are not in the public catalog.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* (33d rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1910.) Added 21,564; total 219,870. Issued, home use 928,087, as against 906,281 during the previous year. Cards in use 47,283.

During the year 38,190 books were issued 176,489 times by 395 teachers in 51 graded public schools, 1 state normal school, 4 high schools, 1 school for the deaf, 5 parochial schools, and 10 Sunday schools. There were 17,699 volumes bound, rebound, or repaired, and 117 maps and pictures mounted.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* (59th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 11,497 (net additions 11,338); total 129,212. Issued, home use 16,717. Expenses \$33,143.18 (salaries \$9060, wages \$4768.54, new books \$4557.01, periodicals \$1521.76, furniture \$1611.61, lighting \$1762.04). New registration 7740.

The opening of the new building on Dec. 1 was the chief event of the year. "The children's room from the start has proved its usefulness, something over 1200 children having registered during the first month, including those who registered for a few days before the library was opened.

"The art room, perhaps, shows more than any other department the great resources of the library. Almost at once the shelves, cases and drawers were filled with books and pictures which had been crowded into the front room of the old building. A new book-case, which is needed for the room, will very comfortably provide for the books which are now on the tops of the cases."

Work at the two branches has been carried on as usual, although the North Branch has been somewhat hampered by moving into temporary quarters, but when its new rooms are completed it is thought there will be

great increase in circulation and satisfactory service.

*Scranton (Pa.) P. L.* (20th rpt.—year 1910.) Added, by purchase 4697, by gift 774, by binding 184; total 64,046. Issued, home use 128,276. New borrowers 2561, re-registered 4707.

The four branch reading rooms serving also as delivery stations were continued during the year without change of location.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* (20th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 22,007; total 128,309. Issued, home use 649,611 (65 per cent. fiction). Registration 22,267; total registration 41,963. Population of city 237,194 (percentage registered as borrowers 18). Receipts \$146,538.25; expenses \$184,876.83 (salaries \$62,274.94, books \$20,202.19, periodicals \$2041.08, binding \$7045.23).

The children's room reports that the circulation was 87,114, a decrease of 3618 over 1909, due largely to the opening of the new branches and the change in the rules, which now allow a borrower to keep his books four weeks. It is also partly due to the unusually large circulation for 1909, which showed an increase of 14,573 over the preceding year. The fiction percentage of juvenile circulation is 60.7. There were 1482 new juvenile borrowers registered during the year and 577 re-registered.

"For two years a boys' reading circle has been conducted with an attendance for 1910 of 645. In October the older boys were organized into a library branch of the Boy Scouts. The membership is about 30 and the attendance for the seven meetings held in 1910 was 164. The boys are expected to read and review certain books which are assigned them, make out lists of books on special subjects, and debate on topics related to outdoor life and athletics. An exhibit of books suitable for children's Christmas gifts was held during December, and lists of the books were distributed. The booksellers report a largely increased sale of the books recommended."

Stories have been told during the past year to 14,039 people. The attendance at the story hours in the branch libraries was 5181. At the central library the story hour attendance was 4355. Stories were also told at the playgrounds. The work with the schools which has its headquarters in the teachers' room on the mezzanine floor of the central library has been carried on satisfactorily. There was an increase in the use of sets of books loaned as school-room libraries. The circulation of these books reached 47,987, a gain of 2865 over the circulation in 1909; 508 libraries have been sent out as against 456 in 1909; 420 school rooms were supplied with libraries during the year. The number of books in the collection has been increased this year by a net gain of 645 volumes, making a total of 15,586 volumes. In the fine arts department

there was an attendance of 26,881, a circulation of 1849 pictures and of 10,256 books and periodicals. In the periodical room the attendance exceeded 200,000; the newspaper room had an attendance of 220,815.

The Ballard Branch library building, which was acquired in July, 1907, when Ballard was annexed to the city, contains 7268 volumes, and had a circulation of 56,527, of which 30,333 was juvenile. The Columbia Branch contains 2678 volumes and had a circulation of 25,562, of which 12,007 were juvenile. The Fremont Branch Library contains 4872 volumes and had a circulation of 28,575, of which 12,680 were juvenile. The Green Lake Branch Library was moved and opened in its new quarters during 1910, and contains 6951 volumes and had a circulation of 37,049, of which 20,605 were juvenile. The University Branch Library, the new building which was opened in August, 1910, contains 7631 volumes and had a circulation of 44,107, of which 20,336 were juvenile. The West Seattle Branch Library opened for the circulation of books in July, 1910. It contains 5546 volumes, and since its opening circulated 19,931 books and magazines, of which 9888 were juvenile.

This report is one of the most concise, attractive and well-prepared library records of the year. For the report of each department and branch there is an appropriate illustration. Charts giving circulation, population and volume capacity are also included.

Mr. Jennings, the librarian, in his preliminary summary states that "as marking the close of the second decade of the library's history the report this year is given in somewhat different form; several tables, graphic charts and photographs illustrating the growth and work of the library have been included."

*Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1911.) Added 7552 (main and branch lib.); total 47,368 in main lib., 2315 in branch lib. Registration 2186 (1412 adults, 774 children). Issued, home use 218,840.

The branch library had been in operation for only three months at the date of this report. Its registration during that period recorded 1123 adults and 1021 children. The circulation of the library records an increase of 2685 issues in the aggregate over the previous year, largely on account of the heavy patronage given to the branch library during its three months' existence.

*Troy (N. Y.) Public L. Hart Memorial Building.* (76th annual rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2558; total 45,067. Issued, home use 82,646. Registration 7880. Receipts \$12,385.55; expenses \$11,091.87 (salaries \$6002.44, binding \$1056.58, insurance \$272.65).

The circulation for 1909 was 89,828, considerably larger than the record for 1910.

"The circulation of foreign texts has increased from 699 to 833 volumes: French 312, German 334, Italian 130, Polish 57. The Polish books belong to a travelling library loaned by the state. The Polish readers are few in number, but most eager. The Italian books are read chiefly by persons of that nationality, whose love for the classics of their own literature is in marked contrast to the reading tastes of other people. In 1909 the library added only 43 volumes of foreign texts; 115 were added this year, 64 by purchase, 51 by gift.

*Winchester (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 560 v. in adult dept., 234 v. in juv. dept.; total 22,088. Issued, home use 45,035 (adult 32,163, juv. 12,872). New subscribers 273. Receipts \$3662.65; expenses \$3291.33 (books \$1241.88, payroll \$1473.20, furniture and fixtures \$113).

There was a slight decrease in the year's circulation. The children's room has been much improved by the addition of the two new low book cases in place of the tall cases which were transferred to the basement for bound periodicals.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* (51st rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910.) Added 10,028; total 180,136. Issued, home use 327,706 (juv. circulation 141,933). Registration 5090 (circulation dept. 2216, children's dept., 2874). Total no. of active borrowers' cards 23,681. Receipts \$57,043.76; expenses \$55,604.91 (salaries \$28,336.34, periodicals \$1917.66, building \$3780.97, blanks and stationery and printing \$823.19).

The 50th anniversary of the founding of the library was celebrated with appropriate exercises on Dec. 23, 1909. Another important event of the year was the offer of \$75,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build and equip three branch library buildings. More room at the main building is urgently needed. None of the departments is adequately equipped for shelf room. Of the library's nine delivery stations four have made gains during the past year, while the other five have lost in circulation. The only one in serious condition is that at Greendale, which for some months has not been doing business enough to warrant its continuance. Its decline must be attributed in large part to the establishment of a deposit room from the children's department in the Eames library building. The children had been the chief users of the Greendale station. The unsatisfactory character of the work through delivery stations, however well conducted, emphasizes the need of an adequate system of branch libraries. The need of a children's room is again emphasized.

#### FOREIGN

*Berlin. Libraries. Leipziger Tageblatt* quoted by Jan. 13, 1911, p. 522, reports that

the management of the Royal Library in Berlin intends to establish its own bindery.

—*Royal L. Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Jan. 27, 1911, pp. 1132-3, reports that a count was made of the contents of the Royal Library, Berlin, with this result: 1,401,956 volumes; 186,863 sheets of maps.

*France. Libraries.* *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* for Jan. 28 and 30, 1911, has a two-section article on public libraries in France, based on Eugène Morel's new book, "La Librairie Publique" (Paris, 1910). "The only Paris library which can give a faint idea of the functions of a real public library is the National Library." Paris has over 300 libraries. "All old cities of France, even the smallest, have libraries. . . . But these books serve no purpose. . . . However, the transformation of the French libraries has begun. Explanations in the press, trips to America, some exertions of the government, have already borne some fruit." A library commission has been appointed, noteworthy reforms have been introduced at the National Library, an association of librarians has been formed to make librarianship a real profession. Much of the article deals with Eug. Morel's book, "La librairie publique."

*Germany. Libraries.* Ships' libraries of the Imperial navy. Capt. Meuss, chief librarian of the German Navy Department, reports in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for March that pursuant to order of Oct. 2, 1872, central libraries are maintained at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, from which books are distributed to the various vessels. A sort of travelling library system which is much less expensive than the establishment of a permanent collection of books on each vessel.

*Prussia.* The budget for 1911 provides for an increase of assistants for the purpose of relieving the higher officials of the more mechanical labors. *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for February points out particularly the provision for *Bibliotheksekretärinnen*, opening opportunities for the "female assistants, who have for some years proven their usefulness and are increasingly employed." A number of non-governmental libraries have joined the inter-library loan system.

*Russia.* In St. Petersburg there exists, since the spring of 1903, a Society for Library Science, with a membership, on Jan. 1, 1909, of 94 members. The Society issues a *Journal*, of which the first number, issued in 1910, is summarized in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for March.

*Spain.* The budget for 1911 sets apart 500,000 pesos for acquisitions in government libraries, a great step in advance.

## Gifts and Bequests

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

January, February and March  
(Increases in Italic)

Jan.	Library Building.	
6.	<i>Cumseco, Mass.</i> .....	\$2,500
	Campbellford, Ontario.....	8,000
	Cordell, Oklahoma.....	8,000
	Centralia, Washington.....	15,000
	Coffeyville, Kansas.....	25,000
	Durham, Ontario.....	8,000
	<i>Enfield, Conn.</i> .....	7,500
	Essex, Ontario.....	5,000
	Grimsby, Ontario.....	8,000
	<i>Lyndon, Kansas</i> .....	500
	Markdale, Ontario.....	5,000
	Medford, Oregon.....	20,000
	Milan (Town and township), Ohio.....	8,000
	Modesto, California.....	12,500
	Murray, Utah.....	10,000
	<i>Park Ridge, Ill.</i> .....	2,500
	<i>Peterborough, Ontario</i> .....	5,000
	Plymouth, Indiana.....	10,000
	Pcrt Hope, Ontario.....	10,000
	Richfield, Utah.....	10,000
	Sac City, Iowa.....	8,000
	Spencer, Indiana.....	10,000
	Tampa, Florida.....	25,000
	Union Springs, Alabama.....	7,000
	Wayne, Nebraska.....	7,500
	Winamac, Ind. (Town and Township Library).....	10,000
	Dayton, Ohio (2 branch library bldgs.)..	50,000
	Evansville, Ind. (2 branch library bldgs).	50,000
	Saint Cyrus near Montrose, Scotland... £500	
9.	<i>Tyldesley with Shakerley, Eng.</i> .....	58
23.	Jefferson, Wis. (for Pleasant town and township), Ohio.....	\$10,000
	Raton, New Mexico.....	10,000
	Reedsburg, Wisconsin.....	10,000
	Salem, Oregon.....	13,500
	Sutton, Nebraska.....	700
	<i>Upper Sandusky, Ohio</i> .....	10,000
	Wyandotte, Mich.....	17,500
31.	<i>East Chicago, Ind. (incl. 1 new building).</i>	30,000
	<i>Ellesmere Port, England.</i> .....	£250
	Geneva, Nebraska.....	\$6,500
	Jackson, Miss.....	25,000
	Los Angeles, Cal (6 branch buildings)..	210,000
	Madison, Nebraska.....	6,000
	<i>Margam, Wales</i> .....	£500
	Middleport, Ohio.....	\$7,500
	<i>New Liskeard, Ontario</i> .....	900
	Pana, Ill.....	14,000
	<i>Seattle, Washington (2 branch buildings).</i>	70,000
	Shelburne, Ontario.....	6,000
	<i>Woolwich, England</i> .....	£250
Feb.	7. Plainfield, New Jersey.....	\$50,000
	9. <i>Dudley, England.</i> .....	£1030
	<i>Springfield, Mass.</i> .....	\$25,000
20.	Chisholm, Minn.....	15,000
	Delta, Colorado.....	6,500
	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.....	60,000
	Emmetsburg, Iowa.....	10,000
	Eveleth, Minn.....	15,000
	Fort Fairfield, Maine.....	10,000
	Newcastle, Wyo. (for Weston County)..	12,500
	Plainville, Kansas.....	5,000
March.	18. Ashland, Nebraska.....	5,500
	Bartow, Florida.....	8,000
	Eldon, Iowa.....	5,000
	Elmira, Ontario.....	5,000
	Kingsville, Ohio.....	8,000
	<i>Lethbridge, Alberta</i> .....	15,000
	<i>Meridian, Miss.</i> .....	13,000
	Morristown, Vermont.....	5,000
	Newberg, Oregon.....	10,000
29.	Audubon, Iowa.....	9,000
	Big Stone Gap, Va.....	10,000
	Kingsville, Ontario.....	5,000
	Kirsman, Ohio.....	7,000
	Mansfield, Pa.....	5,000

Napoleon, Ohio.....	\$10,000
Newmarket, Ontario.....	10,000
New Rochelle, New York.....	35,000
Pierce, Nebraska.....	4,000
Portland, Oregon.....	5,000
Sanborn, Iowa.....	4,000
Schuyler, Nebraska.....	9,000
Walkerton, Ontario.....	10,000
<b>Total gifts for U. S. and Canada:</b>	
62 new gifts for buildings (incl. 69 bldgs.).....	\$963,000
16 increases to previous gifts (incl. 3 new bldgs.).....	251,100
<b>Total gifts for United Kingdom:</b>	
1 new gift for building.....	2,500
5 inc. to previous gifts.....	10,440
<b>Total for month:</b>	
63 new gifts for buildings,	
21 inc. to previous gifts,	
incl. 73 new buildings.....	\$1,227,040

## Librarians

CARRÈRE, John M., the distinguished architect, whose work with that of his partner, Thomas Hastings, has rendered the reputation of the firm of Carrère & Hastings unsurpassed in the architectural world, died on March 1 of injuries received in a taxicab accident last February. The new building of the New York Public Library, which he designed and which stands as a permanent monument to his skill, and which is fully described in this number, was opened for the first time on March 3, that Mr. Carrère's body might there lie in state for an hour. Hundreds of persons filed past the bier to pay a last tribute of respect to the celebrated architect. Funeral services were held in Trinity Chapel on West 25th street, with the Rev. Father Wallace, of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Staten Island; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes' Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, vicar of Trinity Chapel, as attending clergymen. The honorary pallbearers were C. Grant La Farge, of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; A. A. Boring, of the Architectural League of New York; John W. Alexander, of the National Academy of Design; H. A. MacNeill, of the National Sculpture Society; W. R. Mead, of the American Academy in Rome; George B. Post, of the American Institute of Architects, and Donn Barber, of the Society of Beaux-Arts.

FREEMAN, Miss Marilla Waite, resigned her position as reference librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library in March, to become librarian of the Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn. Miss Freeman has had previous experience in the organization and administrative construction and development of a library, and she is welcomed back into the ranks of head librarianship after her several years of expert reference work in Louisville and one year in Newark.

WRIGHT, Purd B., will return to Missouri after the date of the A. L. A. conference as librarian of the Kansas City Public Library.

He resigned the librarianship of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library eight months ago to take the librarianship of the Public Library of Los Angeles, where his work was given the cordial support of the trustees and the city.

## Bibliography

ELECTRICITY. San Francisco Public Library. List of books on electricity. San Francisco Pub. Lib. gratis.

ENGLAND. Melhuish, Sara. English history illustrated from original sources; from the earliest times to 1066. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. 18+233 p. (bibl.) tabs., 12°, 75 c. n.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. G. P. Some bibliographical puzzles in Elizabethan quartos. Torch Press. (Priv. pr.)

FISHERIES. McFarland, R. A history of the New England fisheries; with maps. [Phil.] Univ. of Penn.; N. Y., Appleton, '11. 457 p. (25 p. bibl.) maps, 12°, \$2.

FLINT, Timothy. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Timothy Flint, pioneer, missionary, author, editor, 1780-1840; the story of his life among the pioneers and frontiersmen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley and in New England and the South. Cleveland, O., A. H. Clark, '11. c. 331 p. (13 p. bibl.) front. pls. 8°, \$3.50.

HOUSE DECORATION. Washington (D. C.) Public Library. Books and information for home builders; list comp. by the District of Columbia Public Library and issued co-operatively by several public libraries. [Cleveland, O.,] Sherwin-Williams Co., '10, ['11.] 9 p. 12°, \$2.15.

IMMERMANN, Karl Lebrecht. Porterfield, A. W. Karl Lebrecht Immermann; a study in German romanticism. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.,] '11. c. 11+153 p. (11 p. bibl.) (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.) pap., \$1 n.

INSURANCE. Huebner, S. S. Property insurance; comprising fire and marine insurance, corporate surety bonding, title insurance and credit insurance. N. Y., Appleton, '11. c. 22+421 p. (15 p. bibl.) D. \$2 n.

JASTROW, Morris. Bibliography of Morris Jastrow, jr., professor of Semitic languages in the University of Pennsylvania, 1885-1910. 12 p. D. Phil., 1910. (Priv. pr.) This was published in connection with



Prof. Jastrow's 25th anniversary of membership in the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

LITERATURE. Moulton, R. G. World literature and its place in general culture. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 9+502 p. (11 p. bibl.) D. \$1.75 n.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Seattle (Wash.) Public Library. Reference list no. 4: Municipal government; a list of books and references to periodicals in the Seattle Public Library, February, 1911. 31 p. S.

PSYCHOLOGY. Baldwin, J. M. Dictionary of philosophy and psychology, including many of the principal conceptions of ethics, logic, aesthetics, philosophy of religion, mental pathology, anthropology, biology, neurology, physiology, economics, political and social philosophy, philology, physical science, and education, and giving a terminology in English, French, German and Italian; written by many hands and ed. by J. A. Mark Baldwin, with the co-operation and assistance of an international board of consulting editors. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. 24+644 (bibls.); 16+892 p. il. diags., 4°, ea., \$8. (Sold by sub. only.)

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Superintendent of Documents. Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 194, February, 1911. Wash., Gov't Print. Office, 1911. 479 p. O.

3. From alumni of the New York State Library School for students' work collection, an extra copy of material included in paragraphs 1-2, prepared by former students.
4. Pictures, picture postcards and plans of library buildings.
5. Photographs of librarians, including alumni of the New York State Library School; A. L. A. officers, groups, etc.
6. Duplicates of any New York State Library blanks, forms, and publications, especially bibliography and Library School bulletins.

Shipments may be made to New York State Library, 162 State street, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES I. WYER, JR., *Director*.

CALIFORNIA COUNTY LIBRARIANSHIP. — An examination open to all applicants for the position of county librarian in California under the new county free library law will be held at the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, on Monday, May 22, 1911, at 2 o'clock p.m. Miss Mary L. Sutliff will conduct the examination. Further information may be had from the president, J. L. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento.

## Bumors and Blunders

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGEMENT. —

An unusually interesting number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is followed by a very readable April number of *Public Libraries*. The editors of these two magazines have certainly been reading "The Librarian," and they have profited by his advice.—From "The Librarian," Boston *Transcript*, April 12, 1911.

Perhaps: "In the dulllest existence there is a sheen of inspiration." (Carlyle.)

## Library Calendar

### MAY

- 1-6. N. J. Public L. Commission. Institute of L. Science. Asbury Pk.

### PROGRAM

- 1 (evening). Psychological aspects of reading for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18, by G. Stanley Hall.
- 2 (afternoon). Social forces in children's literature, by Montrose J. Moses.
- (evening.) Illustrated lecture on child welfare work, by Edwin H. Anderson.
- 3 (morning). The art of printing and social progress, by J. P. Lichtenberger.
- (afternoon.) Book-ordering; when, where and what, by F. W. Jenkins.
- 4 (morning.) Illustrated lecture on paper and binding, by Cedric Chivers.
- 5 (morning). Literary values, by Hamilton Wright Mabie.
- 6 (morning). Shakespeare, by Nathaniel Schmidt.
11. N. Y. L. C. 3 p.m.
- American Museum of Natural History. Address on "Books and happiness," by William Lyon Phelps, Lamson Professor of English literature at Yale University.
- 10-25. A. L. A. Pasadena, California. Hotel Maryland headquarters.

## Notes and Queries

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

The very unusual collections of the New York State Library and Library School, in bibliography, library economy and American library history, were totally destroyed by the fire of March 29. It is the purpose of the library to get together as rapidly as may be another such collection, and it is glad to believe that to this end it may confidently rely upon the coöperation of many friends who have, in the past two weeks, been so generous and so quick with offers of help, and to whose substantial and continuous past aid we were chiefly indebted for the collections that were lost.

The library will be glad to receive the following:

1. Sets of publications (reports, bulletins, etc.) of libraries, library schools, library commissions, associations, etc., including blanks and forms.
2. Books, pamphlets, papers, clippings, etc., relating to libraries, library work and bibliography.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 36

JUNE, 1911

No. 6

THE A. L. A. party for California started from Chicago May 13 over 100 strong, and was joined by recruits from Western points on the way until the special train carried 130 into Pasadena, so that with others coming independently there were well toward two hundred in attendance at the California conference from other states, while those from the state itself swelled the number to over five hundred. The journey was happily broken by the stay of two days at the beautiful El Tovar hotel on the edge of the Grand Canyon, so that the occupants of the special train reached Pasadena on the 18th freshened for their week's work. The conference was the thorough success that was expected, and the California hosts gave their visitors hearty welcome from beginning to end of the happy journey. Of the conference itself we hope to give comprehensive, though summarized account, in the succeeding number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL which will prophesy the official publication of the proceedings some months hence. There was a happy commingling of Atlantic and Pacific thoughts and views in the papers presented before the association gatherings and special sessions, and many of California's public men, outside the library profession, united in making the conference and the journeyings notable events.

It is interesting to note the comparison and contrast with the first California trip of twenty years ago. The special train then included 40 members, of whom only five were on the 1911 trip. On that memorable journey starting from New York Sept. 30, stops were made for a library day at Denver and for a brief sight of Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. Those who participated will never forget the welcome at Sacramento when the observation car was invaded by the California hosts and decorated with a huge salmon and great bunches of grapes which symbolized and initiated California hospitality, as a shower of roses welcomed this year's party as it reached San Bernardino. The week in San Francisco was spent, in true

A. L. A. fashion, in mingled work and hospitality. Thereafter, return was made by way of Monterey, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Los Angeles and San Diego, whence the party returned over the Santa Fé route, stopping at Santa Fé itself for a short break in the journey. It is noteworthy that the 1911 train took twice as many again as the earlier one, and that the conference was sixfold larger, and this multiple scarcely represents the growth of library development on the Pacific coast in the score of years, in which the set-back of San Francisco's misfortune, so largely involving her libraries, has been a sad episode.

SPECIAL attention was of course given to the remarkable library development in southern California, of which Los Angeles is the capital. No place in the country has had so checkered a career from the library point of view—as from some other points of view—as the City of the Angels. It was hoped that Mr. Wright's advent would bring to the Los Angeles Public Library system, with the six Carnegie branches which it is to have, a new era of non-dramatic but persistent development, and it was a matter of general regret that the home-call to Mr. Wright from his own state should bring him back from California before he had had full opportunity to utilize his library experience for the benefit of the patient Angelites. It was in fact somewhat of a disappointment to those from the East that Mr. Wright's continuance at this post had been cut short by his acceptance of the promising opportunity in his own state, and it was with cordial satisfaction that the visiting librarians learned that the Los Angeles trustees were not to be discouraged in seeking from any part of the country the best man available for the local post. The good will of the Los Angeles people toward the library profession was emphasized by hearty welcome in that city, which good will was as heartily reciprocated by the visitors from other states.

BUSINESS efficiency on a scientific basis has been much in evidence as a magazine topic during the past few months, having been brought into prominence by the remarkable achievements of Frederick W. Taylor and others, following his example, who have made this subject a special study. It is a topic that should interest librarians both in its relations to library administration and with reference to the public. The use of the phrase "library economy," introduced by Mr. Dewey, as descriptive of a large share of library administration, suggests that librarians have from the beginning of the modern period kept in view the scientific nature of their problems and the motto of the American Library Association is the succinct statement of the idea of efficiency in this field. "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost" might indeed be translated into the language of other specialties as phrasing the highest type of modern achievement in industrial and like relations. The study of methods is of course only valuable to the extent that improved methods produce improved results, and when this is lost sight of, method may become the stumbling block in the way of result.

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THE paper which Mr. Bostwick prepared for the meeting of the New Zealand Library Association, is in a sense a contribution to this question, and is also interesting as illustrating the international character of the library movement, in which a paper from an American library scholar is a feature of a professional meeting almost at the Antipodes. The live book and the living reader must be thought of together in their interlocking relations. The book that is not the one wanted, or that is kept at a distance from the reader by red tape methods, represents the contrary of the live book, no matter how good it is in itself. It is in bringing the right book to the right reader that the library system fulfills business efficiency and repays to the community tenfold its cost. A community which feels the uplift of the best book, either spiritually or industrially, has reason to be grateful to the library which supplies that book.

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It may be suggested that one of the best things that a librarian can do, therefore, is

to be on the alert, not simply to give a reader the book asked for, but to point out to him which is the book or magazine article most useful to him. In respect to this question of business efficiency, for instance, an industrial town may have an extraordinary change worked in it through the influence of a wide awake librarian, who does not hesitate to call the attention of the local "captains of industry" to this particular topic in books and periodicals. Mr. Taylor's aim has been to get the most product out of the wage-earner, paying him better wages and leaving him fresher at the end of his day's work than under the old methods. Librarians know only too well how difficult it is to establish a reading habit among the industrial classes, because at the end of a tired day, the workman has no incentive to give the remaining hours to reading. It is good to think in how many industrial centers live librarians have been doing good work in this very direction, and an opportunity like the present, to spread broadcast the principles of the new science of workmanship, should prove an inspiration to other librarians to follow their good example.

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THE opening ceremonies of the occupation by the New York Public Library of the new building, took place May 23, and it was thrown open to the public on May 24. The ceremonies were adequate and fitting and brought together a representative gathering both of people within the library profession and a distinguished representation of citizens of the city, state and nation. It is to be regretted that the simultaneous date of the Pasadena conference kept many representatives of libraries from the ceremonies, as well as prevented attendance at the conference from the New York Public Library system. The full value of the library, now that the three foundations have been concentrated in this spacious building, has been fully realized, and each day since the dedication has seen crowds of visitors and readers. The Sunday opening marked an epoch in New York library development and was appreciated by thousands. Like the later evening closing hour, the Sunday opening enables the library to realize as never before — and to a class that in some respects needed it most — its capacity for public usefulness.

## TWO TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN LIBRARY WORK\*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri**To the New Zealand Library Association.*

WHEN one is entering upon a journey, no matter how smiling the sky and how bright the prospect, it is comforting to talk with another pilgrim who has already gone some distance upon the way, and to learn something of what it offers—of the pleasures by the wayside and the pitfalls in the path. The librarians of the United States have now been joined in a national association for thirty-six years. In that time they have discussed many problems; some of these problems have vanished long ago; others are still with us, and bid fair to remain; others still, unthought of in that early day, are ever rising to plague us for weeks or months or years. To profit by experience, we are told, it must be one's very own; our solutions are not yours; yet our tale may interest you, or at least some little part of it.

You may, at any rate, like to hear of what seem to one American librarian some of the many tendencies of our libraries in recent years.

And first let me give you our welcome into the international family of library associations—our best wishes for a long, happy and useful life.

New Zealand bears a great reputation among us for her ingenuity in the solution of problems that have long vexed other countries without apparent relief—for her cleverness in expedients and her boldness and courage in putting them into practice. So may it be in the present instance. We bid you Godspeed!

As library work has developed and is still developing on this continent, there may be discerned in it two very marked tendencies—one toward emphasizing its educational character and one toward its systematization in accordance with business traditions. I do not mean that these are necessarily antagonistic; it is surely possible for educational work to proceed along the lines of system and efficiency, which are what we should have in mind when we speak of "business

methods" in the best sense. It is, however, quite possible that these tendencies may not always manifest themselves at the same time and in the same place, and that personal preferences or local conditions may lead to the emphasis of one and the neglect of the other. Both are modern; both are good; and the best library work done in America to-day is done where both are recognized and properly coördinated.

Let us examine these tendencies and see to what has led the absence of both or of either, or the presence of the two together.

That the library is an educational institution is a truism. Whether openly proclaimed or not, the fact has always been recognized. What I mean by saying that emphasis laid on this is modern, is that our ideas of what constitutes education have been broadening of late, and that, coincident with this, light has been borne in upon librarians that the functions of their institution, similarly broadened, are admirably adapted to translate these expanded ideas into action.

Education is now recognized as a process that goes on constantly, though in varying degree, through our reaction to the stimuli of our environment, beginning with birth and ending only with death. It is not within our power to decide whether or not any living being, young or old, shall learn; but we can say what he shall learn and how he shall learn it, for this depends on controllable environment. We do formally control the child's environment in school for a few hours a day during a few years of his life, but out of school hours and after school-days are over we let things drift. One result of our enlarged view of education is our realization of the fact that things must drift no longer; that environment must in some measure be controlled, or at least watched, from birth until death. All our efforts, somewhat feeble as yet, in the way of remedial legislation, charitable work, university extension, slum-settlements—all the work of churches, labor unions, constructive political groups, boy-scouts, clubs, and organizations whose name is legion, are but

\*Read before the New Zealand Library Association, Easter Day, 1911.

preliminary gropings toward the realization of this fuller control of human environment. In whatever way this may be finally accomplished it must be largely dependent on the contact of mind with mind; and the largest contact, both in time and space, is that obtained through recorded human thought. This means the book; and the book when multiplied, classified, and made efficient and available, means the library. Librarians are not proclaiming a panacea; they are only pointing out that certain machinery, as old as civilization, has of recent years, like the more material machinery of cog and cam, been made of wider application and greater efficiency; and that this change is co-extensive with the spread of ideas, to the furtherance of which it may be directly applied.

To illustrate: modern education says that a man must know something about what he does for a living. In part this is a reaction from the unintelligent and extreme specialization of recent years—a harking back to the day when a single workman made the whole of an article, and was therefore something of an artist as well as a mechanic; but it is more than this. It means a realization that what we have learned in science, hygiene or law is not isolated, but woven into a continuous web with every phase of industrial activity. Even if a man is but a cog in a machine, he is better for being an intelligent cog—for a knowledge of the relationships of what he does, of its effect on his health, of his actual and potential legal rights in his relation with his fellow-workmen and his employers. As he rises this knowledge becomes more imperative. He can obtain it in a crude and faulty way from those with whom he comes in daily contact; he can get it surely, systematically and satisfactorily only from a proper collection of books, made available by modern methods. This is the explanation of the sudden importance assumed by the library in our industries, of the collections of books on their special subjects established and administered by manufacturing establishments, insurance companies, engineering societies, electric light or telephone companies. There are so many of these now in the United States that they have formed a Special Library Association to further their interests. But be-

sides these, large libraries everywhere are establishing departments of technology or applied science, business men's branches and the like; and even the smaller institutions have awakened to a knowledge that there are books on such subjects as plumbing, shoe-making and metal-working. In all this we have merely a special case of the broadening idea of education being quickly met by a corresponding extension of the library field. Likewise, the greater care that is being taken in the training of children is met by the establishment of children's departments in our libraries, with their separate attractive rooms and their trained assistants; the development of the idea that there is more in school education than memorization from text-books is aided by a closer coöperation between school and library; the realization that most of our education is extra-scholastic is met by a provision, on the part of the library, of books and facilities for directing this education into channels that shall be worth while. Now side by side with this educational development we must reckon with the great strides made by our country in all kinds of industry and business. This indeed bulks larger than the other to the outsider's eye. Mr. Bryce, the most far-sighted and sympathetic of our critical advisers, tells us that our educational institutions—the feature of our life of which we speak with the greatest diffidence—should really give us reason for the greatest pride and hope. But to most of our transatlantic critics we are scramblers for the dollar. Scramblers we may be, but not hoarders; we spend as willingly as we gain, and this largely in the cause of education and civic development. We engage in industry for the sake of the game, and this is perhaps the reason why we are anxious to play it by rule—to perfect it and to get the most out of it. In recent years there has arisen among us a new profession—that of the efficiency engineer, who studies a given trade or industry, or the work of a specified company or firm, in detail and perfects plans for carrying it on so that the results from a given amount of labor shall be as great as possible, so that waste shall be eliminated, duplication cut out, lost motion stopped, and system and coördination brought to perfection. These

efficiency engineers, or rather the aims and modes of thought that they represent (for the men themselves have not always been both competent and practical) are revolutionizing our industrial world. Where the captain of industry used to keep his eye only on the outlay and the income of money, he now looks also after the outlay of time and energy as it is related to the quantity and quality of his product; he realizes that to make a better article, or more articles, with the same labor is as profitable as it would be to make the same article more cheaply.

The same wave of self-examination that has led to these industrial changes and improvements has now been passing over other institutions of all kinds. A professional efficiency engineer has even been employed to report on the work of our great universities as if they had been factories. Churches, schools, charitable organizations, municipalities and their various departments have all been inquiring into their degree of efficiency or their lack of it, and asking how it might be improved. It would be strange if such a movement had left the library untouched.

There is, of course, in the whole movement some touch of the form of exaggeration that is one of our national faults—a tendency to rush headlong into a thing and overdo it and then toss it aside. Even now some among us are belittling the whole efficiency movement. Many of these, of course, are the inefficient persons displaced by it; some are the misguided men who have always opposed increase of efficiency through introduction of improved tools or methods; but others are serious thinkers, who are afraid that the efficiency sought is merely that of speed and technical perfection, and that we may neglect the spirit of the work and its artistic expression. In particular, the application of industrial methods to such institutions as colleges is resented—the measurement of efficiency in cost per student-hour, the comparison of an educational product with that of a shoe factory, and so on.

In libraries, comparison with commercial institutions began long ago to be made by some and resented by others in this same way. It was pointed out that a library is a distributing agency of type not widely different from a department store, for instance,

and that details of administration that will increase efficiency in the one case may conceivably do so also in the other. At the same time that business methods began to be advocated in the library, library methods began to modify business. Of special business libraries I have already said a word. Besides this, appliances and methods first used and developed in libraries began to find commercial use; I need only speak of card-index systems, now so wide-spread that the Library Bureau, originally a library supply company, now finds that its purely library business is a very small percentage of its total transactions. All this interchange of methods and ideas has inevitably made the library more of a business institution, whether its administrators have liked it or not. It has brought in more careful and more frequent inventories, better methods of accounting, time-clocks, cash registers, improved checking systems for work done and goods received, extended publicity methods, and so on, in a catalog easily extended.

There are libraries that have ignored or neglected one or both of these tendencies. On the one hand we have the institution which, acknowledging in full its educational duties and responsibilities, expanding its work to the utmost by giving the most up-to-date aid to schools, to the young people, to the business man, the mechanic, the technical student, by throwing its shelves wide open to the public, by removing age limits, book-number limits and restrictions of all sorts, has yet regarded with impatience and disdain any suggestion that it might be called to account for defects in business administration. This type of library is responsible for much criticism of American library methods on the part of our British cousins, who acknowledge that American libraries are attempting much work that British libraries do not do, but assert that we are squandering public money. This is putting it a little strongly, of course; but there is truth in the charge to the extent that many American libraries have gone on extending their educational work without counting the cost. The restraining hand of an efficiency engineer might be salutary, though unwelcome. On the other hand, it is possible for a library to ignore all the recent progress in educational extension, while count-

ing the cost of every molecule and every unit of energy and systematizing administration down to the last degree. This other side of the shield is not quite so familiar here as in England. The schedule of the day's work in a certain great English library, specifying just which boy should wash the floor of a certain room on Fridays and who should wind the clock on Tuesdays at 8.20 a.m. was long a subject of merriment in American library circles. Yet surely order and method, no matter how strict, are not in themselves ridiculous. American libraries, however, have been more prone to err in the direction of devoting themselves to the attainment of aims purely in connection with business or industry while neglecting their functions as educators. This may possibly be the trouble with many of the separate "special" libraries mentioned above when they are intended to aid the person who knows to attain results with more speed and sureness, instead of instructing and broadening the person who does not know. A chemical library to assist chemists in a chemical industry is a business institution; one to assist in the instruction of chemists or to impart chemical information to non-chemists is educational. The same collection as part of a great public library might fill

both needs; as the separate library of a chemical factory it cannot fill the latter at all. This situation is doubtless the fault of our large libraries themselves, which have failed to see and fill a want, leaving it to be taken care of in a less satisfactory way, and one more likely to require wasteful duplication of material.

I trust it is evident from what I have said that I regard both the tendencies noted above to be salutary and that the path of library service lies evenly between. You have doubtless felt both in New Zealand; it is possible that you have gone farther than we have toward properly taking account of both and seeing that neither shall be neglected or dwelt upon unduly.

Most of us here in the United States have never seen your beautiful country, nor can we hope to see it except in pictures or in imagination, fed by the printed page; yet we are near enough to you in blood and in our common heritage as the developers of new lands beyond the sea, to be sure of your spirit, and to know of a certainty that whatever possibility of greater efficiency, educational or otherwise, may lie in the public library, you may be trusted to develop it and bring it to its highest summit of civic service.

## THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION \*

By SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

YOUR secretary, in extending his invitation, asked me to say something about what the Public Library of Grand Rapids is trying to do in the interests of technical education. As he was informed at the time, the actual results achieved do not justify any great expectations. I can only say that the institution I have the honor to represent has made a serious effort in attacking the problem of getting books on technical subjects into the hands of, and used by, the people engaged in industrial pursuits. I shall in this paper refer to technical education in its narrower sense as applying to the industrial arts, and I shall assume that the development of one's

own powers and the increasing of one's efficiency is possible through the knowledge and experience of others, as these may be gained through the printed page. In short, that books are a most important aid to all education, whether technical or not.

It is somewhat embarrassing to tell of the things that have not panned out as you had wished; nevertheless, in the interest of advancing an understanding of an important subject, a study and an analysis of difficulties may be only a little less instructive than a recital of achievement.

First of all let me give you some idea of the community with which we deal. The city of Grand Rapids, in the census of 1910, contained 112,571 persons. Of this number about

\* Read before the Ontario Library Association, April, 1911.

one-third were born in Holland, or are of Holland descent of the first, second or third generations; one-third are persons born in other foreign countries, chiefly, German, Italian, Polish, Scandinavian, Lithuanian, Greek, Syrian and Armenian, or their descendants of the first or second generation; and the balance, less than forty per cent., are American—that is, the descendants of persons who came to America more than half a century ago. Our first great problem, therefore, is that which comes from dealing with a large number of people who do not read the English language, or who are of the first generation of English readers, and more or less familiar with, and influenced by, the native tongue of their parents.

The city of Grand Rapids is a new town. Only this winter the man died who built the first permanent home within the present city limits. Its corporate history as a city is only sixty years. Starting as a fur-trading center established by French Canadians, it later developed into a lumbering and milling center, and directly following the saw-mill days the manufacture of furniture began. The manufacture of furniture is widely known as the leading industry of the city, and it is estimated that about forty per cent. of the population is directly dependent upon it. There are about forty furniture factories, most of them specializing on one or two lines, or on the furniture of a particular period. The allied industries, of which printing and engraving is the most important, are the manufacture of brass, woodworking and other machinery of various kinds, tools, etc. There has also been developed in the last decade a very large textile industry.

In the early days the making of cheap furniture prevailed, because the city was near the source of a cheap lumber supply. With the disappearance of the Michigan forests, however, the character of the industry changed by the emphasis being placed on high grade furniture, so that now much of the lumber is brought thousands of miles, a great deal of it coming from Liverpool, as a distributing center for the fine woods from Asia, Africa, Central and South America. In order to overcome the handicap of freight charges the manufacturers soon recognized that they must devote their attention to de-

veloping the artistic side of the industry, and this was done by the importation of men trained and skilled in the art of design. The present and future prosperity of the industry in Grand Rapids depends largely on the artistic skill of the furniture designer, just as it does in Darmstadt for Germany.

The Grand Rapids Public Library was established in 1871, and until 1903 it was managed by a committee of the Board of Education as an essential part of the public school system. In 1903 an act of the state legislature placed the management of the library in the hands of a commission of five citizens elected at large, one each year, with the superintendent of schools ex-officio, making six in all. This commission is an administrative body only, for the title to all the property is still vested in the Board of Education.

While the Library was under the management of the Board of Education, on one or two occasions there were members on that board who were much interested in technical education, and at the instance of one of these there was printed and widely distributed in 1896 a special catalogue of the industrial books in the Library.

One of the first acts of the new board, created in 1903, was to adopt a plan for the development of the Library, which would soon move into the Ryerson Public Library building, at that time, and perhaps even yet, with one or two possible exceptions, the largest and most costly public library building in any city of the size of Grand Rapids in America. There were seven items in this program:

1. Development of a special historical collection relating to Michigan.
2. Patents and inventions.
3. Furniture and industrial art library.
4. Courses of free lectures.
5. Work for the blind.
6. Sunshine work.
7. School of design.

Within a few years the first six items of this plan were in operation. The seventh, however, the school of design, is still in the future. It was the belief of the President of the Commission, who outlined this plan, that the school of design should naturally grow out of a great industrial art library,

and that a library of books of this kind should be the center some day of a great school of furniture design.

The three items in this program that relate particularly to the subject under consideration to-night, I shall now take up.

#### PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

This is merely a collection, so far as we could build it, of all the publications of the United States Patent Office, with particular emphasis on the series of specifications and drawings of United States patents, along with general works on this subject. They are used almost entirely by inventors, and of course there are relatively few persons in the community engaged on work of this kind. Nevertheless, it is not unusual for a man to come daily for a week or more to work on some problem in this series of books. There are more than 1300 volumes in this collection.

#### FURNITURE AND INDUSTRIAL ART

Although a beginning had been made eight years before, the first great purchase for this collection was all the books on furniture and its allied arts (of which architecture is the chief), in the exhibition of the French booktrade at the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904. I need hardly remind you that works of this character are usually expensive, a single volume often costing from \$20 to \$40. Since then additional books on these subjects have been purchased as fast as our funds would permit, the total amount expended in the last six years being about \$3000. While the books for the practical man, such as works on glue, varnish, finishing, wood and woodworking, etc., have not been neglected, most of these works are really not books for the average worker in the factory, but rather the fundamental books for the designer or the wood carver. There has been some criticism that the Library should spend public funds to such an extent for books which are used by relatively few readers, the claim being that the manufacturers ought to buy their own books on this subject. We believe, however, that it is a legitimate function of a public library to build up a collection of books on an industry from which 40 per cent. of the population

gets its living even though it requires a considerable degree of training and skill to enable persons to use some of them. As a matter of fact these special books are used not only by manufacturers and designers in working out new problems and in developing new designs, but they are also used quite extensively by a small number of ambitious young men who work in the factories, but who hope to develop themselves by training and study into designers. I know of a number of instances of young men who have worked themselves up into fine positions by the aid of these books. They are also used by training classes in furniture design maintained by the Y. M. C. A., and by students of a private school on that subject in the city. I might add here that the principal of this school believes that not more than one young man in a hundred in the factories has the mental and moral qualities that will see him through the discipline that is necessary to develop a furniture designer.

Twice a year, during the months of July and January, the Library gives exhibitions of new things it has added on this subject; the books being displayed on tables, and some of the loose plates hung on the walls. The public generally is invited to these exhibitions and special notice of them is sent to those interested, mailing lists being kept up to date for this purpose. From one to two thousand persons usually visit these book and plate exhibits in the course of the month, many of them being young men from the factories. We believe that seeing these things will stimulate interest and we know that the exhibits help to spread a knowledge of the fact that such things are in the Library. In this same room other technical books and plates are shown for a month at a time at intervals during the year, with an occasional informal talk by some specialist, to which all persons known to be interested are specially invited.

I should have said before this that the Library in the purchase of these books is aided by a committee of three furniture designers appointed by the President of the Library Board. These men, while they appreciate the hard-headed, practical business side of manufacturing, also have, at the same time, every one of them, the training,



the feeling and the instincts of the artist. realizing that the production of furniture is really a fine art.

Most of the expensive, large books on furniture that the Library has purchased are, therefore, for the specialist, or for the young man or student who hopes to become one; and I may say here that it is the ambition of the Library to make its collection in this department both the largest and the best in America. It has already become somewhat widely known. Recently a case came to my attention of a designer from a furniture factory in another city who spent a month in Grand Rapids using our furniture books, and who finally carried off with him between five and six hundred sketches which he had made from them. Only last week a gentleman came from Germany to see it.

While the Library has, thus far, had in mind mostly the specialist, it has not been unmindful of the man at the bench or the machine, who works by the hour or by the day. The ambitious shop men are gradually developing the ability to use the books for the specialist referred to, but it was to increase the use of a class of books less difficult and more general that the Library has been purchasing and endeavoring to create an interest in such books as those published in the March bulletin under the heading "Books for the woodworker." These deal with particular phases of woodworking, and with the practical problems that have to do with the staining and varnishing of wood in the finishing room, as well as the more elementary works, such as are used for manual training in the schools.

The books on furniture are classified under "Fine arts," and most of them are in the Reference department. Of books on furniture alone, we have over 300 volumes, exclusive of duplicates. The books on woodworking, etc., are classified under "Useful arts," and are under this subject in the Circulating department of the Library, 2877 volumes. Last year the circulation (home use) of useful art books was 4636. This circulation was really produced by about 2000 volumes, for over 600 volumes did not go out once during the year.

In developing an interest in technical books I believe that a most effective means for the

beginner is through the use of current periodicals. This feature of our work has been highly developed, and we have on file in our reading rooms of the Ryerson building and six branch libraries more than 800 different titles of current periodicals, and we pay in periodical subscriptions nearly \$2000 a year. Of some of these we take 18 copies and of some of the technical ones as many as seven copies. The average number of readers in all our reading rooms is nearly 1000 a day, and a very considerable proportion of this is due to the current periodicals. You may be interested to know how many periodicals (not including duplicates) we take on the subjects that might be regarded as more or less technical:

	TITLES
Agriculture, including gardening, etc.....	15
Architecture and building.....	19
Domestic economy and cookery.....	12
Electricity.....	11
Engineering and machinery.....	31
Furniture and wood work.....	24
Mechanical trades.....	16

Our effort has been to have represented in our periodical collection something on every profession, every business, and every trade and industry in the city. This is not quite true, in the case of several industries, for there was objection when it was suggested that we add a periodical or two representing the liquor trade and the tobacco trade. The January number of the Library's monthly bulletin always contains the list of periodicals for the year. It is issued in an edition of 4000 copies which are widely distributed to the persons supposed to be interested. In addition to this the monthly bulletin is used for printing occasional lists on special subjects, which are also widely distributed to those likely to be interested. We think that all these things help in getting the books before the people, and I may say right here that the greatest problem in this whole question of technical education through the Library is not so much the problem of getting the books—important as that is—but the problem of bringing the right man and the right book together.

A town is not safe because it has a sewer in every street, if the residents fail to connect their houses with it. Likewise a library with the best collection of technical books in

the world will do nothing for the education of the people if the people and the books are not brought together.

The easiest thing to do to bring the man and the book together is first to place your technical books, or a selection of them, where people who come to the library will see them; the next thing is to have things doing at the library that will bring into it the uninitiated; but the most important thing is for the library to have on its staff persons who know both the books and the men, have a knowledge of the processes of manufacture, and what the men in the factories really need. And here is where so many of our libraries fail—we do not have people equipped to give the service that is required. I have horrible recollections of some awful mistakes made by library workers who simply did not know the one hundredth part as much about a subject as the man they were endeavoring to “instruct.” And yet their attitude and manner was that of superiority; and this naturally is likely to be resented and to make the average working man feel that the library is not for him. Many public libraries (and I regret to say that Grand Rapids is not one of them) are overcoming this difficulty by employing librarians who have had a special technical education for this branch of library work.

#### COURSES OF FREE LECTURES

The Library gives from sixty to seventy free lectures in the winter, both at the Ryerson building, and at the various branch libraries. Few of these, however, are on technical subjects, not because we would not like to give them, or because people would not be interested if they were properly presented, but because we have found it almost impossible, with the funds available, to get speakers who can present such subjects in a satisfactory way. The first, most important thing in conducting a series of free popular lectures is to get a speaker who does not talk over the heads of his hearers; and in this respect some of our lecturers have failed. Usually the men who have the practical technical knowledge have not developed the ability to talk before an audience—the mere thought of such a thing gives most of them panic. There is a great field and a great

demand for men who can present a technical subject so that the average man will be interested and understand. To do this successfully is really a great art and in a man like Huxley one of the marks of genius. A difficulty of this kind, however, ought not to exist in a city like Toronto, with its great educational institutions. You have the men with the technical knowledge, the men with the ability to speak, but I think you will find that most of these men will require training (if they have it not already) to present their subjects satisfactorily to the average audience of intelligent workingmen.

All our Library lectures are conducted as roads to books, and on the back of the announcement slips for each lecture there is printed a selected list of books in the Library relating to the lecture. It should be said, however, that some subjects will bring many persons to hear the lecture, but will develop few or no readers, while other lecture subjects will develop a great many readers. Of course much of this depends on the speaker and his method of presentation. We also find that there is a difference in this respect in different parts of the city with reference to the same lecture. A study of Holbrook's American Lyceum of 75 years ago will be profitable in showing the limitations of the lecture as a means of education.

During the last few years the Library has experimented with outlining courses of home reading for those who request them. This work has not been pushed, because we have not the time or equipment to develop it or take care of it properly; nevertheless, it has enabled us to feel our way, and to find out some things and get a better knowledge of the problem. I am inclined to think that the mere laying out of a course of reading, without following it up personally, is not likely to amount to much, except in a few individual cases. The social element is lacking and most persons need the stimulus which comes from friendly, personal relation, especially when the very act of reading is so difficult for so many. I think in most reading lists we make the mistake of naming too many books. The best plan, it seems to me, is to have a talk with your man and then recommend only two or three books. After

he has read those he can find his way much better than any librarian can tell him.

For a number of years the Library has been getting from the principals of the grade schools the names and addresses of the boys and girls who leave school permanently to go to work. These have been followed up with a little leaflet entitled "Don't be a quitter." The "Quitter" leaflet tells the story of a friend of mine who has worked his way up to a most important position in an electrical public service corporation through his study of the books and periodicals in a public library, endeavors to impress upon these young people the fact that they can continue their education through the Library while they are at work, and emphasizes the fact that one can gain the knowledge and experience of others from books, thus making oneself more efficient, and therefore able to earn more money. The circular closes with an invitation to call on the librarian to talk over their own problems. Enough of these call to give one some personal insight into the difficulties under which they labor in endeavoring to make themselves more valuable both to themselves and to their employers.

The thing that has impressed me most in these interviews is the fact that so many of the boys and girls are going out from our schools with a very limited reading power. I mean by this that their school work has not given them the ability to get ideas readily from the printed page. This is a most serious handicap, and it is one of the most difficult things that the Library has to deal with in endeavoring to increase the use of its technical books. Personally, I feel that the schools have failed in their most important work when they turn out any boy or girl at the age of fourteen or more who cannot get ideas readily from the printed page. For this reason library work with children has a most important bearing on this whole subject, and therefore the library cannot begin too early to get hold of the boys and girls in school. That this phase of library work is worth while for its influence on the school work alone I discussed in another paper within the past year, but that is another story and does not belong here.

A word about technical books. Too many

of them are written from the point of view of the needs of the higher technical school, often by college professors, who do not understand the problem of the worker whose formal education stopped at the eighth grade or before. Some of our correspondence schools understand this problem better, and that is why so often their books are the best for a large class of readers. The writers of technical books can learn much from the experience of the correspondence schools.

In Grand Rapids we have a system of travelling libraries some of which go into factories. Most employers do not care to assume the responsibility for the books while in their charge. We have been most successful when this work is handled by the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A. in the factory.

You might gather from the foregoing that the Public Library of Grand Rapids has done a good deal in the way of encouraging technical education. Let me now show by figures how little we really have done, except that we have helped occasionally the exceptional man. According to the report of the State Labor Department for 1910 (including women and girls, 3765) there were employed in the factories of Grand Rapids 24,793 people. Of this number nearly 700 were employed in office work, so that those engaged in the industrial work is a little over 24,000, or over 2000 more persons than are enrolled as cardholders in the Library. The number of people in the city eligible to become cardholders is over 80,000. Of our cardholders half are children, say, 11,000, and half of the remaining ones are women, so that there are only about 5500 male adults who are cardholders. Of these a large proportion are business and professional men. Therefore of the nearly 21,000 men and boys over 16 years old who are workers in the factories, only about 2000, or 10 per cent., are cardholders. Of course some of these use the Library occasionally through cards held by their wives or children, and especially the reading rooms, where cards are not required. Among the so-called learned professions the Library has enrolled as cardholders about 75 per cent.

How many people the correspondence schools are reaching in our city I do not

know, but I understand from the local representative of one of them that his office enrolled over 2000 students in the last eight years in the city of Grand Rapids alone. The average tuition fee in this school are a little over \$70, so that this one school has taken from the city in eight years about \$150,000. At the present time this school has between 150 and 160 students enrolled from Grand Rapids and between 800 and 1000 in Western Michigan. In one of the smaller cities of Michigan where the public library has thus far been able to do little in the purchase of technical books, there are more persons enrolled in this school than in Grand Rapids. If this school had the same proportional enrollment in Grand Rapids as in the smaller city the workingmen of the Furniture City would be paying this one school on such an enrollment over \$32,000 instead of less than \$11,000 as at present. This is in no sense a disparagement of the school, for I feel sure that nearly every man is getting the full worth of his money. About two-thirds of the men who enroll in this school complete the course, the company maintaining a force of three or four men in Grand Rapids to give the men who get stuck the personal attention they need. A gentleman who conducts another of these schools tells me that he always figures on 75 per cent. of those who enroll dropping out before they complete the course. This school has no offices around the country to give the men personal attention. If it were possible to get all the facts for the city of Grand Rapids I feel sure that the workers to-day are paying out of their own pockets for technical education every year more than the city pays for the maintenance of its public library. When workingmen will spend their hard earned dollars in this way it is a demonstration of their intense interest in technical education. The general public, however, has not yet waked up to this fact.

In the United States during the last few years we have been hearing a good deal about conservation. We have been a grossly extravagant people, and are beginning to feel the pinch from wasting our natural resources. Conservation, however, means not only the preserving of unused natural resources, but also the developing to a better or a more

economic purpose the resources that are now being used.

The greatest natural resources of any country is its men and women, and this fact we have not yet fully realized. This means not only that we must conserve the life and health of the people, but also that we must develop to a greater degree the efficiency of the people. For a community to have its men and women pursue their daily work under conditions which exhaust their physical and mental vitality long before they are sixty years old is nothing less than crime, for it is a crime to scrap human beings. For a community to have thousands of men and women, because of lack of knowledge, training and skill, to have a productive capacity of less than half of that of other people in the same community is no less a criminal waste of its resources. There is no more important economic, and social problem for any city to attack than that of increasing the productive capacities of the masses of its people—a problem that is made more difficult because there is tied up with it the whole question of the distribution of the products of labor.

Earlier in this paper I stated that there were nearly 25,000 persons employed in the factories of Grand Rapids. What would it mean to that city if the productive power of these people could be increased by so much as only 25 cents a day, say within the next three years? I think you will agree with me that it would not be an impossible thing to increase the average productive power of the whole community by that amount, for hundreds of individuals will increase their productive capacity several times that much within the next three years. For Grand Rapids it would mean that there would be added from this one source nearly \$2,000,000 a year, or more than the total amount of money raised for all purposes by taxation. If raising the general level of intelligence can be made to mean more than the wiping out of all taxes for state, county and municipal purposes, we begin to realize what undeveloped possibilities there are around and about us.

Perhaps I can bring out this point better by another illustration. The city of Scranton, Pa., is built on one of the richest

deposits of anthracite coal in the world. The coal deposit under the public library property of that city is valued at \$1000 for the mining rights alone. If a similar deposit to the one under that library were under the whole city of Grand Rapids the value of this natural resource would be over thirty million dollars. Such a deposit would be immensely prized by any city, and yet in the undeveloped productive power of our own people at the low average of only 25 cents a day, we have a natural resource many times greater than the rich coal deposit of Scranton, for that can be and will be exhausted, while the increased power of our people may be made to produce many times thirty millions of dollars in the lifetime of a single man, and so continues generation after generation.

Our states and cities are spending millions of dollars on schools, colleges and universities, in order to develop the exceptional man. The developing of the exceptional man is important, but we have too long neglected the average man. The time demands that more attention should be paid to raising the average level. It is not possible for all men to become designers, superintendents, managers, captains of industry, etc., but it is possible for all men to increase their efficiency, their productive power, in the work which they may be doing by the use of books in our libraries; and I plead for this increased efficiency not only for the sake of the community, but especially for the sake of the individual average man.

But more important than the social and the economic value of increased efficiency is the spiritual significance of bringing a wider intelligence into the grinding routine of much of our modern factory machine

specialization. It is drudgery that kills the soul, but drudgery is rarely in the work, but rather in the attitude of mind toward the work, because so many of us cannot see it whole. Only the larger knowledge, the sense of team work, the relations of one's part to the whole, can idealize our everyday tasks, so that we may find in them a means of self-expression, joy in the work, and thus realizing one's self; and this I conceive to be the great end of all technical education. The library in the very nature of its work relates itself to the whole of life; and it can do no more important thing for society than to bring this larger vision into the minds and hearts of the people, for this, more than a mere increase in wages or production will make for happiness.

I can only urge the Ontario Library Association to continue its study and efforts to solve this problem along the lines it has mapped out. But in all this work through the Library let us never get the idea that the mere increasing of the industrial efficiency of the worker is the entire solution of the problem. We must recognize that back of our industries, and more important than our industries, are men; and that it is not great factories, commerce, money and all that, that brings happiness to the individual or greatness to the state. Therefore, as librarians let us administer our books so that they shall make all men more skilful in dealing with things, but at the same time, let us ever, always and forever, remember that it's the quality of men's minds, and hearts and souls, and not the abundance or the magnitude of the things they create, that make a city great and life on earth worth while.

### THE LIBRARY AS A FORM OF EXTENSION WORK\*

BY HONORABLE DAVID C. BARROW, *Chancellor of the University of Georgia*

It gives me great pleasure to greet the members of this association. The university is in touch with the life of the state, and is glad to have any citizens come into its

life and show an interest in its work and take advantage of its opportunities.

Moreover, the university is the state performing educational functions and all of those who share in the state share in the university. It is with pleasure that those of us

\*Read before the Georgia Library Association, Athens, April 18, 1911.

who are, more or less, in charge here give an account of our stewardship to the people of the state.

To this library association, I am not merely the individual in charge, offering to the owner the use and advantage of his belongings; nor am I simply the steward in charge rendering an account of service performed.

The library has been truly called the "heart of the university," and I feel primarily to you librarians a gladness from the heart that you are with us.

You who are engaged in this work are and must be engaged in our work, in our best and most pleasant work. Let me illustrate in an every day way. A student enters upon the planning of a debate or the construction of an essay. He is not grinding out an assigned task, he is engaged in an attractive pursuit and his heart is in the work. He comes to the library to seek his heart's desire and he finds it. It is here that he secures the material for his success, here he gets the inspiration to make the effort. Truly the library is the heart of the university.

Again, from the library there go forth streams of life into every branch and part of the university. Literature, history, language, science, are fed from this central source. And just as the heart in the body feeds each limb and portion of the body, so the heart in the university feeds each member of its body. The hand from which the heart is separated will perish. The member of the university who cuts himself off from the heart of the university may take warning.

Truly your work is that which gives life to the university and may be made to elevate life everywhere.

It has seemed to me that a librarian would be the most constant of friends. A book never deceives one who knows it. It has no moods and tempers. As it delighted you before, it gives you the same welcome again. These constant friends!

The book does not intrude. You know the book agent is the most anomalous personage in the world. Using the modest, amiable, unobtrusive book, as an excuse for violent and forcible entrance, and insistence beyond limit. How the books must grieve to be thus mishandled!

You who associate with these constant, modest, attractive books, and acquire their characteristics are doubly welcome for your own sakes.

I have given myself a subject and it has been recorded on the program. I wish that I had not done this because having started to expatiate on librarians, I find the subject so much more attractive than extension work. I have never happened to meet a librarian who was a commonplace person. Each one whom I have known possessed some peculiar charm.

Nor does there seem a class charm—except it may be that grace and quiet which comes to them from the familiar association with the recorded best of all ages.

But I must to my subject. I find that in many states there are library commissions whose duty it is to spread the love and knowledge of books throughout the land. We have such a commission in Georgia. Our Georgia law provides:

1. That five persons are to be appointed who will serve three years, annually elect chairman and secretary.
2. Give advice, send members to aid in organizing, make biennial reports to the governor.
3. Be it further enacted that no member of this commission nor the secretary shall receive any compensation for service or travelling expenses as a member of this commission, nor shall the state pay any expenses whatever that may be incurred in any way by this commission.

Under our constitution it may not be legal to appropriate money to this commission. I presume it is not. Now, to run a commission without an appropriation is like fishing in deep water without a sinker on your line. You cannot obtain good results. I am glad, however, that we have this commission, and I hope we shall find some way to weight the line.

I desire to express the admiration which all of us must feel for those faithful lovers of the gospel of books, who have sought to spread libraries through the land without any financial backing.

It seems that a sum of money given to the commission, the interest of which could be used to advance library extension work, would be fruitful beyond counting.

Unless such gift could be obtained I see only one other line of support, and that would be through the university, the commission serving as a special board, under the trustees. How great has been the good accomplished, through that saving clause in the constitution, it will never be in the power of human intelligence to compute.

Speaking of library commissions generally, it appears that they assist in various ways. Those most commonly named are:

1. Advisory work.
2. Instruction.
3. Organizing.
4. Travelling libraries.
5. School libraries.

I believe the secretary of the Georgia Commission, if located here, might give some portion of time to the university library and operating with the other agencies of the university, probably with the work in secondary education, as this work is most nearly related to the towns, might advise and assist these towns in organizing libraries.

As to instruction, we can do that through our summer school.

As to travelling libraries—unless there be money to buy books and money to ship books, I do not see any great opportunity along this line. I am advised of the excellent service by Mrs. Heard and we are all glad to pay her honor for this service.

The state seems powerless to aid in this work unless it is recognized as proper extension work for the university.

The law authorizing towns to establish libraries and support them is good and we should endeavor to see that its opportunities are made available. Perhaps I would do well to leave to those more familiar with the work these questions of organization, and management of city libraries.

I have seen one really old book. It was made of clay, bound in clay, and was about the size of a medium Georgia biscuit, only more of a prolate than oblate spheroid. The distinguished and wealthy gentleman to whom it belonged, told me that it came from the library in Ur of the Chaldees and that it was placed in that library long before Abraham was born and set forth on his wanderings over the face of the earth. He had procured the services of a scholar of olden

languages to read the inscription on the back, but was not willing to destroy his treasure to discover its inner contents.

No doubt some of you have seen many such treasures.

This library work is very old and very widespread. We must not be so carried away with new endeavors as to neglect this means of knowledge, and of the spreading of knowledge, which goes back to Ur of the Chaldees—and beyond. Mr. Carnegie was going back to a very old form of extension work when he gave his money to library buildings. My only fear is that we are in danger of having the proportion between the buildings and the books, somewhat like the proportion of sack to bread in Falstaff's meal.

All extension work is intended to make men happier—that is, this is the ultimate end.

Popular lectures on hygiene by experts are, primarily, intended to avoid sickness and secure health.

The country-wide work in agriculture is primarily intended to teach men how to grow the two blades of grass where one grew before. How to increase the yields for supplies of food and raiment, how to supply the wants of the ever increasing millions of earth. But the ultimate end is to produce human happiness by supplying human needs.

Means to happiness. This is the end of our extension work.

Now it has seemed to me that libraries are means by which we may convey this valuable practical knowledge which will make men healthy, wealthy, clothed, fed. For example, the book warns against the deadly house fly—not perhaps so vividly as Osler's startling saying that typhoid fever is spread by "fingers, flies and fools," but much more fully and constantly. And so the book and bulletin and agricultural journal have enlightened many a farmer, given increased yield and consequent happiness.

I mention these details to show how books, libraries, are means by which all lines of extension can be carried on. Let us say the book and the lecturer.

But there is something more in the library. There is an original source of a very high form of happiness. Let health be

gone and how often has the book given happiness to the invalid.

I am afraid this is so commonplace that it was never worth saying, but I am quite clear that I see in the library not only a method of communicating valuable information for the relief and happiness of mankind, but also a direct source of happiness, a solace, an uplifting influence, yes, an uplifting force.

The library is limited in its scope only by its finances. It is capable of reaching all who read or can procure some one to read for them.

It is varied in its scope. The same lecturer would hardly venture to deal with laws of health, home economics, cloth sampling and judging, chicken raising, cotton culture, good government—and thousand and one topics which good people who have mastered the topic, explain to those who have not so mastered; but the same library will afford this information on everyone of these subjects and the same librarian can give out this information to each one who seeks it. Not only so, but the lecturer himself can come and get more than any one of his hearers. In our library we find the professor and the freshman each getting something from its treasures.

Of course we must continue to inform by lectures those who cannot or do not read, but we must also learn this more perfect way.

I recorded a resolution that I would not hold up other sections in this talk, but in a certain extremely cold and barren little state, where education has been well advanced, nearly every single town has its library, nearly every one. You see, the people can read and they do read.

We must take this work up in Georgia, and let the library create the desire for knowledge, and satisfy the desire thus created.

Libraries will help the cause of education and education will create a demand for libraries.

More than one hundred years ago, when Old College was being built a young carpenter named Jett Thomas was engaged as the contractor. He naturally formed an acquaintance with the president, Dr. Josiah Meigs. Dr. Meigs loaned him books and

directed his reading. It was a rather remarkable instance of library extension work, though neither President Meigs nor Jett Thomas would have called it by that name.

The man was powerfully awakened. He died in 1817. But in that short time he achieved distinction as a soldier in the Indian wars, became known as an able and patriotic citizen and the legislature honored him by giving his name to one of the counties of our state, the form of memorial by which we perpetuate the fame of those who have rendered signal service to the commonwealth. A man and a book made an extension department to the university.

I hope I may be pardoned for a story of personal work. For some years I was superintendent of a Sunday-school in a farm village four miles east of Athens. Now I will not attempt to run any kind of a school without a library. I had a very faithful young man as librarian and the library became very popular. My friends were kind and I made a fairly readable collection of books. I know I gathered a great many volumes of excellent magazines. They were read to pieces. It was a successful venture in library extension work. It is rather remarkable how many teachers, trained nurses and young people engaged in other lines of work requiring more or less of skill and education, went out from that village Sunday-school. I believe that all of them were better and happier for the light which came into their lives through that small collection of well used books.

I have thought that if a man should be buried at the scene of his best work, then I would find my last resting place at this village church, where I had spread some happiness by enlarging the use of books.

In spite of Byron's gibe, I will close with Southey's beautiful lines:

"Go, little book, from this my solitude!  
I cast thee on the waters, go thy ways  
And if, as I believe, thy vein be good,  
The world will find thee after many days."

We Methodists must exhort, and may I add, Methodist like, one word of exhortation:

How much of good one little book hath wrought,  
How much of wisdom and of blessing brought.  
To make this book, I have no gift nor art,  
But I may send, and bless some waiting heart.



## LIBRARY PUBLICITY

BY GEORGE E. SCROGGIE, *Toronto, Canada*

PUBLICITY has grown to be one of the greatest powers in the modern world of business. By its printed word hundreds of thousands of men and women are being made to think, swayed, compelled to go and to do.

Manufacturers and merchants regard it as indispensable in the promotion of their business. The advertising appropriation is one of the most conspicuous items in the annual budget of the twentieth century business house.

Political parties have learned that, in addition to the oceans of publicity given them by the party press, it pays them to buy advertising space to place before all the people their platforms and their reasons why.

Street railway companies use large display advertisements to educate their patrons on many points in the service, to correct misunderstandings, to explain the object of certain rules, to persuade passengers to be careful when conditions are unavoidably dangerous and to induce those who are disposed to be annoyed to consider the company's side of the matter.

Humane societies in some large cities use newspapers and posters very effectively to educate the public. Much good has undoubtedly been accomplished along these lines by publicity.

Now, is there any reason why the public library should not employ this great modern promotion power in the furtherance of its work? Is it not true that this great work is, in a measure, a struggle against indifference, misunderstanding and ignorance? Many times you say to yourselves, "If people only understood the work." "If the public only knew."

Explain it to them. Tell them; and in the telling and explaining employ the same means that the manufacturer, the merchant and the politician have learned never fails when supported by facts.

Publicity may be accomplished by the spoken word of one to another—the most effective of methods, but too slow and impossible in larger communities.

The written and signed letter is also effective, but hardly practical.

The printed booklet or circular mailed to specific addresses sometimes accomplishes much; when distributed in other ways, little.

The newspaper is at once the cheapest, quickest and best means of publicity.

The newspaper reaches everybody in the community.

In considering publicity for the public library we must inquire:

What is its constituency? The answer is: everybody in the community, without any distinction as to race, creed, color, social, financial or any other status. Is this generally accepted? Isn't it true that many in every community misunderstand the public library by thinking that it belongs to the board, or to the librarian, or to the rich, or to the educated. That it is an institution intended as a retreat for the aged and the erudite, all right for students, lawyers, physicians and clergymen, but no place for the mechanic or laborer, his daughters or his sons.

Publicity is the only means of correcting such misconceptions. Use it. Tell them. Make it plain that the public library belongs to everybody. That it is planned for common ownership. Tell them again and again till you have forever obliterated such false ideas—till your public library numbers among its daily visitors representatives from every home in your community. Persistent publicity will accomplish it.

Is everybody in your community thoroughly familiar with the purposes of the public library and alive to the opportunities it presents?

Systematic publicity should be employed to make known what the public library provides for every one. Take a leaf out of the book of your most successful retail merchant. Advertise your business. Use plain, earnest, compelling copy, reminding the reader of his needs and suggesting just how the public library is equipped to supply them. Tell of the opportunities for recreation the library presents in its works of fiction, travel, picture books, magazines, etc.; of the pleasant hours all may enjoy if they will but permit the library to share with them its wealth of good

things; if they will but come and help themselves at your table so bountifully spread for their delectation.

Publicity is necessary to emphasize the opportunities presented by the public library to those who wish to increase their efficiency; those who seek after improvement in their trades or professions. Free use of these technical books means much to many a young man and should be one of the public library's strongest features, especially in the larger towns and cities.

The correspondence schools have reaped an enormous harvest from these young men who are ambitious to rise in the world and willing to spend their nights in study to improve their efficiency and fit themselves for better positions. Have you ever read an advertisement of any of these correspondence schools? Splendid copy it is. The results have been simply wonderful. Young men have been, by this publicity alone, persuaded to save up and send away to men whom they have never seen sums ranging from \$75 up for technical text-books and instruction how to use them.

Surely the public library, right at home, equipped with just as good books and in charge of a trained librarian, can by proper publicity induce these young men to step inside a door which they pass every day and avail themselves of the splendid means therein provided for their self-improvement in their trades and professions.

The fact that more of them do not seem to understand what they are missing is the best proof that the library has been hiding its light under a bushel.

Much might be accomplished by the judicious use of publicity in pointing out to those who wish for self-improvement along the lines of general culture the privilege they have of reading the history, essays, poetry, etc., which the library contains. This is a class which carefully prepared publicity is certain to attract, and the usefulness of the library in the community can thus be increased.

The merchant has his shop window, in which he displays his wares to those who may have to pass his place of business. Knowing by experience the value of suggestion, he changes his window almost daily, and many a sale is made to those who never knew they needed the article bought, until it caught their eye in the window display. To

reach those who may not pass his shop and see his window he employs the advertisement, generally illustrated, always attractive, always suggestive, and in this way he creates a desire to have, resulting in a visit, an inquiry, an inspection, a sale.

Now the library, with its magnificent stores and treasures, finds the shop window impossible. Publicity is the only method of creating a desire in the minds of the public to share in the enjoyment of this storehouse of good things. They want them, but they don't know it, till they are told about them. Immediately a desire is born. They need them, and they soon find their way to the library.

Publish as full a list as space and means will permit of the riches contained in your storehouse. Tell of the books of all kinds, the reference books, the general literature, the fiction, the books for boys and girls.

Tell of the pamphlets on all kinds of subjects. Tell of the magazines and periodicals, and of their articles on current topics and the most recent subjects which are presently engaging the attention of thinking people the world over. Tell of the indexes to both books and periodicals, which make it possible to locate the particular good thing sought, almost immediately and without fumbling.

In the cities and larger towns employing trained attendants, something should be told of their efficiency as guides in this wonderland, and the fact that they are at the service of every one requiring counsel or direction, to the end that the most hesitating man or woman or the most timid child may, with confidence, approach for the first time.

Display your wares as does the successful merchant and the results will not disappoint you.

Good advertising is never boastful. There is nothing in the right kind of advertising out of harmony with modesty. There is nothing either objectionable or doubtful in the modern promotion publicity. If you are equipped to do a great educational work in your community, it is your duty to let all the people know it. They may find it out in time without the aid of publicity, but it will be a long time. Shorten up the period of misunderstanding, indifference and ignorance. Give your library a chance to rise as soon as possible to its maximum of usefulness.

Publicity may have another field of usefulness to the public library in helping to supply its needs. Perhaps you need:

More money for maintenance;

More buildings;

A better class of library workers, and a more enlightened public opinion behind the library and the library boards.

How are you going to let all this be known in the quarters from which you have reason to expect the greatest things, if not by a judicious use of publicity?

I am convinced that when the work of the library is being pushed out to reach and influence, as is aimed at, every individual and every home; when the work is more thoroughly understood and its scope more accurately comprehended, that financial support will be forthcoming in a measure that will be surprising.

Few voluntarily push their investigations into any public matter of this kind far enough to get the correct estimate of its importance. Most of the public have to be led and encouraged by the pioneers. Much of such work is done personally, but more educational work can be accomplished in a month by systematic advertising than in years of personal effort. Many more capable men and women will be attracted to the service.

#### WAYS AND MEANS

Advertising costs money. Because of the fact that the newspaper men are and always have been conspicuously earnest library workers themselves, much publicity has been given to the work of the public library without money and without price. Much will still be secured in the same way.

However, I have always been puzzled to understand why this should be expected of a newspaper publisher. He has one commodity to sell—space. He makes his living and any little savings which, if fortunate, he may accumulate, through the sale of this one commodity. Because he is an ardent library worker and generous supporter, why should he be expected to give free of charge of his only means of revenue? These remarks do not, of course, apply to editorials, or interesting news items, but to the space used in publicity with a purpose such as we have been discussing.

Perhaps the newspaper men will not thank

me for expressing my personal views on this matter, and I trust that what I have said will not be misunderstood. I am not presuming to speak for the press when I enter this mild protest. I think I am safe in saying that the press of Canada has been, and always will be, as generous as any other profession, in the support of the public library, or of any other movement in the direction of public education, for the welfare of all the people. But there does seem to exist in the minds of many good people an idea that in giving of his space liberally, for the promotion of this or any other public movement, he is doing nothing more than is his duty, indeed his privilege, and that he should be thankful to be allowed to do so. What other profession is so regarded? Does your lawyer who is friendly give his legal services free? Your landlord, if your library is in rented premises, may be strong for the library, but he is hardly expected to allow you to occupy your rooms, rent free. And I think you should pay the publisher for the space you use to proclaim to the readers of this paper your aims, your claims, your purposes, your plans, your needs, your advantages, your desires, your intentions; space used as it should be to create a better understanding between the public and their library, to increase the popularity of the institution and to push its work outward and onward to reach all classes and conditions, extending its sphere of usefulness and generally promoting its interests.

What is needed?

Funds with which to purchase publicity;

An organization to prepare copy and arrange for its timely publication.

The annual budget of every public library should contain an appropriation for publicity, in addition to that for printing. It may be small or great, but start it and do not regard it as an expense. It is rather an investment which, if properly placed, will bring you rich returns.

A central organization might be created from the membership of this association to prepare copy along general lines for use in the several towns and cities. All such general copy should, of course, be changed to conform to local needs and conditions and would of necessity be very general in character. And right here may I be permitted

to suggest that this very general kind of advertising copy seldom accomplishes much. Far better and more effective is the specific advertisement prepared for a specific purpose. For instance, the librarian in Peterborough finds that, although the library is well equipped with technical books, those who might be expected to take advantage of this do not seem to be doing so. A general advertisement advising artisans and others to read such books might be inserted in *The Review*, *The Examiner* and *The Times* and help some. But if a specific advertisement something like this were printed, results would be more quickly apparent.

"There are 79 woodworkers in Peterborough, every one of whom should know that in the Peterborough Public Library we have at your service, free of charge: *Woodworking*, by Woods; *Joining*, by Joint; *The Master Carpenter*, by Carp, and 47 other interesting and highly instructive works on wood-working in all branches written by practical men.

You will surely find in them some valuable suggestion which will repay you for the time spent in their company. The Peterborough Public Library belongs to you. (Open 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) (Catalog free.)" 40 lines. Once only. (Never repeat an advt.) A similar one for machinists, electrical workers, etc.

This is not intended as a sample advertisement. I am aware that in itself it is imperfect, but I am simply quoting it as an illustration of localized copy written for a specific purpose, as the necessity arises, and always more effective than any general advertisement could be.

Whether you do much or little in the way of publicity, do it systematically. Don't shoot without taking aim. Don't waste your ammunition trying to bring down everything you see and want, with one shot or with the same sized ammunition.

Conditions differ so widely that it is hard to speak in any but very general terms. A publicity plan prescribed for Toronto could scarcely be modified to fit Barrie.

Therefore I think it should be the business of a committee of one or two to confer with the librarian constantly and prepare and publish earnest, dignified, restrained, truthful

statements about the library and its advantages, being careful to talk only one thing at a time, and addressing each advertisement to the particular class of people who need the treatment.

Apply publicity force to the class you need to reach and when you need to reach them. For instance, your purpose of providing technical books for increasing the efficiency of tradesmen may be accomplished satisfactorily, and that department of your library work may be performing well its function in the life of your community, while at the same time you are disappointed at the number who are using the books meant for recreation—fiction, travel, etc. This is the time to talk (in your publicity space of course) of the pleasant hours that may be spent in company with the authors of such books—the delightful journeys that may be taken in leisure hours with the world's great travellers, etc.

We compel, by law, the attendance of children at school, and while we cannot compel them nor their parents to use the library by act of Parliament, we can, nevertheless, compel them just as certainly by proper publicity. Tell them why. Give them reasons. They are indifferent or uninformed, perhaps unwilling, but always reachable. Make them willing. Every successful advertisement does this and more, for it not only brings the indifferent and unwilling, but makes them pay out money. You offer your advantages free of charge.

Never scold. Never entreat. Suggest. Hold the library up and turn it round so that all may see all its treasures.

Perhaps I have gone too far. I live in an atmosphere of advertising and can't help believing in it. I have never seen truthful, scientific advertising fail. If your advertisement promises more than you can give when called upon, of course you'll fail. But if you confine yourself to the truth and tell it with dignity and restraint, being always mindful to keep your institution up to or above the standard of your advertisements, you cannot fail to accomplish that which you have set out to do.

I sincerely hope that in all this there may be some thought or suggestion of practical value to your association.

## DEDICATION OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE dedication of the New York Public Library was held at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, May 23, 1911. To this opening ceremony about five hundred guests had been invited, and soon after one o'clock people began to file through the throng surrounding the street steps and lining the curbs on both sides of the avenue. Four large flags were hung at the entrance, the city and state flags in the center, the national on each side. This, in truth, was symbolic of the occasion, for not only were the federal and state governments represented, but the library world also counted its national, state and city heads.

The main entrance hall had been arranged in the form of a semi-circle, the central rear archway being hung with tapestry of old rose, in front of which was built a temporary platform. Over this was a sheaf of American flags, with the flag of the city of New York between them.

At two o'clock the hall had almost filled. The north stairway was entirely occupied by members of the library staff. The southern stairway was kept open, and as the orchestra, placed in the gallery just above the platform, started the "Star Spangled Banner" and the gathering arose, Dr. Billings and Mr. Anderson slowly led the distinguished party to the platform. Following them came the trustees and Mr. Carnegie, Archbishop Farley and Bishop Greer, Mayor Gaynor, Governor Dix, President Taft and John Bigelow, the president of the board of trustees.

As Mr. Bigelow, vigorous in spite of his ninety-three years, rose to introduce Bishop Greer for the opening prayer he was warmly greeted, as also when he introduced the first speaker, Mr. George L. Rives, one of the trustees. Mr. Rives gave the historical address, tracing the history of the library from the days when John Jacob Astor first came to the United States as a German immigrant in 1784, and James Lenox, a native of New York, gave the land "near the five mile stone" at Fifth avenue and 70th street, at the "site of a considerable village," for a library. This philanthropist gave also the fine Biblical collection and the treasures of North and South American history now in the library. Then came Samuel J. Tilden, a striking figure both in state and nation, a lifelong resident of New York, with his motto "I will lead where any dare follow" and "I will follow where any dare lead," who at last made a general public library possible for the city. An act of the legislature in 1894 finally authorized the consolidation of the three foundations, which was brought about May 23, 1895, exactly 16 years ago. The site was finally obtained in 1897, the contract signed the same year, the corner-stone laid in 1902

and erection begun. The city undertook to build and furnish the building, which has cost some \$9,000,000, on condition that the library should be accessible at all reasonable hours, morning and evening, every day of the week, and should contain a free circulating library. Speaking of the work of the trustees, Mr. Rives said: "It is given to few men to realize their dreams; but we have been so fortunate as to have succeeded thus far beyond our most sanguine hopes. None of us, 16 years ago, could have looked forward to this splendid result of our labors."

Mr. Bigelow next introduced Mr. Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Carrère & Hastings, who, after referring feelingly to his deceased partner, handed over the golden key of the building to the Hon. Charles B. Stover, president of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, who gave briefly the history of the building site and handed the key to Mayor Gaynor. The mayor spoke of the slow progress of the world, and concluded: "With these remarks, Mr. Bigelow, I hand you this key of the public library, with possibilities for doing so much for the human race, for you to keep in your remaining years in office and then to hand down to your successor in office forever and forever."

Mr. Bigelow, in accepting the key, said in part: "Need we despair that before a lapse of another six hundred years, nay, even before Albany and Troy become, like the Bronx and Brooklyn, only boroughs of Greater New York, this Temple of Minerva in which we are assembled to-day may do as much for the commercial metropolis of America as Notre Dame has assisted in accomplishing for the metropolis of France." He gave an interesting bit of reminiscence in telling of Mr. Tilden's first thoughts concerning a library:

"While Mr. Tilden was meditating the foundation of another public library in the city in which he had been so generously prosperous, he told me one day that he had just received the annual report of the Boston Public Library, and he found that about 90 per cent. of the books taken from it during the year had been works of fiction. He asked me whether it was really worth his while to devote so much or indeed any money whatever to fostering such an abnormal appetite for imaginative literature. I said to him in substance that probably the first printed writing that ever made a lodgment in his mind was the reading, or hearing recited or sung, the melodies of Mother Goose; that it never occurred to him that there was any incongruity in

Hi diddle diddle  
The cat and the fiddle  
The cow jumped over the moon,

or,

The dish ran away with the spoon;

that he accepted every one of the statements

with a faith that would have sustained him at the stake.

"Nonsense," as Charles Lamb very truly said, 'is children's best sense.' The real luxury of a printed book consists in the degree its contents are capable of interesting us. To create a genuine taste for that luxury, therefore, every one must begin by reading what interests him, and imaginative literature is far more captivating to all people in whom a genuine taste for printed literature has not yet been formed. The ploughman, the tinker, the miner, the woodchopper, whose eyes do not readily catch the meaning of books of a high order of literary merit, when he joins his family at night wants to read what will entertain them most and fatigue him least. That is what he is more sure to find in imaginative literature than in any other kind. The appetite for better books will always grow, however, by what it most enjoys feeding on, and no one feeds long on 'Mother Goose.'

"I am not sure that what I said had any influence upon Mr. Tilden's judgment or will, but we may congratulate ourselves that the report of the Boston Library did not cause him to eliminate the thirty-fifth clause from his will. It required a decision of our Court of Appeals by a majority of but one for that; a strange coincidence with his failure to succeed General Grant to the Presidency of the United States for the lack of just one electoral vote."

Governor Dix was the next speaker, and considered the library not "for what it is in itself, but what it is going to do." "The public library is now more than a collection of books. It is the generator of moral and intellectual energy. It used to serve scholars. Now it serves all the people. The old library waited for the people to come to it. The new library goes to them. It meets the timid cordially. It studies the wants of the people and supplies them. It knows that intellectual tastes have to be cultivated, and it caters to them. This magnificent public library will be called upon to meet the needs of keener and more complex activities than are manifest in any other city in the world."

Finally the President, as the nation's representative, made the closing and most brilliant address. Fortunately, too, he was able to make himself heard throughout the hall, though, unfortunately, he was the only speaker who did. He said:

"This day crowns a work of national importance. The dedication of this beautiful structure for the spread of knowledge among the people marks not only the consummation of a noteworthy plan for bringing within the grasp of the humblest and poorest citizen the opportunity for acquiring information on every subject of every kind, but it furnishes a model and example for other cities which have been struggling with the same problem, and points for them the true way.

"The accumulation of books, however valuable, however rare, however great in num-

ber, in a single library, without facilities for their consultation, examination, and distribution, is like the deposits of great veins of valuable minerals deposited in the earth, known to be there, but without the means and the transportation needed to make the materials available for the use of man.

"It is not in the treasures of the various collections that go to make up this library that its chief value consists, wonderful as these are and much as we are indebted to the Astors and James Lenox for the money, labor, and pain expended in their gathering. It is not in the number of volumes or pamphlets of manuscripts that this library stands out first in the world, for I believe, considered from that standpoint, it is only the sixth or seventh greatest collection; but it is in the facility of circulation and in the immense number of books that are distributed each year for use to the citizens and residents of New York and vicinity that this library easily takes the first rank.

"The completion of this building gives outward and substantial evidence of the perfection of the project. When the story is told of how this great organization was effected, it is hardly credible. The Astor Library, founded in 1849 and begun and enriched by the generosity of three generations of the Astor family, was only a library of reference consisting of rare historical books, pamphlets, and manuscripts.

"The Lenox Library, made possible through the generosity and infinite pains and labor and love of James Lenox, gave to the foundation a precious Biblical collection, and a wonderful library of American history. The Tilden foundation brought 16,000 volumes of a political library and a foundation of \$2,000,000.

"The generosity of these founders, of course, is much to be praised. So, too, the generosity of those who contributed to the New York Public Circulating Library and to the various circulating libraries that are now made a part of this, and so must we applaud the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose munificence will provide for sixty branches in all parts of this great city.

"But after reading the history of these various collections and circulating libraries the fact that impresses itself most upon me, that stands out in the history of the whole movement, is that in the short time since 1895 master minds have conceived the union of all these agencies into one, by which the possible benefit for the individual contained in each is now distributed and brought within the easy and beneficial use of every New Yorker.

"A library which affords constant reference and reading room facilities to 1700 people and which circulates through sixty branches its books, at the rate of 8,000,000 a year, accomplishes so much more in the popular dissemination of knowledge than any other library in the world that the men who

conceived the plan and who had the energy, tact, patience, and knowledge with which to execute it are those whom I would congratulate to-day. It is to the librarian and trustees of these various foundations that I would convey my profound felicitations.

"Every one who has had to deal with human nature knows the difficulty of securing from those who are independent in control of any organization, however large or small, a willingness to subordinate their own importance and their own freedom by a union of that which is in their custody, with similar trusts in the custody of others, even in order to render all the trusts more effective in the accomplishment of their original purposes.

"To have secured the consent of all the trustees of the various foundations, to have obtained the necessary legislation authorizing the union, to have secured from the city authorities the use of this magnificent site, and the appropriation of the money for this magnificent structure, required genius and statesmanship, and marks this day as noteworthy, not only because of the expanding usefulness to the people of this library, but also as commemorating a most remarkable success of disinterested human effort in the cause of philanthropy."

The ceremonies were closed with a benediction by Archbishop Farley, and to the strains of the "Kaisermarsch" the elect five hundred were permitted to make their inspection of the entire building, every room being open to them without restriction. The directors' and trustees' rooms were the first center of attraction, and then the company divided, visiting at will the catalog room, the reading rooms, the stacks, special rooms, picture galleries, binding and printing rooms, etc. Among those present were the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. George B. McAneny, president of the Borough of Manhattan; Herbert Putnam, John Cotton Dana, W. Dawson Johnston, J. I. Wyer and others.

Toward four o'clock most of the special rooms had been barricaded, the main entrance had been cleared of chairs and platform, policemen were stationed everywhere, and the vast throng of 15,000 people who had received admission cards and who had been waiting in double row outside the building, passed in sections through the main entrance, up the north stairway, through the catalog room, the reading room, always within specially erected fences, through the genealogy room, the picture gallery, the print room, the large exhibition room, the Stuart room, and so down the south stairway to the street, seeing but a small portion, although the main portion of the great building. Every room seemed to be in readiness for the general opening to the public on Wednesday, May 24.

Little pamphlets had been issued, entirely the work of the printing department, which contained a general description of the floors and rooms, giving also the members of the

Board of Trustees, officers of the staff, regulations and directory of branches.

The day before the dedication, the whole library staff had been requested to be in their places at seven in the evening, for a test of the various departments and machinery, the director and other officials making the rounds personally and testing the equipment. At nine every one assembled in the circulating library, where Dr. Billings in an informal talk thanked the staff for their willing cooperation. Oval silver or bronze medals of the library seal, bearing on the reverse the words "Opening of new building, May 23d, 1911," and blue and gold badges with medallions were presented to the staff, according to position or length of service. In the library school room refreshments were served through the kindness of Dr. Billings, who also had presented to the ladies bouquets of sweetpeas and roses, and to the gentlemen *boutonnieres*.

Throngs filled the new building on Wednesday, the first public day. It is estimated that 50,000 people passed through the doors, bent more on inspection than on reading. Who had the first book at the reference desk, in the children's room and the circulating library seemed to be the most important happenings, and it is interesting to note that the circulating library's first issue was not a book of fiction, but on farming.

#### DEPARTMENT HEADS OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

- Dr. J. S. Billings, Director.
- E. H. Anderson, Assistant director.
- I. Ferris Lockwood, Bursar.
- John H. Fedeler, Building superintendent.
- H. M. Lydenberg, Reference librarian.
- C. H. A. Bjerregaard, in charge of main reading room.
- E. R. Perry, in charge of public catalog room.
- Axel Moth, in charge of catalog department.
- W. B. A. Taylor, in charge of accessions department.
- G. J. Coombes, in charge of order department.
- G. P. Hill and M. R. Day, in charge of periodicals.
- M. V. Leavitt, in charge of gifts.
- Wilberforce Eames, in charge of American history department.
- F. Weitenkampf, in charge of art department.
- E. Silsky, in charge of music department.
- Henry Strippel, in charge of genealogy department.
- Adelaide R. Hasse, in charge of public documents.
- C. C. Williamson, in charge of economics department.
- H. Arctowski, in charge of science department.
- H. Rosenthal, in charge of Slavonic department.
- A. S. Freidus, in charge of Jewish department.



Richard Gottheil, in charge of Oriental department.

W. Behrens, in charge of patents department.

W. H. Schwarten, in charge of printing office.

Benjamin Adams, chief of the circulation department.

L. Goldthwaite, in charge of library for blind.

A. E. Brown, in charge of travelling libraries.

Anna Burns, in charge of central circulation.

F. G. Cutler, in charge of central children's room.

## MOVING THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

By HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG, *Reference Librarian, New York Public Library*

THE moving of the New York Public Library from the Lenox building at Fifth avenue and 70th street, and the Astor building at 425 Lafayette street, to the new central building two miles downtown from the Lenox building and two miles uptown from the Astor building, was carried on between the 15th of March and the 18th of May. It began months before these days, in the shape of measurement of each class or group of books as it stood on the shelves; the combination of the two sets of measurements in the two buildings and an application of these measurements to the floor plans of the book stack and the special reading rooms in the new building.

The Lenox building was closed on March 18, shipping of pictures having begun on the 15th preceding. The moving of the contents of the Lenox building was finished on April 12, and work at the Astor building begun on the 13th following. The Astor building remained open, however, to the readers through April 15. The last load from the Astor building was delivered on May 18.

At the Lenox branch the books were taken from the shelves by the movers, placed in boxes about three feet long and about one foot wide and one deep, which boxes were either carried down to the wagon on the back of the men or were dropped by means of block and tackle.

At the Astor building slides were rigged up by means of which the loaded boxes were brought from top floor to first floor, from gallery to first floor, from first floor to street level by force of gravity. This of course reduced the handling of loaded boxes to a minimum. An endless chain was rigged for delivery of empty boxes from the first floor to the top floor. Without this ample provision of mechanical means for handling empty and loaded boxes the work would have gone much more slowly.

The books were packed in boxes three feet long, one foot wide, one foot deep, three feet being the average length of shelf in the new building. Each box bore a paper label, three inches wide and five inches long, pasted on

one end at the time of packing. We tried to get this label on the same end each time the box was used. On the label had been written at the top the classification symbol of the group, on a line below the room number or stack floor in the new building, and on a third line a combination of letters and figures indicating the precise shelf on which the contents of the box were to go. Thus

XYZ  
IV  
4NW3B

meant that a given box contained three feet of books belonging to algebra, or Swedish poetry, or copyright, or whatever classification group XYZ represented; it was to go to stack floor IV, and there was to be taken to the fourth stack of the northwest quadrant, where it was to be put into the third press and the second shelf from the top.

The stack floors were numbered from bottom to top I to VII. Each floor was divided into four quadrants called northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest. In each quadrant the stack faces were numbered from 1 to 58, beginning at the center and running north or south. Each stack face was divided into 10 presses, and each press was divided into a varying number of shelves, running from seven or eight for small books to two or three for folios, newspapers, etc., the reckoning beginning at the top in the case of each press and at the left in the case of each stack.

The stack floors are each seven feet six inches high on centers. The presses are three feet wide, the stacks thirty feet long, some nine and some twelve inches deep. Along the north and south ends of the stack room are sliding shelves twenty-four or thirty inches deep, for shelving folios so tall that they must lie flat. In the case of these shelves the presses were lettered on each floor, the shelves numbered from top to bottom. Thus

IV  
North  
B12

indicated that a folio volume went to stack four, north end, second (or B) folio press, the twelfth (or bottom) shelf.

In the special reading rooms the floor stacks were given odd numbers, beginning with 1, gallery stacks even numbers beginning with 2. The presses were lettered and the shelves in each press numbered.

In this way wherever a book was sent its precise destination was indicated by a combination of figures and letters, figures always being separated in the notation by letters or letters by figures.

The boxes were stacked on top of one another about six feet high in each pile in the locked van.

Before moving a schedule was prepared



showing the order of packing for each class, and indicating whether delivery was to be made at the Fortieth or Forty-second street entrance.

At each entrance the library stationed an assistant to count the boxes delivered and another assistant to examine each box as taken from the van, to make certain that delivery was made according to schedule.

The mover's men carried the boxes from the vans, loaded them on "trolleys"—trucks about two feet square, running on rubber tired wheels about two inches in diameter—and trundled these loads of five to ten boxes to the elevators. Delivered at the proper stack or building floor, another set of men ran the loads to their destination, where the trolleys were unloaded and started on their return with a lot of empty boxes. A third set of men took the books from the boxes and placed them on the shelves. Two library assistants in the stacks and two in the special rooms supervised this unpacking and crossed off with blue pencil the label markings.

A psychologist would have had a happy field day in studying the unpackers; it was more than interesting to note how invariably they stood the volumes on their heads and their infallible success in breaking up whatever remnants of alphabetization the packers had left. As soon as a section or group was finished as many of the library staff as could be spared from routine duties were set to work repairing the ravages of the movers. It was a pleasant disappointment to note how little serious damage was done to the books by this double handling and by the jolting over city streets.

Some sections went into place with little or no trouble, others of course met with difficulties. In general, however, when the preliminary measuring had been carefully done and the shelves properly adjusted the books settled down into place with satisfactory precision. The number of times trouble arose was surprisingly small, when it is remembered that the number of pieces handled amounted to over eleven hundred thousand.

The average number of boxes per load was about eighty, of loads per day eighteen, of boxes per day 1400, each box holding about twenty volumes; from the Lenox building were shipped 220 loads, from the Astor 500, making a total of 720.

### THE HOE SALE

THE prophecies freely made that the Hoe sale would be the greatest in the history of book auction selling seem in a fair way to be fulfilled, for at the first session the famous Gutenberg, or "42 line Latin Bible," broke the world's record, bringing the extraordinary price of \$50,000, by far the highest price at which a single book was ever sold, being double the amount paid for the Maintz

Psalter of 1459, which brought \$24,750 at the Sir John Thorold library sale in London in 1884.

There was a crowded hall to witness this great event in the book world, every one of the 400 seats being occupied. Sidney Hodgson, of London, was the auctioneer for the first session. Daniel R. Kennedy presided over fifteen of the nineteen sessions.

From all parts of the world where men are interested in fine books and book bindings buyers had gathered in the Anderson Auction Rooms, New York, to take part in the sale, which began on April 24, 1911. There were representatives of all the big American libraries and the collectors who usually buy through agents.

Next to the Gutenberg Bible the highest price of the first day's sale was "The Boke of St. Albans," a fine folio copy of the famous old book on angling and hunting, written by Juliana Berners, the prioress, and issued by an unknown printer at St. Albans, England, in 1486. This, as the Gutenberg Bible, was obtained by Henry E. Huntington for \$12,000. It is one of only two perfect copies, the other one being in the John Rylands Library of Manchester, England.

The second day's sale also included many interesting items, as for instance William Blake's "Milton," printed by Blake in 1804, and the original edition of the rarest of all Blake's productions. Only two other copies are known to exist—one in the British Museum and one in the Lenox Library. This one, the finest of the three, cost Mr. Hoe about \$1200, but was sold for \$9000.

Another copy which brought a high price was that of Robert Burns's poems, that rare first or Kilmarnock edition, which was bought for \$5800. The book was accompanied by an autograph letter from Burns to Captain Hamilton, of Dumfries. A Boccaccio, the first French edition and the first book with a date printed by Colard Mansion at Bruges, was bought for \$7000. This book, of 1476, has capitals printed in blue and red and has finely printed miniatures.

The only known copy of the romance of Cleriadus et Meliadic, printed on vellum by A. Verard, Paris, 1495, embellished in colors and gold, sold for \$8000.

The third day's sales did not reach such high figures as on the preceding days, the highest price being \$3800 for the first issue of the first edition of the sonnets of Samuel Daniel, containing the "Complaint of Rosamund" and printed under the title of "Delia." Only two copies of the first edition are known, the other being in the Bodleian Library. The first book in English relating exclusively to New York, a work by Daniel Denton, printed for John Hancock and Bradley in London in 1670, brought \$3300.

The fourth day was enlivened by considerable competition, but prices did not soar. A first edition of Gray's "Elegy" sold for \$4500.

One of the highest prices paid, \$21,000, was realized on the fifth day, for the only known copy, on vellum, of "Helyas, Knight of the Swanne," small quarto, London, 1512. It is said to be the only book printed on vellum by Wynkyn de Worde, who, upon Caxton's death, became owner of his printing materials and establishment. It was sold at Christie's in London in 1889 for \$2000 to Bernard Quaritch. The latter turned it over to Robert Hoe at a fair price, said to have been \$3000. "Helyas" is a translation from the French, and consists of 74 leaves with 43 woodcuts. It has been traced back to the library of Edward Gwynne, book collector of the 17th century.

On the sixth day many manuscripts were sold, at one time \$100,000 worth in 40 minutes. Six brought over \$10,000 apiece, and eleven aggregated \$136,000. Two manuscripts, "The Pembroke hours" and "Charles vi. Missal," both beautifully decorated, brought \$33,000 and \$18,900, respectively. The day brought forth the second highest price for a book, when Caxton's edition of "Morte d'Arthur" sold for \$42,800. The book was one of the two or three most famous books Robert Hoe had collected, and the hall was crowded when the first bid of \$5000 was made. The price at once jumped to \$15,000, and went by hundreds and thousands to \$42,800, when it was knocked down to Miss Belle Greene, bidding for J. P. Morgan.

The seventh day was in marked contrast to the preceding one, the highest bid being \$4300, paid for "La Mer de l'Histoire," one of the most beautiful productions of the early French press, printed in Paris in 1488 by Pierre Le Rouge for Vincent Commén.

On the eighth day four folios of Shakespeare were sold for \$28,300, and other lots of Shakespeareana went for \$47,100.

The record price of \$13,500 was paid on the ninth day for a copy of the first French edition of "L'Orloge de Sapience," by Henricus de Berg, or de Suso, published in Paris in 1493 by Anthoine Verard. It is exquisitely illuminated in gold and colors, and is a small folio printed on vellum. An Englishman picked it up a bookstall in Rome some twenty years ago for a mere trifle.

The highest price on the final day was \$10,000 for a fine copy of John Winthrop's "Declaration of former passages and proceedings betwixt the English and the Narro-gansetts with their confederates," published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1645 by John Daye. It is the first book on a historical subject printed in English America, and, chronologically, the third surviving example of Daye's press at Cambridge. Only four copies are known to exist, two in public institutions.

Through an error in the cataloging of Part I. of the library, the total receipts for the nineteen sessions, covering ten days, fell just below \$1,000,000. The error was due to the

crediting to one issue of a book, published in Amsterdam in 1655, an early view of New York, whereas the view was in another edition. The item was therefore withdrawn. The book, with the map, would have brought \$3000 at least. As it was, the grand total reached \$997,363.

Another Gutenberg Bible and four more Caxtons remain among the 29,000 volumes of the Hoe library to be sold in the fall, which will make up three other parts of the sale. The Gutenberg is printed on paper, and while it is not considered as rare as the copy on vellum, it is expected to bring at least \$35,000. One of the four Caxtons is a perfect copy of Ramulf, or Randolph, Higden's "Polychronicon," which Caxton printed without date or place, but is particularly interesting because it is his only original work of any magnitude.

With about ten exceptions, the finest of the Hoe manuscripts are yet unsold, about 170 in number. Among these are the famous Froissart's "Chronicles," and Paris, 1501, and Florence, 1506, editions of the narrative of Amerigo Vespucci's voyage to America.

#### DWIGHT CHURCH LIBRARY SOLD.

ONE of the greatest deals in books ever made in America was brought to a close by George D. Smith of No. 48 Wall street, when he recently bought the famous library left by E. Dwight Church of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith said the price he paid approximated \$1,250,000. The library contains 2133 items, going by the catalog numbers, and is richer in Americana than any other in the world, not excepting that in the Lenox Library nor that of John Carter Brown.

Church spent more than thirty years in gathering the library, and it is one of the curious human notes in the story of its life that among the earliest recollections of George D. Smith is selling books to Church when Smith was a boy in knickerbockers in the employ of Dodd, Mead & Co., where he started his career in the book business thirty years ago. In 1907 Dodd, Mead & Co. published a catalog of the library in seven royal octavo volumes, the edition being limited to 150 copies. This catalog was compiled by George Watson Cole, although Paul Leicester Ford also shared in the work of preparing it for publication.

That catalog cost Church about \$30,000, as, in addition to the expert arrangement of the work, it is illustrated with facsimiles of the title pages of most of the important volumes and of many of the manuscripts. Five volumes of the catalog are devoted to the Americana, and range in dates from 1482 to 1884. The other two volumes are devoted to English literature.

Among the more noteworthy pieces in the collection are the original of Benjamin

Franklin's "Autobiography," Charles Dickens's original manuscript of "The Demeanors of murderers," Bradford's map of New York harbor, the "Bay Psalm book" of 1640, the first book printed in what is now the United States; the earliest known complete copy of the "New England primer," a collection of Christopher Columbus's original letters on his discovery of America, several illuminated "Books of hours," George Washington's original genealogy and family pedigree, written by him in 1792; letters from George Washington to Sir Isaac Heard and replies, a copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's progress," published in 1678, the only copy in America.

There also are original letters of proposal of marriage written by Charles Lamb to Frances Maria Kelly in 1819 and her reply on the same day; letters from Lamb to Mixon, publisher, and replies; the original of Major Andre's patrol, with his autograph attached; the original of the first laws of Massachusetts, for which that state offered \$25,000; two autograph letters of Major Andre, the manuscript of Thackeray's "Chronicle of a drum," a collection of sixty of Franklin's almanacs (first edition), for which Church was offered \$50,000.

Others are "A decree of Starre-Chamber," printed in London by Robert Barker in 1637; a copy of the first edition in Spanish of "Don Quixote de la Mancha," a copy of "Gil Asolani," in the characteristic binding of Jean Grolier, by whom it was formerly owned, and a first edition copy of the Bible translated into the Indian language early in the seventeenth century.

The section devoted to English literature covers the period from Caxton to the latter part of the nineteenth century and includes single specimens from the presses of Caxton, Pynson, Julian Notary, Wynkyn de Worde and William Copeland. The library is singularly rich in Shakespeare's works, including 11 of the "four folios," 13 of the first quartos, 16 of the second edition of the quartos, and 41 other quartos of early dates. There is also one of the first editions of Izaak Walton's "Compleat angler."

Mr. Smith said he hoped to sell the library as a whole to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, but failing in that he will dispose of it to individual collectors. The works comprising the library have been in the Lincoln storage warehouse since Church's death, and it is only six months since the executors of the Church estate made it known they would accept bids for the library. Only three firms entered into competition for it, one of these being a London bookseller.

"THERE are the books, the arts, the academies, that show, contain, and nourish all the world."

## BRANCH LIBRARY USES

(Reprinted from *The Survey*.)

THE public library system of St. Louis is opening to the people rooms where they can meet to educate themselves, to talk about books, plays, or even the troubles that come in the day's labor. This work is still merely experimental. It is not yet doing as much as the social settlement. Nor has the library adopted the method of the latter. It does not supply leaders for classes or clubs. It furnishes shelter to those needing it and welcomes those who have a circle they wish to direct. There is not the interrelation that should exist between those engaged in settlement work. But in this even some of the settlements are deficient. In spite of these deficiencies, the experiment is a success.

The people feel at home. They do not fear that anyone wishes to lead them away from the faith, opinions, or ideals of their fathers. They are not beholden to anyone for the shelter so generously proffered by the public library. The taint of charity is not there. The library is public. Every man and woman pays his or her share toward its maintenance. They come as they would to their own.

Another important feature is the freedom allowed. The men may smoke. In a settlement building this is generally prohibited. The fact is that men do smoke. To forbid their doing so in a certain building is to make the hour spent there uncomfortable. Why place unnecessary restrictions? The same freedom is true in the case of the objects of clubs, providing they be worthy and of an educational nature.

The Crunden Branch by way of example, named in honor of the predecessor of Arthur E. Bostwick, public librarian of St. Louis, is in the most crowded district of the city. It serves a mixed population, Polish, Jewish, Roumanian, Hungarian, a few recent arrivals from Erin and quite a number of negroes. The first to take advantage of the rooms offered for meetings were the Jews. The first organization to meet there for purposes of self-education was a group of anarchist-communists. A. Diephuis, librarian in charge, was criticised for allowing the "dangerous" group to meet. They were dangerous indeed. They spent every Friday evening reading and discussing a book by Ernest Haeckel.

Little by little the people realized what an opportunity was given them by swinging wide open the doors of the club rooms and auditorium. Now the Crunden Branch needs additional rooms.

Let us take a peep at some of the organizations meeting at the Crunden Branch, which is one of half a dozen. The Industrial Workers of the World meet to lay their foundation for a new school of labor organi-

zation. They are mostly recent arrivals from Russia with just a few Americans as leaders. A Lithuanian Club comes to prepare its members for naturalization. A group calling themselves Polish Industrial Workers assemble for purposes of mutual assistance. The United Defense League stands ready to defend free speech whether it be threatened in America or in Russia. The Crunden Branch Debating Society argues the live questions of the day. The Boy Scouts find in the library a convenient home. A group of working women calling themselves the Polish Turn Society meets for calisthenic exercises, as does also a masculine branch of the same order. Then there is a Polish Self-Culture Club. A committee for social service among colored people also finds its home under this roof. Working girls and women who favor woman's enfranchisement make their home in this branch. The People's Forum, a new attempt at helpfulness, organized at the instance of Prof. T. J. Riley, director of the St. Louis School of Social Economy (affiliated with Washington University) and of which the writer is in charge, uses the branch auditorium for public lectures delivered by university professors. An organization of garment workers, women and girls, holds its meetings in the branch under the leadership of the Woman's Trade Union

#### A WEEK AT CRUNDEN BRANCH LIBRARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

##### *Sunday*

Debating Club of Industrial Workers.  
Executive Committee of Jefferson School Alumni.  
Lithuanian Club.  
Polish Industrial Workers.  
United Defense League.

##### *Monday*

Boy Scouts of America.  
Crunden Library Debating Society.  
Ladies' Polish Turning Society.  
Men's Lodge of Polish Turning Society.  
Polish Self-Culture Club.

##### *Tuesday*

Arbeiter Ring.  
Boy Scouts of America.  
Committee for Social Service Among Colored People.  
Ward Meeting, Socialist Party.

##### *Wednesday*

Boy Scouts of America.  
Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis.  
Industrial Workers of the World.  
People's Forum.

##### *Thursday*

Ethical Branch Arbeiter Ring.  
Jefferson School Dramatic Club.  
Jewish Branch of Socialist Party.  
Polish Civic School.  
Young People's Charity Society.

##### *Friday*

Modern Drama Club.  
New Branch Workingmen's Circle.  
Woman's Trade Union League.

##### *Saturday*

Boy Scouts of America.  
Ladies' Polish Turning Society.  
Polish Cadets.  
Queen Hedwig Branch, 842.  
United Defense League.

There are many more. Recently the people using Crunden Branch have decided to present the institution with a piano and a moving picture lantern, as these are needed for more effective educational work. Under the lead of the People's Forum, the organizations meeting in the library have subscribed freely and members have done so individually. The People's Forum has taken the initial step in this work.

In the year 1909-1910 a total of 757 meetings were held by various organizations in the branch libraries. The year 1910-1911 will undoubtedly show double this number as the people are becoming more successful the experiment becomes more and more attached to them. The greater will be its bearing and influence on the development of the settlement.

OSCAR LEONARD.

#### ALABAMA LEGISLATION ON LIBRARIES

THE regular session of the legislature of Alabama, 1911, has passed a law, which has been approved, by which \$100 is to be appropriated annually for each county for the purpose of establishing and maintaining libraries in the public schools, and \$10 may be appropriated for each district public school in the county in any one year, provided its patrons and friends raise a like amount. The state superintendent of education shall compile and publish a select and annotated list of books from which the libraries shall be chosen, and are authorized to regulate other details.

A section of the appropriation bill for the ordinary expenses of the state government grants \$5000 for each year for the further development and enlargement of the library extension work, public reference work, and other needs of the department of archives and history.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

MASSACHUSETTS, ACTS OF 1911, CHAP. 140.

*An Act to Enlarge the Usefulness of the Free Public Library System.*

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any free city or town public library may lend its books or other library material to any other free public library in

any city or town under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees or other authority having control of the library so lending. Any city or town may raise money to pay the expense of so borrowing books and other library material from the library of any other city or town. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict or modify any power which any city or town, or any board of trustees or other authority in control of any free public library, now has to lend to, or permit the use of its books by, persons not citizens of such city or town.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. Approved March 14, 1911.

## State Library Commissions

### NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The second biennial report of the North Dakota Public Library Commission for the period ending June 30, 1910, covers 15 pages and records statistics, among which are the following: travelling library stations, 138; travelling libraries, 117; books in travelling libraries, 6158; farmers' libraries, 25; books in farmers' libraries, 365; educational reference books, 2425; public and institution libraries, 33; Carnegie libraries, 8.

During the past two years the legislative reference department has enlarged its collection of material on public questions likely to come before the legislature, or which may be of interest to citizens and public officials generally.

### VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

New free public libraries have been established by vote of their town meetings in the towns of Colchester, Grand Isle, Lowell, Middlebury, Roxbury, Troy, Weathersfield and Williamstown. These make 126 free public libraries owned and controlled by the towns of the state which have been founded with the aid of the state, and 183 libraries in all in the state.

## State Library Associations

### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 10th meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held in Athens April 17-19, and in many ways was one of the most profitable meetings in the history of the Association. Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, was the principal speaker at the two general sessions. At the first session, which was held in the Chapel of the University of Georgia, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, president of the Association, delivered the address of welcome, and then presented Mr. Legler to the audience. In bringing out his subject, "Main currents in

library development," Mr. Legler divided it into the two heads of (a) What a small library may do for a medium-sized town, and (b) Present tendencies in library work and their meaning in the life of the people. The talk proved not only interesting and inspiring, but essentially practical, and the Association felt deeply indebted to Mr. Legler for his able presentation of all phases of this most vital topic. After the first session a reception was held in the University Library. The second session was held on April 18 in LeConte Hall, and was opened by a paper presented by the Hon. David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia. This paper, in a most delightful vein, discussed the library as a form of extension work, and the thorough appreciation of their work, coming from such a source, was most gratifying to the librarians present. Mr. Legler followed Dr. Barrow with a very charming and scholarly talk on "Books that our grandmothers were wont to read." This talk was made all the more interesting by the addition of stereopticon views. The third session, which was given up entirely to college and reference work, was held in the University Library. The principal speaker was Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the Library of the University of North Carolina, who gave a very interesting and valuable paper on the "Organization and administration of the college library." A round table on college and reference work followed Dr. Wilson's paper, and was conducted by Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the Library of the University of Georgia.

The fourth and last session was held in the Library of the State Normal School, and was presided over by Miss Julia T. Rankin, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. The meeting resolved itself into a round table for the discussion of the problems of the small public library, and interesting talks were made by librarians from Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. After the adjournment of this meeting the election of officers was held, with the following result: president, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson; vice-presidents, Mr. H. H. Stone, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Mrs. E. G. McCabe; secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia T. Rankin.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

### LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Louisiana State Library Association was held on April 21-22, in the Alumni Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Dr. Thomas D. Boyd, president of the university, gave an address of welcome, to which response was made by Mr. George Hathaway, president of the Association. Mr. Hathaway stressed the importance of organized extension work throughout the parishes.

Miss Helen Dodd followed with a paper on "What a state library commission can do

for Louisiana." An animated discussion then took place on desirable initial steps towards securing a commission, considering present conditions, and forces already at work in the state.

The first address of the second session was delivered by Mr. William Beer, who spoke on "The place of the public library in civic life," and gave a sketch of the library's steady growth in importance to the community. Mrs. James Andrews, of Alexandria, read a paper on "The library and the club woman," presenting the subject from the point of view of an active member of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. W. O. Scroggs, of the Louisiana State University, read a highly entertaining as well as informing paper on "The student in the American library," giving the views of "an ex-near librarian" on the foremost libraries in the country. Dr. W. A. Read followed with a paper on "The student in the foreign library," concluding with a description of the "Scriptorium" at Oxford, and the impression made upon him by the work and personality of Sir James Murray. On adjournment a visit was paid to the university library.

The third session was held on the morning of April 22, and opened with a talk on "Departmental libraries," by Dr. C. E. Coates. Dr. Coates spoke of the importance of bringing the special book within arm's reach of the worker in universities and colleges, and urged town libraries to form collections on subjects of local interest. Mrs. T. P. Singletary read a paper on "A municipal library for Baton Rouge." Progress made during the past year was reported by different librarians present.

The business session then took place, and after the necessary reports the following officers were elected: Mr. William Beer, librarian Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, president; Miss Lillie J. Thornton, librarian Alexandria Public Library, 1st vice-president; Mrs. M. H. Williams, librarian Central High School Library, Shreveport, 2d vice-president; Miss Helen Wells Dodd, Tulane University Library, New Orleans, secretary; Miss Inez Mortland, librarian Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge, treasurer.

On taking the chair Mr. Beer spoke on the A. L. A. publications, and their importance in any line of library endeavor.

A committee was appointed to seek coöperation of the State Board of Education in the work of distributing travelling libraries throughout the state for the use of the general public. Plans were matured for the early acquiring and sending out by the Association of a few travelling libraries as object lessons, and in the way of stimulating public interest.

On adjournment the Baton Rouge Public Library and reading room was visited, the

Association being received and entertained by the Daughters of the Confederacy, a chapter of which body established and maintains the library.

The Association has been in existence sixteen months and has 56 members.

HELEN WELLS DODD, *Secretary*.

## Library Clubs

### THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club, at its annual meeting, May 11, enjoyed the gracious hospitality of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

A delicious New England supper was served at 6.30 o'clock, followed by a short business meeting, at which time the annual reports were presented and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

Nine new names were presented for membership and the resignations of three accepted, making the net gain for the year 24, and the total membership 257. The officers elected for the year 1911-1912 are: president, Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library; 1st vice-president, J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of University of Chicago Libraries; 2d vice-president, Louise B. Krause, librarian for Byllesby & Co.; secretary, Harrie Edna Brooke, Newberry Library; treasurer, Pearl I. Field, Chicago Public Library.

A fine musical program of songs and instrumental music was given by the Misses Anna Jones and Prudence Neff, to the great pleasure of those present, and the evening closed with dancing.

This ended a year of interesting and helpful meetings—a year of prosperity and growth, and a year pervaded by the spirit of cordial fellowship and coöperation.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Secretary*.

### THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the club was held in the auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West, on May 11, 1911, at 3 p.m., with the president, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, in the chair. One of the largest and most appreciative audiences in the history of the club was present when the president introduced the speaker of the afternoon, William Lyon Phelps, Lampson Professor of English Literature at Yale University, who addressed the club on "Books and happiness." It was a delightful and inspiring hour.

A business meeting followed the address. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The annual statement of the treasurer showed a balance of \$168.43.

Miss E. G. Baldwin read the following resolution, which was adopted by the club:

Whereas, The members of the New York Library Club have learned of the recent death of Mr. George

Hall Baker, for many years a member of the club and one of its early presidents (1890-91), we desire to convey our sympathy to Mr. Baker's family in their personal loss, and to express our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Baker to the library profession in his official capacity as librarian for ten years of Columbia University.

Thirty-seven persons were elected to membership in the club.

The election of officers for the ensuing year by ballot followed. The nominees of the council, Mr. Edward H. Virgin for president, Mr. F. C. Hicks for vice-president, Miss M. R. Haines for secretary, and Mr. A. A. Clarke for treasurer, were unanimously elected. Also, to the council, Miss E. V. Baldwin, Miss Anna Burns, Miss H. B. Prescott, and Mr. H. O. Wellman.

A cordial vote of thanks was extended to the authorities of the museum for the use of the auditorium.

Also, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their services on behalf of the club.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *ex-Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting for the season of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday, May 8, 1911, the president, Mr. T. Wilson Hedley, librarian of the Mercantile Library, in the chair. After the election of new members, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. Edward J. Nolan, president; Mr. Ernest Spofford, Miss Mary L. Jones, vice-presidents; Miss Jean E. Graffen, secretary; Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, treasurer, after which the retiring president thanked the Executive board and officers of the club for their efficient and loyal support during the year, and the Committee on entertainment for their very hearty coöperation in so largely contributing to the success of its meetings.

Mr. Hedley introduced Mr. John Thomson as the speaker of the evening, who delivered an illustrated address on "Cruikshank and his co-workers," which was enjoyed by the largest attendance in years of the members and their friends. Mr. Thomson showed how Cruikshank claimed to have really written "Oliver Twist" and one or two of Harrison Ainsworth's novels, and then entertainingly pointed out by word and illustrations in what a large way future historians would be able to show from the labors of men like Cruikshank what were the habits and peculiar customs of the times in which they lived in the same way as the time of Charles II. is illustrated by the "Memoirs of Grammont and Pepys."

After the meeting adjourned an informal reception was held in the Art Gallery.

"LIBRARIES are as the shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed."—*Bacon*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Directors of the New York Public Library have announced the proposed establishment of a library school.

It is to be financed for five years by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with a yearly appropriation of \$15,000, and will open in October. It will be housed on the ground floor of the Central building of the New York Public Library, with a class-room, a lecture-room and the principal's office not far apart, while a second lecture-hall on the second floor of the building will be available for certain courses.

Admission will be chiefly by examination, exception being made in the case of college graduates whose studies and success in them seem to warrant such absolution. The usual age-limit of 20 years has been adopted.

The tuition-fee will be \$25 per term for students from without the metropolitan district, and \$15 per term for those whose homes are within that district. The course of study for the first year will be that of most one year library schools, and at the end of this course, a certificate will be granted for satisfactory work.

A second-year of paid practice, with some instruction in the shape of lectures, for which no fee is charged, will be offered to recommended certificate-holders, and satisfactory work for this year will be rewarded by a diploma.

The object of the School will be twofold — to provide the New York Public Library and its branches with trained assistants and to fit for library positions elsewhere suitable candidates who do not wish to remain in New York.

The opportunity for a variety of practice in the main library and its 40 branches, under careful supervision, is likely to be one of the strong features of the School. The names of the Faculty will be announced later.

Entrance examinations will be given Sept. 8, in the School class-room. The circular of information of the Library School of the New York Public Library will have been published and distributed by the time this statement appears.

During the summer vacation, the principal or her representative will be at the School-office, 476 Fifth ave., one day or more each week between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to interview applicants and inquirers. Correspondence can be addressed to the principal, Miss Mary W. Plummer, at this address.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In view of the numerous letters inquiring about the summer school, it may be well to state again that on account of lack of room



no summer school will be held in 1911, and that the general course planned for 1911 will be given in the summer of 1912.

Visiting lecturers since the return from the annual library visit have been:

April 21. Miss Alice S. Tyler. "Work of a library commission." Two thoroughly practical lectures dealing particularly with the work of the Iowa Library Commission.

May 8. Mr. Sherman Williams, institute conductor, New York State Education Department. "Class-room libraries." A sensible statement of the field and value of school libraries from the double viewpoint of an ex-superintendent of schools and library trustee.

May 15. Mr. Alfred W. Abrams, chief, Visual Instruction Division, New York State Education Department. "Visual instruction." An illustrated lecture showing what has been done by New York state in furnishing pictures, lantern slides, and other illustrative material to schools, study clubs and libraries and their profitable use by these institutions.

May 18. Miss Jane Crissey, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library. "Book repairing." A demonstration of simple as well as difficult book repairing, followed by practice in the simpler processes of cleaning, recasing, etc.

May 1, Mr. Wyer spoke to the school on the reorganization of the State Library, generally outlining the tentative plans and the principal reasons for their adoption. As a summary of actual library practice the lecture was one of the most practical of the year.

Assurances of adequate quarters for the school for the coming year make it desirable as well as possible for it to remain in Albany until the completion of the new State Education Building, in which commodious quarters have been assigned to it. Among the other reasons prompting this decision are the difficulty of getting a satisfactory schedule elsewhere on account of the enforced presence in Albany of most of the faculty during the reorganization of the State Library, the rapidity with which a working equipment is being reassembled, and the advantages of eminently practical practice work which the rebuilding of the State Library will provide.

The entire stock of the pamphlet on "Librarianship" and of the Circular of Information was destroyed in the recent fire. A reprint of the former is now in press, and the latter will be superseded by the circular for 1911-12, which is also in press.

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Blanchard, Mr. Linn R., B.L.S., '09, and Miss Sara E. Johnston, '09-'10, were married in West La Fayette, Ind., Wednesday, May 3.

Bucher, Mrs. Ethel Sherwood, B.L.S., '10, has been appointed assistant in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

Dinsmoor, Miss Kate E., B.L.S., New York

State Library School, 1906, resigned her position as reference librarian at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, in March, to become head cataloger at the Kansas State Library.

George, Miss Lillian M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned her position as assistant in the U. S. Department of Agricultural Library, to become head classifier and cataloger at Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

Hardman, Miss Elizabeth, New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been appointed librarian of the Whitestone Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Hyde, Miss Sophie, New York State Library School, 1905, has resigned her position as secretary to the librarian of the John Crerar Library, to become order librarian of the University of Minnesota Library.

Joeckel, Mr. Carleton B., B.L.S., '10, and Miss Emma H. Kelly were married in Albany, N. Y., April 26.

F. K. WALTER.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual visit to the libraries of Washington, Philadelphia, New York and vicinity was made by the members of the senior class in charge of the director of the school, April 14-25. Not only were the prominent libraries of these cities visited, but special types of libraries and varying forms of library activity were seen in operation. Other than the public libraries of the cities named, those of Brooklyn, Newark, together with the Library of Congress, the Public Documents Office, and the libraries of the Department of Agriculture, Public Service Commission, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, and New York University were visited. Among the social pleasures of the trip was a pleasant hour with the faculty and students of the Drexel Institute Library School at afternoon tea, and later, in New York, a reunion of those of the alumni of Syracuse University Library School who are in that vicinity. The gaining of many new and pleasant impressions, the personal identification of familiar names and places, the stimulated interest attached to these, and the new and larger perspective gained, all added value to the trip. Not the least potent influence was the atmosphere of the libraries themselves, the kindly spirit and the gracious courtesy and hospitality uniformly pervading them.

On April 29 the freshman class visited the Utica Public Library.

#### GRADUATES.

Maude E. Bloomingdale, '02, librarian of the Keene (N. H.) Library, was married April 29 to Mr. Fred. P. Beedle, of that place.

Elsa M. Oerter, '07, has accepted an appointment in the Rivington Street branch of the New York Public Library.

Inez Crandle, '08, has left the Engineering



Library of New York City to become librarian of the Dimmick Memorial Library of Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Winifred Ayling, '09, has recently been appointed assistant in the Syracuse Public Library.

Laura Harris Durand, '09, has resigned as assistant in the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library to become librarian of the Millbrook (N. Y.) Public Library.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### NEWS NOTES

The school has had the pleasure of hearing the following lecturers during the past month: Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa State Library Commission, gave her interesting and inspiring course of ten lectures on "The administration of the small library;" Miss Mary Keffer, professor of art history at Lake Erie College, lectured on "The selection of art books;" and Miss Wilde, also on the faculty of Lake Erie, lectured on "Various types of modern religious literature;" Professor Allen Severance, on the faculty of the University, gave his course of three lectures on "General bibliography."

The course in bookbinding conducted by Miss Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding of the Cleveland Public Library, has also been in progress during the month of May. This course has been somewhat differently presented from any preceding year, more time and emphasis having been placed on the repairing of books and the choice of materials for binding, with less on the actual practice in the process of the binding itself.

The out-of-town visits made by the class this spring have included about the same itinerary as last year, namely, Youngstown, Elyria, Lorain, Willoughby, Painesville and Oberlin.

##### Reviews

AID FOR SOCIAL WORKERS.—"What every one should know about their own communities," an unusually suggestive and useful paper-bound volume of 32 pages, has been issued by the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City. This pamphlet, written by Margaret F. Byington, proposes an outline of "what social workers should know about their own communities." In reality, it is broader in its possibility of usefulness because one might fairly change the title to read, "What all public-spirited citizens should know about their own communities." One chapter of a little more than a page, putting squarely before the social worker and the public-spirited citizen the necessity of "knowing one's city," and it suggests less than a score of questions as the basis of such

knowledge as the worker and the citizen ought to have. There follows an outline of community problems grouped under the heads of Housing, Health and industrial problems, The emigrant, Children, and the Courts. Then there are several brief chapters on agencies for relief and for the improvement of the social conditions.

Each chapter includes a few concise paragraphs setting forth the essential social values of the topic head. Then there follow three or four or a dozen questions which the social worker and the public-spirited citizen ought to have answered in order that they may rightly understand the local connection of these particular problems. Along with each chapter there is a suggestion of the very choicest and most useful sources of information for the one who wishes to find the very safest fountain head of knowledge touching that particular subject.

The little booklet will be exceedingly helpful in all libraries as pointing to sources of information and suggesting lines of study and investigation. The women's club leaders in the study of nearly every welfare work and in the outlining of activities in almost every betterment department will find inspiration and direction to the sane and safe lines of interest.

The individual, whether man or woman, who wishes to do the very best by his community and wishes to conserve the time and strength he can give to the community's welfare, ought to find a tremendous help in this booklet which will be sent to any address upon application.

E. G. ROUTZAHN.

CANNONS, H. G. T. Bibliography of library economy. A classified index to the professional periodical literature relating to library economy, printing, methods of publishing, copyright, bibliography, etc., by H. G. T. Cannons. borough librarian. Finsbury, London. London, Stanley Russell & Co., 1910. 448 p. 7s. 6d.

The second part of the title of Mr. Cannons' book gives a better description than the first part, as the work is a subject index to a selected list of library serials for the period 1876-1909, and not a bibliography of the literature of library economy, except in so far as that literature is contained in these particular journals. The work has had a somewhat eventful history so far. Originally offered for publication to the L. A. U. K., and announced by the body for publication in March, 1909 (L. J., 34:119), it was abandoned by the association because of inadequate financial support and is now published at last as a private commercial enterprise. The size of the index has grown with the delay, as the list of periodicals indexed has been expanded from 28 to 48, and the number of entries is now over 15,000 instead of the 8,000 promised

in the original announcement — an impressive amount of work to be accomplished by individual effort.

The list of serials indexed is fairly comprehensive and representative. Of the 48 titles indexed 30 are American, two international and the remainder English and colonial, including one Australian. The American list includes 18 local bulletins and reports, mostly commission material. No Canadian title is included. One special journal, the *Medical Library and Historical Journal*, has been indexed, but the corresponding *Law Library Journal* has been omitted. Several bibliographical periodicals are included, but the Boston Book Company's *Bulletin of Bibliography* has been overlooked. In general, reports of individual libraries have not been included, the only exceptions being the reports of the Library of Congress and the New York State Library, sets of which are indexed.

The various entries in this bibliography or index are arranged according to an elaborate subject classification, the main divisions of which are: A. Associations, clubs, etc.; B. Legislation; C. Library history and description; D. Architecture; E. Organization and administration; F. Library extension; G. Books; H. Classification; I. Cataloging; J. Indexing; K. Bookbinding; L. Bibliography; M. Printing; N. Publishing; O. Copyright. Each class is in turn subdivided, giving in all some 1900 sub-headings. There is a "Key to the classification" which occupies 17 finely printed pages and an alphabetical index of 26 pages. For ready reference purposes an alphabetical arrangement would have been more satisfactory than this elaborate classification. The compiler states that the alphabetical index should be consulted "where the Key to the classification may not clearly indicate the position of special topics" but the probability is that the index will have to be used first in practically every case. Under each subject heading in this classified list the titles are arranged chronologically—for practical purposes probably the best arrangement as it gives the historical survey of the subject and at the same time enables the reader who is looking for only the latest references on a subject to find them with the least possible delay.

There are three things which may be demanded of a professional bibliography of this sort: reasonable completeness in the indexing of the given list of serials, reasonable uniformity and correctness in the classification of the 15,000 entries, and the inclusion in the index to the classification of all subject headings used and also synonyms and related terms from which one would naturally make cross references. Taking the question of completeness first, it is evident that all articles in the periodicals and reports indexed have not been caught. For

example, sections G41-79 are Special collections. In this list two general references to the collections of the Library of Congress as described in its Reports for 1901 and 1904 are given and the description of the Chinese collection in the 1898 Report is listed, but the supplementary description of the Chinese collection in the 1907 Report has been overlooked, as have also the descriptions of the Japanese collection and the Yudin Russian collection, both in the 1907 Report, and that of the Huitfeldt-Kaas Scandinavian collection in the 1908 Report. Again, volume 19 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* contains a detailed description of the Copinger collection of Latin Bibles at the General Theological Seminary, New York, but this reference is not given under either Special collections, or L138 Bibles, or L32 Incunabula. Mr. Thwaites' account of the Bancroft collection of Americana (*Public Libraries*, vol. 16) is not given in the section Historical collections—American, where one would naturally look for it, but is included in the general section, Specialization in libraries. A curious omission of a different sort is in section L33, Booksales, prices, auctions, fairs, where one of the publications listed as of value in tracing prices of books is *American Book Prices Current*, 1895-99, 4 vols., with no mention of volumes 5-15, 1900-1909.

Turning to the question of the classification of material and the fulness of the index, it is a little surprising to find under the heading Anonyms and pseudonyms the various articles and notes on "Changed titles" in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and also the notes on "Full names of authors" in the same periodical. As there is no reference to this section in the index under either changed titles, names or full names, it might be a little difficult for a reader who did not mentally classify changed titles and full names asonyms and pseudonyms to find this material. The list of articles under the heading Broadides includes one article on "Twentieth century Italian chapbooks," but the word chapbook does not appear in the index.

The bibliography contains one novel feature which is perhaps somewhat open to criticism, although it will be of service, and that is the reference under the various subject heads to the names of firms which supply material on the subject in question. As most of the names included are English, this feature will be less useful to American libraries although it will be helpful in so far as it includes lists of second-hand book dealers who specialize in particular subjects. The objections to the inclusion of such information are that it is out of place in a bibliography which should naturally list only titles, that it is quickly out of date, whereas the bibliography proper is of permanent value and that it almost inevitably suggests

advertising—a suggestion probably quite unfounded in this particular case. A good example of the extent to which this feature may be carried is found in section Dg-1, Treadle latches. This subject of treadle latches has a heading all to itself and is brought out in the index, but under the heading there is no bibliographic reference at all, merely the name of one firm which deals in the article in question.

It would, however, be most unfair to lay too much emphasis upon minor defects and inconsistencies. The important fact remains that the work is a full and minute indexing of a very important section of our library literature and that it presents a great mass of references in a form which is usable and fairly inclusive. It will undoubtedly be of great use as a time saver and as a guide to the greater part of the literature of a subject even though, as in the case of the articles on Special collections, it may not be complete for each subject listed. Taken in connection with the quarterly index, *Library Work*, it gives us now a subject index to Library periodicals from 1876 to the present time—something which has long been desired.

I. G. MUDGE.

CATALOGUE of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Music in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Vol. 2, part 2, Liebliches-Musicians. 145-288 p. F. Boston, published by the Trustees of, 1911. Price, \$1 per part. [First volume reviewed in L. J., January, 1910, p. 35.]

This recently published section of the Brown catalog brings the printed portion of it through "Musicians." The scheme of this monumental and valuable work has been outlined in earlier issues of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. That plan has been adhered to in the part here noticed. The dictionary catalog arrangement is followed. Authors' names are given in full, including all the given names of composers. Titles are also entered in detail. The author entries present the following information: opus number, translators' names, etc., editions, places and dates of publication, publishers' names, number of volumes, if more than one to a title, portraits, plates, facsimiles, scoring, as T for tenor, piano, chorus and organ, etc. In giving the scoring the language of the title-page is used. Contents of volumes are given in full.

Under authors the arrangement is: complete works, single titles, author as editor, etc., works about an author.

The arranger's name is always given.

Entries under title give the form of the work cataloged, arrangements of being noted. English is used in either case. Titles as "Six sonatas . . ." are entered under "Six." Analytics give pages where they will be found.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1910, on page 36, the present reviewer pointed out the lack of "see references" from various titles of works and from their names in different languages. In the part here reviewed occasional such references are found, for example: "Marriage of Figaro see Le Nozze di Figaro"; "Zauberflöte see Il Fauto Magico." Why did the compilers stop there? Why not a reference from "Magic Flute"? And many others?

E. M. J.

CUTHBERTSON, David. Thirty-three years' adventures in bookland, including walks in the humorous avenues of library life. London, Elliott Stock, 1910. xvi-208 p.

This volume, by the assistant librarian of the University of Edinburgh (whose book on the library of the latter institution was noticed in the December number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL), might better have been labelled "rambles" rather than "adventures." There is certainly nothing exciting about the contents, which can best be characterized as consisting of random recollections, arranged with absolutely no relation to one another, nor to the stories scattered throughout the volume. Many of the latter seem quite foreign to the main theme (which is at times hard to discover), but a few of them help to justify the sub-title of the book. Such is the comment of the cab driver who, on returning a novel which had been recommended to him by the desk assistant, said that he had not read it all through, but that there were nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs and each of them when he got out flung his purse to the driver! "If that were true," said the disgusted cabbie, "I would be a regular blooming Carnegie by this time and no mistake. Purses be blowed! You rarely get an extra to buy a pint of beer!"

Mr. Cuthbertson refers to Lord Brougham's looking forward to the day when every English working man would be able to read Bacon, and to Cobbett's retort that he would be delighted to see the ushering in of the day when every working man would be able to eat bacon. Mr. Cuthbertson thinks Cobbett's wish must have been realized in a great many households, judging from the traces left on library books borrowed by working men.

The author makes a plea for the assistant librarian, whom he evidently thinks is not properly appreciated. But then what librarian, head or subordinate, gets the recognition which is his due?

T. W. K.

DELISLE, Léopold. Instructions pour la rédaction d'un catalogue de manuscrits et pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, H. Champion. 100 p. 8°.

This little book, like the same author's

"Instructions élémentaires pour la mise . . . en ordre des livres d'une bibliothèque" (reviewed in the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL) is addressed particularly to French librarians, but it is of international interest, for in the field of manuscripts Delisle was an authority whose dicta commanded attention. The introduction which precedes the 50 examples of listed manuscripts are plain, commonsense statements of important elementary facts to guide those to whom falls the task of making an inventory of volumes of manuscripts, for it is that, rather than cataloging, which the book aims to teach. Similarly, simple basic elements are stated in the case of incunabula, the author holding that in listing the incunabula in French libraries the special training of the "professional bibliographer" is neither available nor necessary. In most cases a short description of a given work, with a reference to Hain or Campbell for fuller information, is quite sufficient. And as common-sense may often be a salutary counter-balancing influence in the mental make-up of a highly-trained specialist, one may well assent to publisher Champion's opinion that these two books are "destined to render much service to the beginner in librarianship as well as to the well-informed bibliographer."

F. WEITENKAMPF.

GALLIA TYPOGRAPHICA, ou Répertoire biographique et chronologique de tous les imprimeurs de France depuis les origines de l'imprimerie jusqu'à la Révolution, par Georges Lepreux. Serie Parisienne tome 1, Livre d'or des imprimeurs du Roi Ire partie: chronologie et biographie. 543 p. 2 partie: documents et tables. 236 p. Paris: Honoré Champion, 1911. 8°. (Revue des Bibliothèques, supplément 2 and 3.)

In the editorial preface it is announced that this first volume, devoted to the printers to the king, will be followed by two which will include all the other printers, a fourth is to deal with the Communauté and the Chambre Syndicale of Paris, and a fifth will treat of the printers of Isle de France. A general index will close the series, which promises to be a careful and useful biographical and documentary record of the preponderance of Parisian printing in the typographical history of France. It appears that previous volumes of "Gallia Typographica," on Flanders, Artois and Picardy, have received a flattering reception. The present volume of biographical sketches, though written in an easy style, with an evident desire to avoid dryness, is apparently founded on solid research.

F. W.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Civic bibliography for Greater New York; edited by James Bronson Reynolds for the New

York Research Council. 296 p. O. Charities Publication Committee, 1911.

A classified, sparsely annotated bibliography for the use of students and investigators of social conditions past and present in Greater New York. The references are arranged under 15 appropriate general headings, further subdivided into 135 minor headings and under all of these divisions the arrangement of items is, as it should be, alphabetical by authors' names. A most admirable author and minute subject index has been added.

Periodical articles and separate chapters in books have separate entry. The total titles run well over 5000.

Pertinent material in ten metropolitan libraries has been examined and after each title appears a letter showing library in which the book is to be found. Many items must surely be found in other libraries than the one indicated. A few omissions are noticed, for example, the report of the Hughes' Commission on Wall street and stock exchange gambling does not appear.

The list is the largest, best arranged and best indexed on the subject and will long be a useful guide through a surprising mass of very miscellaneous printed matter.

J. I. W.

UNITED STATES. Library of Congress. American and English genealogies in the Library of Congress. Preliminary catalogue compiled under the direction of the Chief of the Catalogue Division. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1910. 803 p. \$1.05.

One of the subjects in which the Library of Congress specializes is American family history, and this catalog contains the titles of American and English genealogies received prior to May 1, 1910, including however a few later accessions incorporated while the work was in press. As the catalog is based upon the library shelf-list only genealogies published in separate form have been included. Articles in periodicals or collected works have been omitted, as have also most works of a genealogical character which are classed with local history or biography. In all some 3750 works are listed, arranged alphabetically by the names of families, and under each family chronologically. For the spelling of family names the Index to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* has been followed. Cross references are given freely from all variants of any family name and also from the names of allied families. Under each title the information given includes full imprint, call number, the L. C. card number and occasional notes, particularly notes of reprints. All entries are numbered consecutively and the author index at the end of the volume refers to the entry numbers, not to pages.

The general arrangement and make-up of the book is admirable and the catalog should be very useful as an indication of the contents of the Library of Congress on this subject, as a partial bibliography of the subject, as an aid to cataloging and even as a checklist for other libraries specializing in the same subject, as the broad margins leave ample room for the insertion of call numbers or other check marks.

While superficially this list suggests comparison with another catalog published almost at the same time, namely, the New York Public Library "List of works relating to British genealogy and local history" (N. Y., 1910, 366 p.), in reality the two catalogs are very different. The New York list omits the American genealogies which form so large a part of the Library of Congress list, and is much fuller in local history than in genealogy as 283 pages are devoted to local history and topography and only 72 pages to genealogy. I. G. MUDGE.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Library, The*, April, contains "Hans Luft of Marburg," by R. Steele; "John Leland and King Henry VIII," by Archibald L. Clarke; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "An anonymous royalist writer," by Henry R. Plomer; "On the red printing in the 1611 Bible," by Horace Hart; "The author of the 'Modus Legendi Abbreviaturas,'" by Victor Scholderer; "The so-called Gutenberg documents," by J. H. Hessels; and "The library of a Forfarshire Laird in 1710," by C. A. Malcolm.

*Public Libraries*, May, contains "Some new fields of library activity," by Louis N. Wilson; "The evil that books do," by Edmund L. Pearson; "The social work of the library," by A. E. Bostwick; and interesting answers from leading librarians as to library development in the past twenty years.

*Library Association Record*, April, contains "The public library and the teachers of history," by W. J. Harte; and "The history, organization, and educational value of municipal library lectures," by Richard Haxby.

*The Librarian*, March, includes "Library lighting," by John Darch, F.S.I., concluded, a topic which was also commented on by L. Stanley Jast in the February number.

*Library Assistant*, May, contains "Library statistics," by William McGill; "Diary of an Easter pilgrimage," by Olive E. Clarke.

*Special Libraries*, April, contains "The insurance library at Boston," by D. N. Handy, librarian, a list of fire insurance organizations and a select list of references, charities and corrections.

*The Evening Post*, New York, May 23, includes a special "New library supplement," 8 p. There are articles on the new classification scheme, in which letters indicate groups; the work of the library, inside and out; the importance of fiction; the library as a university; keeping books in health; the development of sixteen years in America; danger of book stacks; the work of John S. Billings, and many other items of interest.

*The Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari* for January, 1911, contains an article by Ettore Fabietti on the training class for popular libraries, followed by an article by G. Gabrielli on reading as a means of prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has issued the first instalment for 1910 of its quarterly *Current events index: a guide to material in the press*.

*Pennsylvania Library Notes*, April, contains "The mission of the small library," by Mary L. Brune.

*Bibliographie de La France, Table alphabétique*, year 1910. (Journal Général de l'imprimerie et de la librairie.) 1145 p. O. Paris.

*For Folke-og Borneboksamlinger*, vol. 5, no. 1, January-March, 1911, has a sympathetic article by S. Eskeland on Arne Garborg, one of the leading authors of Norway. G. E. Bentzen deals with the disinfection of books, while Mr. Haaken Nyhuus discusses coöperative cataloging. There are the usual book reviews and news from the library field. Prof. V. Holst offers an instructive survey of the best German fiction of the day.

*Revue des Bibliothèques*, October-December, 1910, has "Notes sur quelques bibliothèques américaines," by Ernst Wickersheimer. The libraries are those of Chicago and that of the little city of Crown Point, Indiana. In the latter, we are told, 27 per cent. of the inhabitants use the library.

*France. Paris*. The Bibliothèque d'art et d'archéologie (16, rue Spontini), thanks to its generous founder, M. Doucet, is assuming proportions which pass all expectations. Beside the general and special works on art, the collection includes museum catalogs, catalogs of sales (over 20,000), and books on festivals (marriages, funerals, processions, etc.).

*Bibliothèque Nationale. Bulletin Mensuel des récentes publications françaises. Nouvelle série. Année 1909*. Paris: Honoré Champion. xii+1150+1xxx pp. (15 francs.)

This bulky volume, containing a list of French publications added to the National Library, Paris, in 1909, is made up of 12 monthly lists, the necessary key to this material being an author and subject index tak-

ing up 193 pages. Succeeding annual volumes will be sold at 10 francs, and may be had also with the titles printed on one side only of the leaf, so that they can be cut out and pasted on cards. F. W.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Baltimore, Md.* Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (25th rpt., year 1910, 89 p.) Added 19,375 (total 276,849). Borrowers' cards in force 40,796; students' cards during 1910 2673; registrations, 1910, 10,174. Expenditures \$76,571.58 (books \$16,810.28, periodicals \$1979.34, binding \$4390.23, salaries \$38,456.47, printing \$458.85).

The most important events were the opening of three new branches, and another is to be opened in 1911. The library is administered by 105 officers and employees. The home circulation was 610,408. The system consists of the central building, 12 branches and 2 delivery stations, and 64 institutions receive books. There is, however, need of additional branches throughout the city. The usual inventory showed a loss of 222 books, or one to every 3225 books circulated.

The catalog department has begun a revision of classes on poetry and drama, with a view to the publication of a new edition of the Finding list. A title list of the plays in the library is planned. The central library added 24,798 cards to its catalog.

The reference department has been much used by "all sorts of people on all sorts of subjects." Inventory has shown no books missing. Circulars of railroads, steamship companies, etc., have been placed in the reading room. The reading room has been open 344 days in all, and "the use on holidays and Sundays has been sufficient to warrant continuing such opening except during the warm weather." Four hundred current periodicals are on file.

The public catalog in the registration room has been much used, at least 85 per cent. of the people being satisfactorily served by the present incomplete catalog. Completion of this is being pushed as fast as possible.

Tables include circulation in 1910 by classes, by months; number of volumes and circulation; circulation of periodicals in 1910 by months; and comparative library statistics of Baltimore and other American cities.

*Bangor (Me.)* P. L. The library lost all its historic treasures in the fire which destroyed much of the business section of the city on April 30. Documents of priceless value, many relating to the history of Bangor, and newspaper files dating from 1815 were lost, as also a fine collection of genealogy, recognized as one of the best in the country. Only the books in circulation were saved, as those which had been carried into the post office were destroyed when that building also caught fire. The library was a four-story brick building, and was established in 1883

by the combination of five then existing libraries, the earliest of which had been started in 1816. A temporary room has been secured in the court house, where the remaining books will be loaned. Outstanding books were estimated at 1500.

*Bradford (Pa.)* Carnegie P. L. Susan L. Sherman, lbn. (11th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1911.) Added 1337; total 16,914. Circulation 93,604. Registration, new 845; total 6239. Receipts \$7916.71; expenditures \$6331.76 (books \$1506.54, binding \$437.75, salaries \$2783).

*Brockton (Mass.)* P. L. F. H. Whitmore, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 37 p.) Added 3797; total 58,133. Circulation 205,374. Receipts \$14,955.63; expenditures \$14,955.46 (books \$3702.91, binding \$918.40, printing \$268.23, salaries \$6027.05, main library.)

The most important occurrence was the offer of Mr. Carnegie of \$75,000 for a new library building. The library has begun the publication of weekly lists of interest to practical workers in local papers. The reserve privilege has been limited to a book a person without inconvenience. The attendance in the children's rooms has been large, especially in the evening, "and because of the location of the rooms near the street level many are often attracted who make meager use of the books and magazines."

*Brookline (Mass.)* P. L. Louisa M. Hooper, lbn. (54th rpt.—year 1910, 21 p.) Added 3430; total 73,205. Circulation 171,628 (57 per cent. fiction). Registration 2915; total 8947. Expenditures \$23,499.99 (books, binding, periodicals \$4529.87, salaries \$13,664.16).

During the year the new and adequate library building was opened, the moving covering 19 days without interruption in the library service.

The children's department has been opened evenings and reading clubs have been organized. The age limit is now 14 instead of 12, as formerly. Lists of books are being prepared for an intermediate department. The yearly inventory has shown a loss of 95 books. Appendixes include circulation, classification of circulation, accessions, etc.

The library has issued a pamphlet (42 p.), "Dedication of the Brookline Public Library building," Nov. 17, 1910, in which is included "The story of the library," by Edward Stanwood, and "Libraries and the community," by Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard University. Professor Perry strikes a happy note in this admirable article when he says that "libraries are made for men, and not men for libraries," and that "the perfect city library should not be too academic. In its choice of books for the great public, it should look the public squarely in the eyes, and read its mind." "The wise library committee will wish to know more about a book than the mere fact

that it was published by a respectable firm and favorably reviewed by a family newspaper." We hope to reprint this article in some future number.

*Buffalo (N. Y.)* P. L. Walter L. Brown, lbn. (14th rpt. — 1910, 44 p.) Added 37,995 (ret increase 12,607); total 284,176. Issued, home use 1,368,425; daily average 4472, of which fiction constituted 60.8 per cent. Borrowers registered 20,243; total card-holders 75,970. Receipts \$117,158.42; important expenditures: books and pamphlets \$31,282.56; library employees, salaries \$46,153.34; binding \$8955.01; printing \$800.99; library supplies \$1379.72; branches \$2629.77. Books rebound 26,035, of which 21,895 were bound in the library building.

More library branches are necessary. New branches were opened, and class-room libraries established in three schools. All reading rooms in the main building are at times overcrowded, and a special room for technical books and a similar one for books in foreign languages are needed.

It is desirable to bring about closer alliance with the Grosvenor Library, and perhaps with the Library of the Historical Society, in order to prevent the expense of duplication. The division of the annual appropriation of the city implies that the Grosvenor is the city reference library and the public library is intended primarily for circulation.

A handbook, "Means of education," has been largely distributed, and placards calling attention to the library have been placed in the large stores and manufacturing plants. "Municipal government" and "Health in the city" have been issued, as also coöperative lists on "Books for practical boys," "Books for home builders" and of selected fiction. About 4000 single numbers of popular magazines in board covers were given to the larger hospitals and prisons.

There were 118,617 books circulated from the children's room. This was 17,259 less than in 1909. "It has been possible to do more individual work for the children in finding out what their interests are and placing the right books in their hands." "The Saturday morning story hour is as popular an attraction as ever, and the books referred to in constant demand. We have to exclude grown people from these audiences, partly because of lack of room, but we may find it possible to have a normal hour for teachers and others interested." The collection of children's books now contains 93 picture volumes by 65 artists. "The use of picture bulletins is continued, and much suggestive matter is placed before the children by this means."

An intermediate department, for children from 14 to 16, has been established, which aims to introduce the young people to many authors not found in the children's collection. The head of the children's room and some of

her assistants have visited the department stores to induce the young people to spend their noon hour in the library and met with much success.

Demand for Yiddish and Italian books has increased, while for German and Spanish the demand has fallen off.

The dictionary catalog, begun in 1898, has been completed, and contains 416,300 cards. To the various catalogs were added in 1910 69,767 cards. 42,550 cards were purchased from the Library of Congress.

The school department reports 35,441 books divided into 828 class-room libraries in 44 grammar schools. Circulation 418,753. The usual exhibit of books of the year suitable for Christmas gifts attracted many visitors and was much appreciated. This department now supervises the work of the stations. 46,651 books were sent to the several stations. 14,353 books were circulated from travelling libraries, and it is desired to establish more in the manufacturing plants. Books are sent anywhere within city limits.

Appendixes include registration. 1910; classified contents of library; circulation: by classes, by departments, comparative statement; grammar school libraries, books and circulation; travelling libraries; lists of periodicals, etc.

*California State L.* (Bien. rpt. — period ending June 30, 1910, 34 p.) Added, two years, 12,216 (main library 10,240, extension dept. 1976); total 166,524. Receipts \$116,304.46; expenditures \$109,116.75 (books \$13,974.25, maps \$258.05, subscriptions \$3290.66, salaries \$53,230.89, printing and binding \$10,881).

The law department is being more extensively used, and a comprehensive index of the collection is being made. This is to be published and sent to the judges and lawyers of the state. The bound volumes of the records now number over 4000.

The name of the Sociological department has been changed to the Legislative and municipal reference department, and is endeavoring to aid especially those engaged in work as regards the legislative municipalities, debating clubs and those wishing information on current, social and economic questions.

The work of the reference department is largely carried on through correspondence. The cost of shipping of books is a great hindrance. The department has made a thorough summary of the subject of library instruction in normal schools in the United States.

The catalog department has done much re-cataloging. This work has shown the library rich in early American travel and local history. Book numbers are now being gilded on the backs, as they last longer and do not disfigure the volumes. 38,909 cards, representing 23,304, were added to the catalog.



The interesting work of the California department has been carried on with success, and much material concerning California artists, authors, musicians, pioneers and early settlers has been gathered. Many persons return the information cards with autographed copies, compositions, photographs, etc. One assistant is spending much time on newspaper indexing. The periods now covered are 1846-1889 and 1902-1905, including about 150,000 cards.

The Documents department was organized in April, 1909, to care for national and state publications.

The Extension department cannot possibly solve the problem of furnishing adequate library facilities to residents outside of cities, so that "the main effort of the Extension department is directed toward becoming fully informed about library conditions in California and elsewhere, and trying to assist in the development of a successful and economical library system for California." There are now 478 communities with library associations having the privilege of borrowing, of which 65 are at present inactive because public libraries have been established in those communities. During 1908-1910, 1325 libraries were sent out and 1327 returned, the records showing 37,288 borrowers, with a circulation of 113,871. The Public Libraries division has been working out the county free library plan.

The Books for the Blind division is endeavoring to reach all the blind in the state. Five different types are in use. There are now 1330 accessions, an increase of 555.

The legislature of 1909 authorized the establishment of branches or deposit stations in various parts of the state.

The present quarters in the Capitol have proved inadequate and inconvenient, and a new building for the state library is desirable.

Appendixes include itemized receipts and expenditures; number of volumes; and a list of library and library commission periodicals. The name, position, salary and notes of all on the library staff are given, and it is suggested should be included in other library reports.

*Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University.* Announcement has been made of an anonymous gift of \$25,000 for the construction of a new library at the Harvard botanical garden. The new structure will be erected on the present library site at the botanical garden.

*Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L.* C. W. Andrews, lbn. (16th rpt.—year 1910, 66 p.) Added 16,872 (3967 by gift); total 268,153. Added 9418 pm.; total 80,953 pm. Total number of visitors 138,353 (daily average 422, increase of 3 per cent. over 1909). Call for books from stacks 124,819. Admissions to the stack were 2430, 1650 by registration

and 780 on presentation of 28 passes. Loans outside the library were 161 from 49 libraries, and 171 from 94 individuals.

"The working collection [Department of medical sciences] on the shelves of the Senn Room has now been brought up to date. Indeed, so many new books have been received that a considerable number of older books have of necessity been retired to the stacks. The collection, now some 3000 volumes, is nearly as large as the shelves will permit."

The classified subject index to the official catalog has been discontinued. Publications issued: "List of current medical periodicals and allied serials," 25 p., 850 titles; Handbook. To be issued: "List of histories of science," "List of histories of arts and industries," and "List of serials."

There has been one considerable purchase by Dr. Berthold Laufer of works in the languages of Eastern Asia. This collection consists of 825 works in 14,055 volumes. "Taken together with the collection of about equal size made for the Newberry Library in the subjects within its field, the total is, in Dr. Laufer's opinion, worthy to rank with the European collections of Chinese literature. No definite plans for the utilization of these works can be made at present, but it is probable that a joint catalog will be issued."

The library disposed of all its duplicates in the medical and natural sciences, about 10,000 volumes, for \$1300. Many smaller transactions are noted.

Inventory was again taken. Total losses for the year were 151, recovery 72; net loss 79. 11,613 volumes were bound at a cost of \$11,959.69, an average of \$1.03 per volume. 5570 new titles were prepared for print, 4876 received from the Library of Congress and 283 typewritten. Total cards for 1910, 28,186. Of the 116,400 titles in the public catalogs about 75,500 are on cards printed by the library, about 31,400 on Library of Congress cards, and about 9100 on A. L. A. cooperative cards.

The report also includes tables of record of attendance and use for 1910, with comparison by years; and classified by subjects, the orders, accessions, periodicals and recorded use. The report is concluded by a list of donors in 1910.

Admissions to the stack were 2430, 1650 by registration and 780 on presentation of 28 passes. Loans outside the library were 161 from 49 libraries, and 171 from 94 individuals.

*Davenport (Ia.) P. L.* Grace D. Rose, lbn. (8th rpt.—year 1910, 23 p.) Added 3810; total 31,463. Circulation 163,452; 38,826 from grade libraries in schools, 31,526 children's room; 12,410 foreign (fiction 66 per cent.). 1057 new cards were issued. One station was opened, and has now a circulation of 1975. Reading room Sunday attendance shows an average of 40. Exhibit of Christmas book suggestions proved valuable. The



Saturday morning story hour has an average attendance of 50. The Davenport library entertained the Iowa Library Association in October.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* The library has created a position of assistant to the librarian, at a salary of \$1750, for which work a man of executive ability, tact, experience and thorough knowledge of the work is required. The appointment is in the hands of the Detroit Library Commission through its administration committee.

*Fort Dodge (Ia.) F. P. L.* Charlotte E. Goetzman, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 903; total 11,815. Circulation 37,989. Registrations, new, 900. Receipts \$5926.30; expenditures \$5716.12 (books \$738.78, binding \$267.20, salaries \$1635).

*Hanover, Mass.* John Curtis F. P. L. By the will of the late Miss Alice M. Curtis, of Wellesley, a bequest of \$50,000 has been left to the library.

*Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L.* (25th annual rpt.—year 1910.) Added 607; total 10,591. Issued, home use 21,306 (1257 volumes less than the preceding year). Cardholders 1232. Receipts \$3206.89; expenses \$3206.89 (salaries \$1436.72, lighting \$156.77). The reading room has been open 304 days with 8616 visitors, an average daily attendance of 28.

By the will of the late J. B. Bancroft \$1000 was left to the Bancroft Memorial Library, the interest to be used each year for the purchase of books.

*Indiana State L.* D. C. Brown, lbn. (28th biennial rpt.—period ending Sept. 30, 1910, 102 p.) Added 5804; total 54,082. Borrowers 4359; blind borrowers 491; readers 14,073; new registrations 355. Receipts \$20,860.70; expenditures \$20,419.78 (salaries \$8620, books \$2882.91, binding \$816.81).

There is as yet no outlook for a new building, which is much needed, in view of the overcrowded condition of the library and the museum. A new building would bring together all state interests of an educational character.

The cataloging department has finished work on Canadian documents, Parliamentary debates, and other collections.

The legislative reference department has shown its usefulness in actual practice during the session of 1909, and has begun an index of official reports, bills, messages, etc., as also of special subjects, as insurance legislation. The department has also prepared and revised many legislative measures under the direction of members of the legislature, and has drafted bills, but without taking any responsibility. The catalog contains 14,250 cards.

The report includes regulations and qualifications for library positions, as the merit

system is now in force in the state library. It also includes a list of state documents and publications distributed, newspapers, periodicals and serials received, as also an author list of books.

*Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L.* (6th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2299; total 22,333. Circulation 103,739. Registration 2722. Receipts \$10,190.19; expenditures \$8662.43 (books \$1597.35, binding \$488.75, salaries \$4432.16).

The library has been open part of every day since its initial opening in 1905, the total readers on 52 Sundays and 4 holidays being 4801, an average of 86 per day. A picture collection has been started, and much use of it has already been made by teachers. A new stack for 15,000 volumes was built during the year. 935 volumes were rebound at a cost of 52 cents per volume. The colored department has had slight increase in circulation, but it is desired that a separate branch for their entire use be established. Only 540 out of a population of 25,000 negroes now use the library.

The president of the Board of Trustees says relative to the resignation of the librarian, Mr. George B. Utley, that the "resignation has been accepted . . . both with regret and pleasure; regret that the relationship which has existed so long and so satisfactorily should necessarily have to be severed; and with pleasure for the reason that Mr. Utley goes to higher duties."

*Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L.* Mrs. Clara P. Barnes, lbn. (10th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1910.) Accessions 1840; total 21,875. Issued, home use 91,710. New cards 1225; total 6158. Receipts \$40,006.97; expenses \$16,793.11 (books \$2290.29, binding \$439.40, salaries \$4373.04).

*Lancaster (Mass.) Town L.* (48th annual rpt.—year 1910-11.) Added 857; total 36,587. Issued, home use 15,871. New registration 123; total registration 809. Receipts \$2657.57; expenses \$2657.57 (books and periodicals \$1029.72, binding \$226.98, printing \$62.45, salaries \$795.54, supplies \$135.01, lighting \$128.56, heating \$115.52).

The circulation shows an increase of 600, this increase coming entirely from the schools. The recataloging of the history section has proceeded at irregular intervals in the time that could be spared from routine work. Library of Congress cards are being used in this work as far as they can be.

*Lansing (Mich.) P. L.* Mrs. E. Jennie McNeal, lbn. (20th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1910, 18 p.) Total volumes 18,597. Circulation 49,688 (fiction 69.6 per cent.). New cards issued 1493; total 5985. Receipts \$8963.20; expenditures \$7019.43 (books \$1069.43, binding \$276.93, salaries \$2768.34). A new branch was opened June 26, making four in all.

*Lawrence (Kan.) F. P. L.* Nellie G. Beatty, lbn. (6th rpt.—year 1910, 19 p.) Added 679; total 10,362. Circulation 46,725 (decrease only in fiction). Reference books used 5783. Registration total 3314.

*Leavenworth (Kan.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2081; total 18,166. Issued, home use 63,763. Renewals and new borrowers' cards registered 1479. Receipts \$9725.33; expenses \$6912.52 (books \$1823.34, magazines \$373.33, binding \$474.02, salaries \$2825, light \$252.80, fuel \$220.35, insurance \$115.68).

The gain in circulation over 1909 is 8440 volumes; nearly one-half of "this increase is due to the special effort made to reach the Polish and German readers and to the large circulation from two of the schools. Polish books were circulated for the first time in January, and for some months our supply of these books fell far short of the demand. The German circulation was three times as large as in 1909."

*Lexington (Ky.) P. L.* (11th annual rpt.—year 1910, and 6th annual rpt. from Carnegie building.) Added, 1285; total 24,755. Issued, home use 54,862 (juv. 10,558). Receipts \$7077.80; expenses \$6868.58 (lights \$385.18, salaries \$3408.50, magazines and newspapers \$209.22). The number of borrowers' cards issued during the year, including renewals, amounted to 1663.

*Massachusetts State L.* Charles F. D. Belden, lbn. (1st rpt. of the trustees—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 16 p.) Added 7387 v. The demands of the state officers and legislators were met successfully and without delay. Collections on special subjects before the legislature were made. There are some 2000 volumes of foreign laws and documents. The card catalog of Massachusetts legislators begun by Mr. Tillinghast has been continued.

*Medford (Mass.) P. L.* (55th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1262 by purchase; 297 by gift; total 38,368. Issued, home use 105,928. Live membership 3189.

The juvenile circulation shows an increase of 2082 over last year. This is the first report of Miss Abby L. Sargent as librarian.

*Milton (Mass.) P. L.* (40th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1729; total 24,064. Issued, home use 61,919. New registration 317. Total number of cardholders 3117.

There has been a slight decrease in attendance and circulation during the year, but the use of books within the library seems to increase. The resources of the library are stronger than ever before. One of the library's three branches was moved into new quarters during the year.

*Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L.* Mary H. Johnson, lbn. (9th rpt.—year 1910, 27 p.) Added 2747; total 51,093, exclusive of bound

magazines and newspapers. Circulation 146,406. Registration, new 2554. Expenditures \$15,748.50 (books \$2989.21, binding \$639.30, printing and stationery \$432.79, salaries \$7765). Volumes rebound, 1907, cost \$392.95. Volumes cataloged 3442; catalog cards made 15,420. The library subscribes to 141 current magazines, costing \$584.89, 54 magazines being donated. The medical library contains 4323 volumes. The report gives an interesting list of book borrowers in various employments. It also includes a list of subjects used in the story telling hour. The library is open Sundays, when often every chair in the reading room is occupied. Specialty is made of books concerning Tennessee and Tennesseans.

*New Orleans (La.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 5779. Total circulation 350,746 (home use 279,057, lib. use 71,689). Registration 8877; active membership 17,044. Receipts \$36,816.83; expenses \$36,151.90 (books \$4245.95, periodicals \$746.78, binding \$818.68, lighting \$983.55, printing and stationery \$948.06).

In the main library there are about 45,000 volumes accessible to the public. There are 17,523 books in the branch libraries. In the children's department the circulation was 56,095. The library received as a depository 444 bound volumes and 1140 pamphlets. The library subscribes to 196 magazines and 26 newspapers, and receives as gifts 46 magazines and 17 newspapers, making in all 285 periodicals received by the library.

*New York City. General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; in 125th annual report of the Society, p. 35-42.) The Library committee have purchased for the circulating section 2163 volumes, receiving by gift 131 volumes; of those purchased 733 volumes were non-fiction, 412 volumes replacing standard works, including English literature, and 1145 volumes were purchased especially with the school department in mind, in order that its work might be supplemented by appropriate reading matter. In the reference section 41 volumes were added by purchase, 34 by gift. A total of 9193 volumes were consulted in the reference room during the year. Accounts were opened with 2759 readers during the year. There were 2707 volumes bound and 448 maps mounted.

*Newton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 3000; total 78,450. Issued, home use 271,269 (fict. 63.12 per cent.). Circulation of photographs 7956; of lantern slides 2257; of stereographs 34,496.

The circulation shows an increase of 1000 over the preceding year, and the librarian comments on this as follows: "The community is therefore supposed to be better off by the reading of a thousand books. Furthermore since the per cent. of circulated fic-

tion has decreased and the general circulation grown a thousand it must follow that Newton is more intellectual by this same thousand. All this in spite of the increase of moving picture shows and in spite of the multiplicity of automobiles." One new branch library, the eighth, has been added.

*North Carolina State L.* Miles O. Sherrill, lbn. (Biennial rpt.—period ending Nov. 30, 1910, 25 p.) Added 1653; total 40,515. The technical work is being reorganized, and the catalog has been changed into a dictionary one. Attention is again called to the danger of fire in the poorly built library. Appendixes include a list of daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and exchanges.

*Ontario, Canada.* Reports upon public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., of the province of Ontario for the years 1909-1910 (116 p.) gives a comprehensive outline of work done by the libraries, showing receipts, expenditures, registration, circulation, books, location, population, etc., with detailed reports of the more important libraries. Reports of institute meetings held are included, as also some of the papers read at these meetings. The reports contain many illustrations of buildings and plans.

*Pawtucket, R. I. Deborah Cook Sayles P. L.* H. T. Dougherty, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 17 p.) Added 1543; total 31,453. Circulation 79,257. Registration 2075; total 5515. Receipts \$13,034.11; expenditures \$12,722 (books \$2001.90, binding \$1077.92, salaries \$6591.81).

*Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance Memorial L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2181; total 46,468. Issued, home use 111,878; issued through schools 11,844; total circulation, 123,722. Registration 8234. Receipts \$11,671.03; expenses \$11,671.03 (salaries \$5767.44, books \$2059.46, binding \$573.56, light \$355.99, repairs \$627.34).

Improvements have been made in the children's room.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (15th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 50 p.) Added 42,904 v. (net gain 28,299 v., 2701 pm.); total 358,732 v., 23,917 pm. Issued, home use 1,134,789; issued, reading room use 2,130,538. Total attendance in reading rooms 1,393,446; total no. borrowers' cards in force 120,269. Circulation per capita 2.8; total use 5.3 v.

The Catalog department reports 39,461 volumes classified and cataloged. The department received from the Printing and Binding department 77,031 cards and from the Library of Congress 39,857 cards. Inventory of books in the Central Library was done by this department, which reported a loss of 679 volumes since the inventory of 1908.

The Printing and Binding department has done increased work, printing 1,274,117 forms

and 90,058 publications. Since May, 1910, the library has taken charge of the binding, resulting in marked economy. Experiments were made to reinforce poorly bound books, or those which would be much used, before circulation, which procedure proved advantageous. Total books bound, rebound, reinforced, etc., 63,279.

The Reference department has given special attention to debating material, and a debate index is to be printed. Books in connection with exhibitions were brought together in the reference room. Accessions in this department were 3337 volumes. The Technology department added 1838 reference volumes, making a total of 33,422 in that department. Four annotated bibliographies on technical subjects were compiled and printed.

The Lending department has made a change in schedule (May, 1910) as a measure of economy. Each division is now open from nine to six o'clock three days a week, and from one to nine three days, the schedules alternating, and half the divisions being open each evening. This has resulted in increased work on the evening days and a decrease in circulation in the Central division. The number of foreign books has increased; the German, Yiddish and Polish books constitute three-quarters of the total foreign circulation of 37,465.

The adult stations in operation numbered 25, of which 7 are in engine houses. "The Penn Paper Box factory employs about 35 young women. At the request of the proprietor a small collection of books was sent to the factory for their use. . . . The forewoman has charge of the books and keeps the necessary records. . . . It shows a spirit on the part of the management which, if general, would mean a great deal to our extension work."

The work with the blind has been continued, 307 books having been added, making the total 814. The four well-known types are represented.

Attendance at the story hour has increased 12,961, in all 78,094 attendants. The cycle stories have been taken from Shakespeare. Reading circles and poetry hours were better attended, the latter being especially popular in some of the branches. The Children's department has done increased work through its agencies, home libraries, playgrounds and schools.

A new branch, Homewood, was opened March 10, 1910, making the eighth opened by the library, and is the most complete of the branch library buildings. It is built in the collegiate Gothic style. It has a rectangular stack-room, in which is a large open space for reading, where borrowers have free access to the books. The reference room seats about a hundred people.

To the report are appended 19 tables, giving number of volumes by classes; circulation

by classes, by months, adult and juvenile circulation; attendance; use of library by months and classes; work of the individual branches, and a comparative table of circulation by months and years since the opening of the library.

*Queens Borough (N. Y.) P. L. J. F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 53 p.)* Added 19,819; total 128,802. Rebound 8702. Circulation 749,064. Registration 15,380; total 44,948.

One new branch was opened at Woodside, and appropriations were made for three more. The total number of foreign books are 3330, with a circulation of 11,826, mostly German.

"The work with children improved steadily, chiefly in the competency of the children's librarians, who are assuming more of the work, such as the story telling and the management of clubs, thus relieving the departmental heads. A list of 850 selected titles was compiled."

The Travelling library department was organized, establishing stations and circulating about 95,282 volumes.

Tables are: comparative circulation by years; home use by months, 1910, by classes; reading room attendance, 1910; reference use; registration; volumes in library, by classes, and withdrawn.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly to curtail the powers of the trustees of the library, who now can elect their own successors, by providing for the appointment of trustees by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

*St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Assoc. W. H. H. Anderson, lbn. (65th rpt.—year 1910, 47 p.)* Added 4996; total 138,975. Circulation 124,376 (fiction 6.62 per cent.). Expenditures: books \$9425.82, binding \$1162.86, salaries \$17,044. Membership 3575. Appendixes.

*Salem (Mass.) P. L. Gardner M. Jones, lbn. (22d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 36 p.)* Added 2210; total 54,082. Circulation 103,731. Expenditures for books \$1931.13, periodicals \$550, binding \$770.94, salaries \$6051.41. Three delivery stations were opened.

*Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (38th rpt.—year 1910, 23 p.)* Added 9569; total 117,674; volumes rebound 3893. Circulation, total, 489,363. Cards issued 4854. Expenditures \$21,932.08 (books and periodicals \$7841.44, binding \$2293.85, salaries \$9550.83).

The Cataloging department reported 408 books missing for 1910. The Children's department circulated 54,030 fiction and 12,483 other works. There were 15 art exhibitions arranged by the Reference and Art department.

*Spokane (Wash.) P. L. Alta L. Stansbury, lbn. (16th rpt.—year 1910, 16 p.)*

Added 7202; total 42,203. Circulation 61,187; total 213,613. Registrations, total 16,866. Receipts \$32,846.49; expenditures \$31,937.57 (books and periodicals \$9603.24; binding \$800.48; salaries \$9607.05).

The Newark method of registration has superseded the more cumbersome Browne system. A circular, rules for borrowers, was printed. Readers are limited to one book of fiction, but not as to non-fiction. Guarantors are no longer required in taking out cards. Non-residents pay \$1 a year.

The Reference department looked up 3181 subjects, using 10,967 books. Many new books have been bought and the department has become a government depository.

The Children's department's circulation increased 9479 over 1909, and 2302 new books were added. Story hour work was begun with an attendance of 60 to 200, old-time fairy tales and Greek myths being used as subjects. A suggestive Christmas list was published.

Tables include circulation by months and classes.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. Ezekiel W. Mundy, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 39 p.)* Added 7960; total 88,419. Circulation (306 days) 275,636. Expenditures \$40,800 (books \$9920.80, binding \$2870.25, printing \$1431.52, salaries \$18,127.34).

A department of music was established during the year at a cost of \$316.43 (music \$210.69, binding \$83.74 and shelves \$22), and has been successful. Special catalogs were published and new stacks, accommodating 3600 books, were added. Appendixes include a list of magazines and newspapers on file; serial publications; monthly and subject circulation, and attendance.

*Taunton (Mass.) P. L. Joshua E. Crane, lbn. (45th rpt.—year 1910, 54 p.)* Added 1824; total 57,822. Circulation 80,227 (fict. 57,507). Registration 699; total 10,626. Expenditures \$9308.97 (books \$1997.29, binding \$470.34, salaries \$3066.76).

*Toronto (Can.) P. L. George H. Locke, lbn. (27th rpt.—year 1910, 36 p.)* Added 15,276; total 187,452. Receipts \$85,165.07; expenditures \$70,651.32 (books \$10,660.16, binding \$3154.20, printing \$559.83, salaries \$26,281.57).

Important changes have been made in methods of registration, so that any person whose name appears in the current city directory can obtain a card, or if his name does not appear, must have his card countersigned by a person included in the directory. A card is valid for three years in any of the seven branches. The work of administration has been centralized. These changes have resulted in increased circulation and the issuance of 10,000 new tickets. The work has been done by the separately organized registration department. A new library branch was opened.

The reference library has greatly increased its usefulness, the number of books used being more than double that of 1909 (183,172). The collection of patents is especially noteworthy, second in importance within the Dominion. 6726 books were transferred from the circulating to the reference library.

The Cataloging department classified and cataloged 13,451 books, for which 39,670 cards were made. 528 Library of Congress cards were used. 2294 books have already been re-cataloged to conform more closely to the rules of the American Library Association.

The report includes the classified circulation of books, total number of volumes, additions and deductions, books received, and financial statement.

*University of North Carolina L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 14, 1910.) Added 3860 (2127 by purchase); total 57,340. There were 13,250 volumes for two weeks issued from the library; 46 volumes were loaned to other institutions. Receipts \$11,260.33; expenses \$10,510.33 (binding \$643.20, books \$5052.90, periodicals \$1134.80, salaries \$2730).

"While the library does not attempt to furnish material to individuals and institutions out in the state, it has freely invited them to make use of it here. As a result a number of debating teams from various state high schools and colleges have spent several days here working up their debates, and others, interested in other topics, have been admitted to the stack and the North Carolina Room for the purpose of carrying on such investigations. It is a pleasure to note that the number of such visitors grew during the year, as did also the requests for information on such subjects as the library could give."

A recommendation is made by the librarian that a special appropriation of \$2500 be given to the library to complete the Mitchell collection of scientific publications. The library has carried on a course in library administration for the past three years, both during the regular term and the summer school.

*Waltham (Mass.) P. L.* O. C. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 14 p.) Added 1798, net 1347; total about 36,334. Circulation 106,774 (fict. 72.7). Total no. borrowers 7101. Books cataloged 1040. Cards typewritten 1217; Library of Congress cards used 1785.

The library is now open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. An extension of open shelves has been made. The library is in need of more room and funds, the reading room especially being too small.

*Washington State Library.* (11th biennial rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910.) Since the last report the library has been moved to new quarters in the basement of the capitol. This move was necessary because of the danger from loss by fire and because of congested quarters.

Considerable space is given to plans for the future development of the library's resources and work. The library now contains 9000 bound volumes and 3000 pamphlets of state reports.

"One of the means by which this library has been able to assist directly the libraries of the state has been through the operation of the clearing house for books and magazines. Books and magazines that accumulate in the homes of the patrons, and are really in the way, are donated to the local library, and the surplus numbers are sent to the State Library, where they are collated into volumes and sent free of any charge to any library needing them. In this way records show that 667 volumes have been given to libraries, and there is now on hand 475 volumes for distribution; besides, there is on hand some 10,000 single numbers for similar use. These have cost no one anything except a little freight. Magazines, when one has the proper indexes, as every library should have, are the most valuable reference material at hand."

*Williamstown (Mass.) College L.* John A. Lowe, lbn. (Rpt.—academic year 1910-11.) Added 2200; total 70,000. Expenditures \$10,141.23 (books \$2830.66, binding \$612.85, salaries \$5890).

#### FOREIGN

*Western Australia P. L.* James S. Battye, lbn. (20th rpt.—year 1909-10.) Added 6794; total 93,756. Attendance 164,751. International exchange of official publications 8969, distributed among 1458 institutions. The travelling libraries circulated 177 cases (7050 volumes) among 73 institutes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

ANNUAIRE DE LA LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE, 1911. Paris, Soudier. 453 p. D.

ANNUAL MAGAZINE SUBJECT-INDEX, 1910: a subject-index to a selected list of American and English periodicals and society publications not elsewhere indexed; including as part II. The dramatic index for 1910: ed. by Frederick Winthrop Faxon, and compiled with the coöperation of librarians. Boston Book Co., 1911. O. 225 and 260 p., lib. buckram, \$5.50.

BAER, Joseph, & Co. Incunabula xylographica et typographica, 1455-1500. 322 p. 14 pls. 157 il. 8°. Frankfort. (Catalog no. 585.)

This is an elaborate and useful compilation. The lover of early printing will delight in the many rarities recorded, and the numerous illustrations, giving an interesting survey of the first century of wood engraving, offer an additional reason for giving this bookseller's catalog a permanent place on one's shelves.

F. W.

**BINDINGS.** *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for February published text of queries circulated by the newly established committee on leather of the Association of German Librarians. The March numbers reports on the meeting of the committee, Feb. 14 and 15, in Berlin. A number of demands were formulated, to be met for leather "intended to last for centuries." The members of the committee also combatted the erroneous impression that proper leather could not be made as well in Germany as in England.

**BOOKBINDING.** A series of technical articles on the durability of leather for bindings, and especially on leather of German manufacture, has been running in the April numbers of the *Allgemeine Buchhändlerzeitung*. Details and conditions are considered which carry the investigations beyond those of the Society of Arts report and that of the German Society of Librarians, particularly in regard to East Indian sheep and goat.

**BOOKS AND READING.** The reading public by an ex-librarian. (*In Fortnightly Review*, July, p. 72-80.)

An article discussing the responsibility of the librarian to the reader and suggesting some methods of library censorship.

**CATALOGUE OF THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION OF MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON**, v. 2, pt. 2. (Liebliche-Musicians.) Bost., 1911, p. 145-288, double column measure, folio, \$1 per part.

**DRAMATIC INDEX** for 1910; covering articles and illustrations concerning the stage and its players in the periodicals of America and England; with a record of books on the drama, and of texts of plays published during 1910; ed. by Frederick Winthrop Faxon and compiled with the coöperation of librarians. Boston Book Co., 1911. O. 260 p., lib. buckram, \$3.50. (This is also issued as Part II. of the Annual Magazine Subject-Index.)

**ENGLAND.** Genealogy and local history. pt. 6. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, Nov., 1910. p. 646-723.)

**HANDICRAFT.** Washington (D. C.) Public Library. Practical books for practical boys. N. Y., Hammacher, 1910. unsp. S.

This list was compiled by the Public Library, and is distributed from the public libraries of several cities.

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.** Publication no. 107 of the "Institut International de Bibliographie" is a pamphlet of 27 pages, entitled *Les offices nationaux de bibliographie et de documentation* (Brussels

1910). The initial statement: "The international organization of bibliography . . . conceived and partly realized by congresses and the Institut International, rests on the union between national or regional institutions," is followed by general considerations of the principles and functions of such national activity. There is reprinted the text of the acts constituting the national bureaux of the Argentine Republic, Peru, Chile and Holland.

F. W.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.**

Order followed in the arrangement of the subjects followed for each country in the *Bulletins* of the bureau of agricultural intelligence and of diseases of plants. Rome, printed by the Union ed., 1910. 8°. p. 8.

**JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY**, Manchester, England: Catalogue of an exhibition of manuscript and printed copies of the scriptures, illustrating the history of the transmission of the Bible shown in the main library from March to December, 1911: tercentenary of the "authorized version" of the English Bible, A.D. 1611-1911. Manchester, Univ. Press, London; Quaritch, 1911. 128 p. D. (price 6d.)

**LEATHER PRESERVATION.** Worcester County Law Library. Leather preservation and book repairing, by G. E. Wire. Worcester, Mass., 1911. 12 p. D.

**LEE, G. W.** Books as tools of business. (*In New Boston*, April, p. 533.)

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.** Classification. Class S: Agriculture, plant and animal industry; printed as manuscript. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1911. 87 p. O.

**LOWELL (MASS.) CITY LIBRARY.** French fiction in the Lowell City Library. Lowell, Mass., 1910. 39 p. D.

**MACLAURIN, Richard.** The outlook for research; an address delivered at Clark University Founder's Day, Feb. 1, 1911. (Clark University Publications, vol. 2, no. 7.) Worcester, Mass. 11 p. D.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.** Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. The modern development of municipal government: a reference guide issued by the Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce. Trenton, N. J. 16 p. T.

**NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Exercises at the opening of the new library building of the Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 1, 1910. 46 p. D. With illustrations.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY CATALOG.** Mrs. Florence Wheelock Ayscough, honorary librarian of the North China Branch Library of the Royal Asiatic Society, has prepared and printed an admirable catalog of the Society's library in Shanghai. The titles form in fact a bibliography of oriental works. In expanding 495 Eastern Asiatic languages she has had the aid of well-known scholars. Mrs. Ayscough, the wife of a prominent resident of Shanghai, comes from Boston, where she studied library methods for a short time at the Boston Athenæum.

**SOCIOLOGY.** *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*, April 1, 1911, reports address of Dr. Spahn in the Reichstag on March 20, calling attention to the fact that the Internationale Institut für Sozialbibliographie has in the last year extended its work to cover newspapers, and urging that the government either double its allowance for the Institut (at present 15,000 marks) or create a special fund for this purpose.

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES.** Handy, D. C. Special libraries for earning power. (*In Christian Science Monitor*, Jan. 11, 1911. 3½ columns).

Mr. Handy is librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, and in this article tells how technical books may be made valuable in dollars and cents to a corporation or business man.

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES.** Lapp, John A. The development of special libraries. (*In the Public Officials Magazine*, November, 1910.)

This article is the substance of an address at the Indiana Library Association meeting at South Bend, delivered Oct. 19, 1910.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.** Monthly catalogue United States documents, November, 1910. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910. 237 p. D.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.** Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 195, March, 1911. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. p. 483-544.

The Library Institute meeting of Buffalo and neighboring libraries was held May 6, 1911, in the Buffalo Public Library, about 40 librarians attending.

The Richmond Education Association, Richmond, Va., at its annual meeting, May 9, 1911, launched formally a movement to provide a free public library, which, as a press editorial states, should be equipped and maintained "wholly at the public's expense" and "be an everlasting monument to Mr. Carnegie." Mr. George F. Bowerman, of the Carnegie Library, Washington, D. C., discussed the accomplishments of the public library in

Washington and compared conditions with those of Richmond, saying that a new library must be planned on a broad basis in order to "win its way as to be recognized as a necessity, and that the people will demand better quarters and more ample maintenance."

**TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.** Moseby, G. C. Travelling libraries. Richmond, Va., Evans Press. 8 p. T.

(Includes: A word about school libraries by J. D. Eggleston, jr. p. 5-8.)

**WILLIAMS, C. R.** The ministry of books. Indianapolis, Public Library, 1910. 18 p. D.

An address read at the dedication of branch no. 2 of the Indianapolis Public Library, Nov. 18, 1910.

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## Librarians

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**BAKER, George Hall**, former librarian of Columbia University, died March 27, 1911, in his 61st year. Mr. Baker received his master's degree from Amherst College in 1878 and later was a student for two years at the University of Berlin. He became reference librarian in Columbia University in 1883, and librarian in 1889, retiring as librarian emeritus in 1899. As a linguist of unusual ability and with a knowledge and love of books such as few are fortunate enough to possess, Mr. Baker was peculiarly fitted by temperament and training for the library profession. He was always ready to help, in any way, all who were in need, and his strong sense of humor saved himself and others in the many trying situations that arise in a large and active library, and exercised sound judgment in all matters relating to library detail. The members of his staff will hold him in grateful remembrance for the valuable training they received under his administration.

**BRACKETT, George C.**, one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and its secretary for 20 years, and secretary of the Brooklyn Public Library, died May 20, 1911, in his 72d year.

**CANFIELD, James Hulme.** A tablet in memory of the late James Hulme Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, has been unveiled in St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia. It is of bronze and is set in the wall under the large window of the north transept. It was designed and executed by I. N. Phelps Stokes.

**FLETCHER, William Isaac**, resigned the librarianship of the Amherst College Library, May 11, 1911, a position he had held since 1883, a period of 28 years. Before he came to Amherst he had been associated for five years with Dr. W. F. Poole, in charge of the Boston Athenæum, and was librarian at Lawrence and Waterbury, Conn., and of the



Watkinson Library, Hartford. For 15 years he conducted the School of Library Economy in Amherst. He was an early member of the American Library Association, former counselor and president, 1891-1892. He is the author of "Public libraries in America," is a joint editor of "Poole's index to periodical literature" and editor of continuations of the same from 1882 to 1907, editor of "A. L. A. index to general literature," 1893 to 1901, and of "Co-operative index to periodicals," 1883 to 1907. He is also editor of the Annual Library Index. He has been a frequent contributor to periodicals. Mr. Fletcher was born April 28, 1844, the son of Stillman and Elizabeth Severance Fletcher, and was educated in the common schools of Winchester. In 1884 the college conferred on him the honorary degree of master of arts. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Fletcher's son, Robert S. Fletcher, Amherst, 1897, since 1908 assistant librarian, previous to which he served in the public libraries of Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y., Bradford and Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRASER, A. H. R., for the last 20 years librarian of the law library of Cornell University, died at Ithaca in his 45th year.

LOWE, John Adams, was elected librarian of Williams College on May 11, 1911, to fill the vacancy of Rev. Charles H. Burr, who died Nov. 28, 1910. Mr. Lowe was assistant librarian in the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library from 1902-1904, and has been a member of the college staff since that time. He was graduated from Williams in the class of 1906, and received the Master of Arts degree in 1907. During the leave of absence of the late librarian Mr. Lowe was made acting librarian. During the years 1907-1908 he carried on the studies of the junior year in the New York State Library School. Mr. Lowe is a vice-president of the Western Massachusetts Library Club. His relation to the alumni of the college is a close one, as he is necrologist of the Alumni Association and editor of the "Quinquennial catalog" of the college.

McKNIGHT, Edward, public librarian of Chorley, England, died March 4, 1911, after effective library service of 20 years.

### Bibliography

ARABIA. List of works relating to Arabia and the Arabs, pt. 2 (*in* New York Public Library *Bulletin*, March, p. 163-198).

CHILDREN. Lapage, C. P. Feeble-mindedness in children of school-age; with an appendix on treatment and training by Mary Dendy. [N. Y., Longmans,] '11. 8+359 p. (9 p. bibl.) pls. D. \$1.60 n.

CHILDREN'S READING. Providence (R. I.) Public Library. A child's library. 1911. 13 p. Tt.

This list is a reprint with a few changes of one which was printed in 1908.

DRAMA AND DRAMATISTS. Neilson, W. A., ed. The chief Elizabethan dramatists, excluding Shakespeare; selected plays by Lyly, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Kyd, Chapman, Jonson, Dekker, Marston, Haywood, Beaumont, Fletcher, Webster, Middleton, Massinger, Ford, Shirley; ed. from the original quartos and folios, with notes, biographies and bibliographies. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, '11. c. 6+878 p. (bibls.) O. \$2.75 n.

GARDENING. Books about gardening. (*In* Hampstead (Eng.) Public Libraries *Readers' Guide*, p. 68.)

HAMPSTEAD (ENG.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *Readers' guide and students' review*, vol. 4, no. 1, spring, 1911. 36 p. D.

HERBERT, George. A Herbert bibliography; being a catalogue of a collection of books relating to George Herbert, gathered by George Herbert Palmer. Cambridge, Mass., 1911. 19 p. O. (Bibliographical contributions of the Library of Harvard University: no. 59.)

### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

HADDUCK, Benjamin Franklin. The magnificent collection of literary nuggets forming the private library of Benj. Franklin Hadduck, Esq., of Philadelphia; containing an important collection of first editions of the works of the great literary characters of the last two and the present century . . . including a unique collection of Cruikshankiana, colored sporting books and Hissey's road books, etc., many in choice bindings by specialists. (Catalogue no. 1030.) Phil., Henkels. 136 p. O.

### Notes and Queries

WANTED BY U. S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE L. *Editor Library Journal*.

DEAR SIR: In connection with some bibliographical work being done by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, we are desirous of consulting a copy of the "Khelessé-al-akhbar, of Khondemir." We should be glad to be informed if there is a copy in an American library.

C. R. BARNETT, *Librarian*.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE Pasadena conference of 1911—the second to be held in California and the third on the Pacific coast—proved of first rank in importance and interest, though of second rank in attendance. For its noble six hundred—or close upon that—by “long distance” mileage, and evidenced devotion to the library cause, counted for quite as much as the Eastern conferences, one of which passed the 1000 mark. The registry and attendance well illustrated the nationalizing usefulness of such conferences, for between two and three hundred traversed the country and crossed the Rockies or came from the Northern Pacific states, to meet face to face and tongue to ear as many more of their brethren and sisters of California, a state already taking leading rank in library progress as in so many other fields. The development of the last twenty years is suggested by the fact that forty visitors by the special train and forty more Pacific coast participants constituted the San Francisco conference of 1891, as against the five-fold and more of the present year. The special train of the visitors, which closely reversed the earlier journey, was met at every point by a hospitality as eager and lavish as before—for in this respect there could scarcely be increase, and this was especially recognized by the five “old timers” of 1891, Mr. Greene, then president of the A. L. A., Mr. Hill, then secretary, Miss Ahern, Henry M. Utley and Mr. Bowker, who found many of their hosts of twenty years before welcoming them from point to point.

THE conference found itself in sadly acephalous condition through the absence of its president and both its vice-presidents, but the careful preparation outlined in writing by President Wyer, the happy thought of asking the ex-president of the Association to preside at the successive public meetings and the tactful energy of the new secretary, George B. Utley, saved the meeting from any disastrous consequences. The absence also of the mayor of Pasadena and the other local speakers scheduled for the opening re-

ception, caused the suggestion that this was to be a conference by “absent treatment”; but after this there were few absentees from the program. It was to the sincere regret of all those present that Miss N. M. Russ, of the Pasadena Library, who had worked so hard and so successfully in the admirable local arrangements, was denied participation in the conference by serious illness which came upon her just before the meeting. Sympathy went to her from every side. On the other hand, Miss Helen E. Haines, who also took much part from her Pasadena retreat in suggesting and shaping plans for the meetings, though she could not participate in the conference, enjoyed visits from as many of her old friends as she could wisely see, all of whom were gratified in finding her of better health and promise than they had expected.

ESPECIAL regret was everywhere expressed at the absence of President Wyer both because of the reason for his absence and because of the services he had given and the esteem he had earned in his long relation with the association as its secretary. No man has better deserved the appreciation of the association, and it was peculiarly unfortunate that during his presidential year this could be made evident only through resolutions reaching him at long range, instead of by the immediate recognition from a responsive audience before him. A suggestion that he be reelected president was, however, made impracticable by the fact that under the new constitution nominations had been made previous to the change of circumstances caused by the Albany fire and that a rival candidacy might have been mistaken as involving opposition to the election of a woman to the presidency of the A. L. A. The selection of Mrs. Elmendorf, following a precedent already set by the National Education Association, was a fitting recognition of the growing importance of women in the library profession, and her choice was recognized as eminently fitting by those who had known her work from the days when Miss Theresa West of the Milwaukee library

made her mark within and without that library as one of the best of women librarians. Those ancients who had taken part in the organization of the A. L. A. 35 years before — of whom five were present — Mr. Greene, Mr. Barton, Mr. Peoples, Miss Matthews and Mr. Bowker — recalled the days when women were the minority in A. L. A. conferences and when the bolder spirits among them pulled the coat sleeves of Dr. Poole or Mr. Lloyd Smith with modest request that one of these kindly gentlemen would speak up in meeting on their behalf.

THE elementary and technical problems of the early conferences have for the most part been solved and the program of the Pasadena conference suggested the ever-widening relations of the library profession of to-day. President Wyer's address emphasizing what the community owes to the library, complemented previous discussions on what the library owes the community, and literally struck the keynote, to which the papers of Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Hopper and others especially responded. Of discussion there was little, as has been unhappily the case in recent conferences, but many subjects of importance were talked over and "thrashed out" in the Council and section meetings. A notable feature of the conference was the large proportion of outside speakers and outside subjects, which in itself emphasized the relations of the library beyond its walls. The vigorous political address, on California day, of the reform Governor of the State, though not specifically of library bearing, gave a remarkable and informing presentation of the newest forms of political activity in this country, and President Wheeler's discursive but delightful discourse opened broad vistas. The State contributions from outsiders were otherwise somewhat disappointing, for the literary editor of the *Los Angeles Times* indulged in the bad taste of parading by name before an audience chiefly of ladies most of the questionable dames of modern fiction, in the course of an attack on "library censorship" and on the plea that custom constitutes morality; while Lincoln Steffens, who was heard with expectant interest, somewhat confused his hearers by assertions that not good government, but self-government is our need;

and George Wharton James in an otherwise remarkable presentation of California achievement hyperbolized to the highest altitude, his culminating assurance being that California had produced a poet greater than any since Dante. The nonplussed and ignorant librarians awaited with bated breath the mention of the name of George Sterling, a poet of true gift, but scarcely of supreme rank, whose repute will hereafter be associated in their minds with the self-laudatory distich of the celebrated Daniel Pratt:

"Let Shakespeare get behind the door,  
Let Milton stand and wait."

The quiet paper of F. F. Browne, of the *Chicago Dial*, a winter resident of Pasadena, on "The eternal or" in book selection, was in happy contrast with these high-pitched deliverances.

ON the other hand, the contributions from librarians of California and the other coast states were important factors in the success of the conference, and one result of the meeting should be a larger participation of coast librarians at future meetings in "the middle East" — as the empire centering in Chicago was characterized, or elsewhere. Attention was especially concentrated on the new developments, present and future, in the state under its new county free library law. The plan of making the county the unit of administration, somewhat applied in Maryland and elsewhere, has taken strong hold in California, and both at Pasadena and in the northward journey, the visiting librarians were impressed with the successes already achieved under the plan. At Merced the visitors were presented with a post-card map of the state showing the twelve counties which had already adopted the system, in which Merced county itself was one of the pioneers. In southern California library development has gone forward so vigorously on local lines, as at Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside and elsewhere, that the county scheme has been less needful; and there will be opportunity in the future for interesting comparison of the methods of local development, exemplified at Los Angeles as a center, and county development under the new law as centralized in and guided from the state library.

THE future librarian of Los Angeles will have an important function in furthering this local development, and in view of the somewhat difficult problems in that city, the branch work in connection with the six Carnegie libraries already assured and the possibility of a library school, it is gratifying to note the satisfaction of the visiting librarians in the spirit shown by the Los Angeles trustees, who are determined to obtain for that metropolis of southern California the best librarian who can be had and to give him the most hearty support. This spirit was fully proven in the liberal offer made to Mr. Legler to become a leader of library progress on the coast, to which he gave careful and sympathetic consideration before determining to remain at his present post in Chicago, where he is doubly needed because of the future local development and of his value in connection with the headquarters of the A. L. A. The Los Angeles trustees will not be discouraged in finding the right man, and he will also have the cordial support of State Librarian Gillis, who as the central officer under the county system manifests the utmost desire that local development shall not in any way be checked by the county system, but that the two methods should work in effective parallels.

THE remark in President Wyer's paper rightly criticizing insistence on local residence in library civil service appointments, and a sentence or two in Mr. Jennings' otherwise excellent paper on civil service methods, led to unfortunate misapprehension of the position of librarians on the merit system of examination and promotion, often misnamed "civil service." The Los Angeles *Times* caused Mr. Wyer to assert that "civil service means the ruin of the library." What was meant and what librarians believe, is that it is a mistake to impose upon library service conditions as to local residence and restrictions on the power of removal of subordinates, too generally associated with municipal civil service methods. As a matter of fact, the leaders of civil service reform outside of libraries deplore these two excrescences upon the merit system, which should not be weighted with them. A local resident may well have precedence if no better

candidate comes from outside, and the merit system, as originally applied, is intended to prevent the appointment on personal or political grounds of unfit persons and not the removal of unfit subordinates by the free hand of a responsible executive. The ideal of civil service methods has been reached within the library profession in the Brooklyn Public Library system, where all appointments and promotions are made on the merit system by civil service methods worked out on library lines, which have absolutely freed both librarian and trustees from persecution by applicants or petitions for "influence."

THE antipodes of good civil service methods exemplified in the removal of the state librarian of Ohio by Governor Harmon was one of the chief topics of discussion in the talk outside the meetings, and both the A. L. A. itself and the Association of State Librarians formally took action which left no doubt of their position on this question. The A. L. A., in the resolution proposed by the Council and unanimously adopted, laid down the general principle as to the superseding of librarians for political reasons, and aimed its shaft by directing the secretary to transmit a copy to Governor Harmon. The Association of State Librarians made specific protest against Governor Harmon's act and incidentally paid strong tribute to the character and value of Mr. Galbreath's services. While it is scarcely to be expected that the wrong will be undone, it is hoped that it will not be without useful effect, because the protests which are everywhere called forth by the act will make like action in the future more difficult. If, as is rumored, the decapitation of other employees of the Ohio State Library is to follow, there will be a development of "peanut politics" at Columbus which will put Albany to the blush, and diminish to the vanishing point the Presidential possibilities of the Governor of Ohio.

A PROPOSITION for changes in the membership of the Council brought forward before a waning attendance at the close of the last session, so that only sixty members voted, received nearly the necessary three-fourths vote, and was defeated, after the supporters of the proposal had called for votes by li-

barians as such, through the casting of both library and personal votes by the few veterans of the association who opposed the measure. The present plan gives the Council power to elect five members each year, with the purpose of making sure that the membership in the Council is well balanced and that veteran workers who have proved their usefulness should not be omitted, while the direct vote of the association is expected to infuse "new blood" in the election of other five members each year. The proposed plan would enable the association, by more or less haphazard vote, to alter or enlarge the Council without careful consideration; and we think it fortunate that the motion did not prevail, at least without careful and thorough discussion and prevision of what it might mean in the future. The proposal to add representatives of the state associations to the Council will doubtless be carried without opposition when the proposed affiliation of the state organizations is worked out, it is to be hoped by the next conference. With this addition, the Council will be a thoroughly representative and competent body, well balanced as between conservative and progressive elements. The meetings of the Council at Pasadena were effective and resultful, and showed how useful is its present function and relationship.

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THE provision by Mr. Carnegie for a library school of the first rank in connection with the New York Public Library was welcome news at Pasadena, and the appointment of Miss Mary W. Plummer as its head met with especial response. It was at first stated that Mr. Carnegie had financed the new school to the amount of \$75,000 per year, but the fact is that he has pledged \$15,000 a year for five years, or \$75,000 in all. The school will incidentally serve the purpose of the apprentice class within the New York Public Library scheme, but will fulfill the broader and higher function of training students at large for the higher branches of the profession. Miss Plummer, a graduate of the State Library School and for so long head of the Pratt Institute School, which has been its friendly rival in effectiveness, is universally recognized as best fitted, both in

personality and experience, to become the head of this new metropolitan school. What may be the future relation of the State school, under changed circumstances, and in view of this new development, is still matter of conjecture; the school in Brooklyn will be continued on the lines laid down during Miss Plummer's administration by Miss Josephine Rathbone, for so long her assistant, and there will be hereafter close relationship between this school and the apprentice class of the Brooklyn Public Library. Under Miss Plummer's guidance, the new school is likely to take high rank in training candidates for the higher walks of the library profession through the development of special courses with special services in view.

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WILLIAM I. FLETCHER retires in his sixty-eighth year from the post of librarian of Amherst College after almost lifelong devotion to the library cause and with the sincere appreciation and affection of all members of the library profession. He was not only one of the "charter members" of the A. L. A. in 1876, but had already, in the prehistoric period before that date, made his mark as a library worker of promise as well as performance. His editorial services as collaborator with Dr. Poole as the originator of the index of general literature and in other enterprises have been very great, and he served as chairman of the publication committee of the A. L. A. for many years during its formative period. He was the pioneer in "summer school" work, and to him many librarians of today cordially own their indebtedness for both instruction and inspiration in their calling. He had rightfully been given the highest honors of the profession as an early president of the A. L. A., but the variety of service he has rendered through his indefatigable industry is beyond appreciation. Although he has retired from "active" service, and as a college professor retires upon a Carnegie pension, his activities in library services are not likely to cease in the future years which his friends hope may be his. It is gratifying to note that the mantle of his work and success falls upon his son—a pleasant example of heredity amid democratic environment.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY OWES THE LIBRARY: ADDRESS OF THE  
PRESIDENT AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, PASADENA  
CONFERENCE\*

BY JAMES I. WYER, JR., *Director New York State Library*

For fifty years the free public library has been "finding itself;" has been trying to discover its precise point of attachment in a complex social order; has been determining and evolving its proper functions and seeking to fix the scope of its activities. During this experimental period there have been some excesses to curb, some fungous growths to lop off and some mistaken policies to revise. These have been, however, but the natural marks of quick growth. They have revealed no fundamental malady or fault. All in all the notion of what a public library shall be and do has become steadily clearer and more definite. Through work preëminently characterized by earnestness and devotion it has commended itself to the people, and its place in our intellectual life as an institution and not as an appurtenance seems pretty securely fixed. What the library owes the community has been often discussed, what the library can do for the community is being abundantly demonstrated every day in every corner of the land, and will be demonstrated with more and more effectiveness each year. It is highly becoming that the library should thus first have considered its own debt and duties before inquiring too straitly into those of the public which it serves.

The obligations are not all on one side, however. There are some things which the community owes the library; certain things which the community can do for the library which it cannot do for itself, and which can be done for it only by the organized local government or by its influential individual members. Fundamentally every community owes it to itself to have a library. This is a statement which in the past it has been far more necessary to support by argument than now in the day of its general acceptance. It is perhaps not too much to say that the burden of proof has somewhat shifted, and now tends to rest upon the

state, city, county or village which neglects suitable library provision for its people. Once a library is started, however, and by the very act of starting, obligations are assumed which are less generally and clearly recognized than would be well.

Certain fundamental statutory provisions touching the organization and control of the library should be so shaped as to emphasize by law, and so executed as to establish by precedent and tradition, the fact that partisan politics and personal self-seeking have no place in the governing board of a library. No mere phrases in charter or statute will achieve this. No single mode of appointment holds sovereign virtue sufficient to insure the right sort of trustees. They will result only from the rooting and acceptance of a firm conviction that the library and school concern, not the externals of life—fire, water, police, roads and bridges—but the everlasting things of the spirit, the foundations of citizenship and character, and that on no account whatsoever shall their government be intrusted to men whose chief qualification is that they are named by or are parts of a political machine. The ideal trustee is the active, clear-headed man of affairs, of large acquaintance with the city's business and its men of influence, who, if he does not believe thoroughly in the library, is open-minded and wholly free from pledge or prejudice, who knows or is willing to learn enough of its work to recognize its expert and specialized character, and so to avoid the melancholy confusion of legislative and executive functions which sometimes exists between trustees and staff. Such an appointive tradition and practice as is here urged is, happily, already widely prevalent in this country, and yearly becomes stronger and is more consistently followed.

The community owes the library a competent staff as well as the right sort of trustees. It may be objected that the community has nothing to say about the personnel of

\* Read at the annual meeting of the American Library Association, Pasadena Cal., May 19, 1911.

the library staff. Indeed! Let a vacancy occur and every trustee will testify that numerous, insistent and very earnest citizens will instantly appear to urge certain candidacies on every ground except that of fitness as shown by temperament, training or experience. Well-meaning and high-minded trustees are constantly importuned, and too often consent, to favor a local candidate, or one who needs the money and will work for very little, or somebody's sister, cousin or aunt, upon grounds wholly irrelevant and immaterial. Some communities which maintain public libraries and seem to take a sort of pride in them, have but the faintest conception of the splendid work which such institutions can do in the hands of a carefully chosen staff of trained and experienced people who are filled with the spirit of service. What can be hoped from a library administration which tacitly assumes either that a candidate's need is a sufficient measure of ability or that all the talent needed to manage a library in the best way surely exists under the local vine and fig tree. This insistence on the mere accident of residence is one of the chief contentions of the merit system of civil service which librarians seem to be practically unanimous in condemning as thoroughly unsatisfactory for recruiting the staff in municipal public libraries.

The community owes the library a *reasonable* financial support. Reasonable is here a relative term. It may be defined roughly as the amount, not extravagantly disproportioned to the total city budget, which a thoroughly competent librarian can spend wisely. Perhaps fifty cents per capita is not unreasonable, though it is likely that no American city yet spends so much. In fixing the amount of the library budget, the community (that is the press, the city council, sometimes even the library board) often unjustly compares the total library expenditure of its city with others of about the same size, unjustly—because the bare statistics are the only factors that can really be compared, and they tell no vital part of the tale. The real factors are the energy, interest and wisdom of the library board, the competence of the librarian and staff, the excellence of the library buildings and equipment, and to a lesser extent the character and temper of

the people. The people of many cities cheerfully pay a library tax twice that of other cities of equal size and would be instant to oppose a reduction, because the policy and conduct of the library have been wise and able and have won for it a cordial and tacit approval. Yet the pet art of the demagogue bawling economy is to marshal meaningless figures intended to show that a large expenditure necessarily spells waste, when the truth is likelier to be that an unusually large appropriation shows an efficient administration which has been given the money because it has proved that it knows how to spend it wisely. The real waste is far oftener found in the very budget cited by the demagogue or the partisan paper to prove economy—a budget disproportionately small when compared with the size of the city, because an inert, incompetent administration has never won the confidence of the powers behind the purse. It is not just to a library or to any other municipal enterprise to start it and then starve it to the accompaniment of a running criticism of its inefficiency.

Library and school finances sometimes suffer temporarily because of maximum tax levy provisions in state laws and in city charters. These fiscal safeguards probably originated when tax-supported schools and libraries were dubious innovations, worth a trial perhaps, but which must be carefully hedged about till their usefulness was proved. Now their usefulness is fully proved. No one seriously questions the propriety, the desirability nor the civic and social necessity of publicly supported and administered schools and libraries. The day is long past when statutory limitations on expenditures for education are regarded seriously. The history of library legislation shows that provisions limiting the tax levy to half a mill, one mill, two mills, or to a stated sum, are constantly being repealed or extended to reflect the growing willingness of the American people to invest in education and to emphasize their approval of the results which are being achieved. Why, then, is there further need for such provisions at all? They are now purposeless hindrances set in the path of social and educational progress—they may add zest to the race, but they assuredly delay arrival at the goal. State and

municipal fiscal machinery affords enough checks to extravagant appropriating without arbitrary and antiquated provisions in the organic and statute law. There is no recognized tax rate, expressed in mills, which by general agreement represents a fair, generous or proper appropriation for public library purposes. There never can be such a rate. Assessed valuations vary widely among the states. The rate in one state will produce twice as much money on the same valuation as in another. And worse than all—the imitation in legislation which has modelled so many state constitutions on that of Ohio, tends to perpetuate in library laws and city charters, with too little regard for differing conditions, the provisions which some other city or state has found salutary.

The community owes the library a tasteful, substantial, reasonably adequate building, the interior planned by library people for library purposes and the whole set upon a central site. Some of the most melancholy chapters in municipal library annals treat of bitter personal or sectional squabbles over where the library shall be located, out of what it shall be built, and the library buildings are many which were planned and erected before it became the fashion to let librarians have even as little to say about the interior as they now may. The library may not be housed in the city hall, a school house, in residence houses left as legacies, or in any building not primarily made for library purposes without serious administrative waste and loss of efficiency, and, more important still, without robbing the library and its work of the dignity and impressiveness which belongs to it.

The entire community owes the public library open-mindedness, patience and a better understanding of its work and needs. This is especially true of those persons and institutions that are potent in civic affairs and in the making of public opinion—the press, public men, the pulpit, the chamber of commerce. The city council should never consider the library budget as the measure of any party—it is above party—nor regard the library staff as offering even indirect opportunities for patronage. The press should be as ready to commend as to criticise, and both praise and blame should

be discriminating and informed. Public men and influential citizens should be ready to say a good word for the library whenever it is deserved, and equally ready to lend a hand and render it a service when help is necessary, for a library, like most public institutions, will have its ups and downs, depending usually upon the personality and power of the librarian and the most interested and influential men on its board. Of course the community owes nothing affirmative to incompetence or maladministration. Neither consideration nor commendation is due to the library merely because it is a library. If it be asleep or a failure, drastic measures may be in order, which often call for civic courage and may involve the high-minded trustee in uninformed criticism or annoying imputation.

Once the community has decided to have a library, its trustees and staff properly may assume that it wants the best possible library of size and scope commensurate with local conditions. This will require a home, books, competent help, in a word money. It will require more money than another community of equal size which is content with a library only half as good as it can be made. Out of this proper assumption, logically arise the obligations of the community to the library which have just been dwelt upon. These obligations depend upon and interact with those which the library owes to the community. Neither library nor community can furnish more than one of the oars by which the boat must be moved forward. A competent library board and staff without enough money is almost an unthinkable proposition, for such a board and staff assuredly will get money. A good building and more money than the library administration can spend wisely is a commoner condition. There are more libraries that are not returning to the community in service full value for the money spent than libraries that are without money for wise and really necessary development.

In this somewhat formidable catalog of what the community owes the library, it must be ever in mind, despite the commercial sound of the phrase, that the community and the library do not occupy towards each other the usual positions of parties to a

commercial contract where each is seeking his own gain and is willing to secure it at the expense of the other. In a business contract the privileges and emoluments ceded and alienated by each party are parted with absolutely for some real or supposed advantage ceded and received in return. The reciprocal obligations recognized between the library and the community, however, are but mutual privileges arranged between members of the same social family. No whit of good, no tithe of advantage can be lost to the larger community which includes both the

library and its public, because of the fullest performance of their obligations by both parties. The resulting benefits are still "all in the family." There is, therefore, no excuse between library and community for that attitude of suspicion or distrust which sometimes marks the strict enforcement of business contracts. There should be, there *must* be, the frankest understanding, the heartiest coöperation arising from the knowledge that whatever benefits either library or community benefits both.

### EFFECT OF THE COMMISSION PLAN OF CITY GOVERNMENT ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES\*

BY ALICE S. TYLER, *Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.*

IN presenting so new a subject as this, it seems necessary to consider some fundamental facts regarding the origin and evolution of the commission plan, and also to note in some degree the rapid spread of the idea in the few years since its inauguration. The plan dates from the year 1901, after the disaster at Galveston, Texas, when the necessity for the immediate rehabilitation of that city was confronted by her people. The Texas Legislature enacted the laws promptly which were urged by the Galveston citizens to meet the emergency, and other cities in that state, seeing the success which attended the plan in Galveston, also adopted it, notably the city of Houston, where with certain modifications the plan has been equally successful. The splendid results which followed the new method of government inaugurated in Galveston became known throughout the country as the "Galveston plan." Other states, one after another, have followed Texas in enacting legislation making it possible for cities within their borders to adopt a similar plan of local government, though in some it is greatly modified, the states† being Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mas-

sachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In New York state such legislation has been actively urged by the city of Buffalo and other cities, but has not yet been enacted. About 125 cities in 26 states have acted favorably upon the adoption of the commission plan of municipal government.

*What is the commission plan of government?* The underlying principle is comparatively simple. It centralizes municipal authority and responsibility in a limited group of men called commissioners. These with the mayor are elected by the city at large. The plan does away with party nominations, ward divisions and aldermen, and with the petty prejudices and antagonisms of the various localities in the city. This board or commission (usually five members) devote their entire time to the management of the affairs of the city, and are paid reasonable salaries therefor. They divide the duties of the city government among themselves into five departments, usually designated as Public affairs, Accounts and finance, Public safety, Streets and public improvements, and Parks and public property. They then elect all the subordinate officers necessary to conducting the city business, such as chief of police, police judge, city clerk, library trustee,

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†Some of these states allow cities to frame their own charters and hence may be termed "home rule" states.



city engineer, city treasurer, city auditor, etc. All other subordinates, except common laborers, are selected under civil service rules administered by a civil service commission, and are removable only for misconduct or lack of attention to duties, or activity in political matters. The commissioners and mayor not only act as the administrative heads of their respective departments, but also constitute the city council, and as such legislate for the city. They are usually elected for a period of two years. Emphasis is laid upon a business-like administration, and responsibility is definitely fixed upon each commissioner who is the head of a special department. Publicity is one of the important features of the plan. The meetings of the commission are open, and the public can easily know whether matters are managed with integrity and efficiency, or if a commissioner is failing in his responsibility.

It has been said that the commission system of government has in effect re-introduced the New England system of town government by a board of selectmen. We recognize the fact that large town meetings of all the electors could not be conducted upon a deliberative basis, and the ballot must of necessity be made use of to secure an expression of the popular will. The election is therefore a substitute for the town meeting, and the recall, initiative and referendum incorporated in most of the commission plan schemes give to the citizens all of the privileges reserved by the electors of the New England town.

No attempt is here made to discuss the strength or weakness of the commission plan of city government, further than to consider such points as are related to library interests. It should be borne in mind, however, that under the plan the council or commission is vested with all executive, legislative and judicial powers formerly possessed and exercised by various boards and officers under the ordinary method of city control. Those who question the wisdom of the plan find in this feature much to criticise, i.e., the difficulty of one body both legislating by determining policy, and at the same time administering; or, in other words, levying the taxes and also disbursing the funds. Within the last month, however, we have seen the declaration of so thorough a student as Governor Woodrow

Wilson of New Jersey that it is not inherently impracticable to combine the legislative and executive functions in one body (*World's Work*, May, 1911). He says: "There is no necessity for keeping the three coördinate branches of government distinct and free from interferences. The pretense that the three branches are distinct is responsible for more corruption than any other single feature of our system. They are not, and cannot be kept separate, and all that the pretense accomplishes is that it substitutes underground relations for open, honorable relations."

Among the modifications of the original Galveston plan, one of the best known is that which is sometimes termed the Des Moines plan, which was secured by an act of the Iowa Legislature in 1907. Inasmuch as the actual operation of this law is in a degree familiar to the writer, on account of residence within that state, some of the features of that law are the basis for certain statements made herein.

In securing information for this paper a list of questions was sent to about fifty libraries in cities under the commission plan. The questions were:

1. How long has the commission plan been operative in your city?
2. Did it make a change in number of library trustees and method of appointment?
3. Is the supervision of the library assigned to a department of the city government? Or, have the trustees full authority?
4. How many library trustees and how appointed and for how long a term? Is there provision for continuity by varying length of terms?
5. What is your method of levying the tax for library maintenance? Does this differ from former practice?
6. Do you consider that your library has profited by the change of your city to the commission plan? In what way?
7. Does the plan place the librarian and staff under civil service rules?
8. Has there been any effort to include other educational interests (i.e., the schools) under the commission plan of your city?
9. Is the general law of your state relative to public libraries still operative, even though the commission plan has been adopted?

Replies were received from libraries located

in nineteen different states. None of the great cities have adopted this plan except Boston, where it is greatly modified and does not in any way affect the public library. The majority of those replying were unable to give definite answer as to distinct changes either for better or for worse in the library management under the plan. The entire limit of ten years is too short a period to enable conclusions to be drawn with certainty; the majority of the cities that have adopted the modified Galveston plan have operated under it much less than ten years. A hopeful attitude is manifest toward the results that are likely to come from the change, but lack of uniformity in the various state laws makes generalization impossible as to results already attained. The liberty given in some states for cities to incorporate in their charters features that seem locally desirable is found exemplified in the state of Massachusetts, where the modified commission plan has been adopted in Boston, Taunton, Haverhill, Gloucester, Chelsea and Lynn; but where, with the exception of Lynn, the new city charters do not affect the library situation. In that city, however, provision is made that the public library shall be under the exclusive management and control of the municipal council, which shall have the power to name the trustees and remove them for cause. It further states that the municipal council may increase or diminish the number of trustees, and make such rules and regulations concerning the public library as it may deem expedient. The librarian in Lynn writes that the present council seems to have full confidence in the trustees of the library, and have up to the present time made no change in the old method of government. As the charter does not make any one of the council a library trustee, a method of interesting them in the library has been to appeal to various commissioners for specific needs, *e.g.*, if money is needed over and above yearly maintenance fund the appeal is made to the commissioner of finance; if additions to building the appeal is made to the commissioner of public property.

In Texas, where the first commission plan law was enacted, we find that the libraries are under boards elected by the commission, and are all reported as being free from the evil effects of political interference. Dallas re-

ports an increased maintenance fund from year to year, which is now more than double the amount provided by the city for library maintenance, before the commission plan was adopted in 1907. In Galveston, where the plan originated, the library is not affected, because, as the librarian states, the Rosenberg Library is a private corporation incorporated under the state law, and is entirely independent of the city government. The revenues are entirely from endowment, and no money is received from taxation. The librarian further states that while the commission plan has been very successful indeed in that city, it has affected the library in no way. The librarian at Houston writes: "I do not believe that the library has really been affected by the commission form except in the fact that the city's more economical administration has probably made it possible to receive a more liberal appropriation, though this is far from satisfactory. I do think that the general improvement of the town through good administration helps the library indirectly in many ways."

But one city in Wisconsin (Eau Claire) is actually operating under the plan, and the librarian writes that she believes the library has profited by the change. She states that the council seems interested in maintaining the standards of the library, and are now willing that the necessary money for its support shall be appropriated. It is easier to bring matters to their attention and they act more promptly than heretofore.

While several libraries in Illinois will be affected by the plan which has been inaugurated by a number of cities this spring, it is too soon for any report of the effect to be made. The law in that state, however, seems to have defects similar to that of Iowa in the indefiniteness of provision regarding the number of trustees, their powers and length of term.

In Minnesota the plan has been effective one year in Mankato, and the librarian writes that it has been a good thing for the library. The city officers seem to recognize the value of the institution, and increased the annual appropriation \$1000 the first year. A municipal library has been placed in the city hall.

Inasmuch as the recall feature of the commission plan was made effective in Tacoma,

Wash., the past year, it is interesting to note the statement of the librarian, that the library there was saved from disaster by the result of the recall election for mayor, the deposed mayor having made political appointments on the Library Board. The librarian further adds, "What saved us was woman's suffrage added to the form of government."

In the state of Kansas, where there are a large number of towns and cities operating under the commission plan, a considerable proportion of the public libraries are under the control of the local school board, while the others are managed by twelve trustees elected by the council, this matter seeming to be optional. One of the Kansas librarians reports that the chief effect of the commission plan on her library is that it has done away with the librarian's two weeks' vacation on pay, because of the fact that other city employees do not have one! In some instances the library appropriations have been reduced, not through antagonism to the library, but because of the avowed policy of securing an economical administration of city affairs in all departments.

In California the plan has been adopted by eleven towns and cities, and while information was not secured from all of the libraries affected, the general opinion seems to be that the adoption of the plan has not caused any radical change in management, which is by a board of trustees. Belief is expressed, in most instances, as to the library possibilities under the commission form of government.

In Colorado Springs, the one city in Colorado under this plan, the librarian writes that the chief difference has been in the mode of handling the finances of the library, the city auditor and treasurer receiving and disbursing all of the funds, otherwise the board of trustees elected by the council have control.

In Iowa, where there are now seven public libraries affected by the law (Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Ft. Dodge, Keokuk, Marshalltown and Sioux City), there has been much uncertainty as to the intent of the law, both as to the number of library trustees to be elected by the commission and their powers. The Des Moines plan law is capable of two constructions as it now stands, as there is doubt as to whether the general law with nine trustees holds, or whether

there shall be only three, which the commission law states are to be appointed by each new commission. Three of these libraries are operating with three trustees, three with nine, the seventh one not having had the decision of their city attorney. The problem of continuity with only three trustees is a serious one. Two able Iowa lawyers, who are also library trustees, prepared a bill providing for five trustees and continuity by one annual appointment, which was introduced in the last General Assembly, but which failed to pass the House (in the midst of the senatorial deadlock); hence unless a decision of the state Supreme Court should be secured, there will be uncertainty for another two years (until another legislative session) as to whether the number of trustees and their powers, as fully set forth in the general library law of the state, still hold. The uncertainty of the law can, in a measure, be safeguarded by a somewhat detailed ordinance, and this has been done in some of these cities. However, the assignment of the library trustees and the library to the Department of Public Affairs (or to the Department of Accounts and Finance, as is done in one city) makes it necessary for the library board to have the approval of the head of that department, for many details that have heretofore been decided by the library board.

One of the Des Moines commissioners, who is recognized as one of the most thorough students of municipal problems in this country, and who is now secretary of the League of American Municipalities, states that he has long advocated that the levying of all municipal taxes should be centered in one body, and that both library boards and school boards should be annexed directly to the city government. The fact that libraries are educational institutions is not a reason for separating them from municipal government. The Iowa law definitely classifies all of the city's activities (except schools) under one of the five departments, each with a commissioner (or the mayor) at its head; but provides that libraries shall have further supervision, hence provision is made for the appointment of three library trustees by the council immediately after they have been elected and assume office.

These library trustees, however, do not seem to have full authority, but are the agents of the council to look after the details which cannot be classified directly under the duties of the commissioner.

From the communications received it seems that the civil service feature of the municipal commission plan law as applied to libraries varies. It seems to be incidental and may or may not be included, according to the provisions of the city ordinance in most cases. It would seem that the sentiment of the librarians is not favorable to this. Several did not reply to the inquiry, twenty-four stated that civil service rules did not apply, and five that they did. One librarian writes in its defence: "There seems to be no other way of placing work on a merit basis. Whatever the conditions may be in individual cases, as a general principle, choice must be made in public work between civil service and the spoils system." On the other hand, several who replied no, emphasized it by underlining or an exclamation point, and one librarian added with unction, "No, thanks be!" Another writes: "I would consider it very unwise to place the library under civil service — librarians are not made by rule."

In some states the control of the library is not included in the municipal plan, but is placed under the direction of the school board or board of education, and hence is not affected in any way by this form of government. The educational function has thus been recognized, either consciously or unconsciously, as shown by such assignment. This leads to the consideration of a vital point in connection with any discussion of the municipal control of libraries, and that is the recognition of the educational function of the library. The fact that the public library is unlike any other of the city's activities, such as parks, streets, police department, etc., led most states in the very beginning to the provision in the general law for a board of library trustees with separate functions, powers, responsibilities and funds, this being necessary because the requirements for the management of such an institution are as much out of the ordinary as those of the public schools with a separate board; while in others the library board is appointed by

the school board, as a sort of sub-educational interest.

When we come to examine the commission plan law, we find that there seems to be no definite recognition of the educational functions of the municipality, and hence an uncertainty as to the exact place of the library in the general scheme. This seems to be the problem that now confronts the public libraries where this plan is likely to be adopted. It is the old and still new question of classifying and administering civic educational interests, *i.e.*, the schools, museums, libraries, art galleries, free lectures, etc., that may exist for the benefit of *all* the people under the possible direction of the municipality. Shall *all* educational interests be grouped under one management or board, one degree removed from the commission, by appointment, or shall they be separated or arbitrarily classified in some entirely unrelated department of the city as is done in some cities? So far as information could be obtained, it would seem that in a number of states the recognition of the special function of the public library has usually been incorporated in the commission plan law in an indefinite way by the provision for a board of library trustees of varying number elected by the commission, but under the supervision of one of the commissioners or heads of departments.

Educational interests are certainly as vital a part of a municipality's responsibility as the more material interests. If the chief value and strength of the commission plan consists in directness and simplicity and the concentration of responsibility and authority on a few responsible men, it would seem that the separate and independent organization of the school system in a commission governed city is scarcely any more defensible than that of a public library system; while the scope of the school system and the funds involved in the school management are much larger, the principle is the same. It is found, however, that in very few instances have the schools been placed under the commission plan. The most notable instance, however, seems to be that of the city of Houston, Texas, where a school board of seven members is appointed

by the city commission in a manner similar to the library board. The success of such centralization seems evident as set forth in an interesting article by the superintendent of the Houston schools in the *Educational Review*, April, 1909. If we believe that the various means of popular education, outside the school room, should be strengthened and dignified in the municipality, there should be a serious effort made to bring to the attention of those who are interested in commission plan legislation, the most advanced and enlightened views regarding it. Can a comprehensive scheme of education, such as is now being developed in the commonwealth of New York, be applied to a municipality? If so, could a commissioner of education as one of the city council or commission, wisely direct *all* of the educational interests of the city, *i.e.*, the schools, libraries, museums, etc.? Or, is the present tendency of the plan to provide a small board of three or five members appointed under the commission to have charge of the library, and another similar board to have charge of the

schools, the better method? The election of a commissioner of education *ex officio* chairman of these two boards would strengthen the latter plan greatly.

It is of vital interest to librarians, in view of the popularity of the commission plan and the likelihood of its more extended adoption, that we give consideration, in a constructive way, to the securing of a more comprehensive recognition and classification of the public library as an educational factor in this new scheme of city government. There seems to have been no serious consideration given to this in the past and laws are taken over from other states without investigation. Whatever recognition there has been given the library in the plan seems to have been more by chance than by careful forethought. While the plan may be an experiment, it is one that continues to be tried. It is essential that active efforts be made to strengthen the weaknesses in the existing laws and safeguard those laws that are likely to be enacted in other states.

#### LIMITATIONS OF THE BRANCH LIBRARIAN'S INITIATIVE\*

BY CHARLES H. BROWN, *Assistant Librarian Brooklyn Public Library*

As good American citizens we have from our earliest days been thoroughly imbued with the saying of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty, or give me death." We as librarians have sometimes applied this motto to our professional work, holding up before ourselves, as our ideal, independent positions. We dislike to be limited in our work in any way, and it is possible we may at times spend many minutes in thinking how much more successful our libraries would be if we were not hampered by what we may at times consider necessary evils, such as boards of trustees, chief librarians, and, in our larger libraries, superintendents of departments. It cannot be denied that there are many advantages in allowing heads of libraries, whether they be branch librarians or librarians of independent city libraries, freedom of action. Why should not branch librarians be given the same privilege of initiative which the chief libra-

rians expect in dealing with their boards? Those directly in charge of branches know the immediate needs of their own communities better than those at the head of large systems of libraries, many of which have to deal with different types and races of people. An over-centralized system may involve the loss of originality, and, what is worse, the loss of enthusiasm and interest among the assistants. Even in these days of mechanical progress a machine will not do as a reference librarian or a loan desk attendant. If the decision of the small every-day problems which are continually arising must wait until some administrative officer, usually several miles away, can be consulted, we shall have continual trouble and vexation of spirit not only on the part of the assistants immediately concerned, but also of the public. On the other hand, it is obvious that there are many reasons why it is inexpedient for a branch to be entirely independent of its neighbors, as if it were in another city. The economic loss

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in doing the work of ordering, accessioning and cataloging the same title twenty-five or thirty times instead of once, the confusion to the public through different rules in different branches, and the unnecessary duplication of books are a few of the many arguments against a decentralized system which will at once occur to us. How far then can we retain the advantages of decentralization and independent administration without injury to the service? To what extent must the initiative of the branch librarian be limited? Is it feasible to increase or decrease the limitation of freedom of action, and what are the corresponding gains and losses?

It may be of interest to compare in a few points the administration of a branch library with that of an independent city library. How much of the authority that is usually given to the head of a city library can be given to a branch librarian? What are the agreements and what are the differences in the underlying conditions? How much actual and absolute independence of action can be given to the one and not to the other? Let us take as a basis of comparison branches and independent libraries of about the same circulation. At the head of the independent city library is the board of trustees with its various committees on administration, books, buildings, etc., to which the recommendations of the librarian are submitted. The branch librarian, on the other hand, has as her superior officers the chief librarian and the heads of departments, to whom her recommendations may be submitted. The chief librarian is an expert on library economy; the trustees usually are not. The assistants are appointed and removed in the one case by the board or a committee of the board after recommendation by the librarian; in the second case the branch librarian may or may not make recommendations as to the appointment and transfer of the assistants employed in the branch. The rules and regulations for the public are in the case of the independent library fixed by the board upon the recommendation of the librarian; the assistant in charge of a branch may or may not make recommendations to her superior officers as to change of rules. In relation to other libraries and institutions there is a marked difference. The independent library does not usually have to

consider the limitation of scope due to other libraries in the same city doing the same general work; the branch library must bear this continually in mind. The main difference, however, is in the amount of money available for library purposes. The circulation of the larger branches in New York and Brooklyn, such as Seward Park, Brownsville, and Bushwick, compares not unfavorably in number with such cities as Worcester, Denver, Providence, Springfield, Grand Rapids and New Haven. The population of the district reached by those branches varies from 50,000 to 150,000, as does the population of the cities mentioned, with the exception of Denver, which is larger. But the amount of money available for the support of these branches is, roughly speaking, in each case about one-half the library appropriation of the cities, even if the cost of the administration of the central office is distributed proportionately among the branches. This means in the case of the branches smaller buildings, fewer assistants and lower salaries. As the circulation is the same and requires the services of the same number of assistants in both cases, there will obviously be in the case of the branch library a smaller force available for other routine work.

Now to what an extent do these differences affect the comparative freedom of action of the branch librarian and how far do the agreements permit it? Let us take it as granted that it is desirable to give the branch librarian as much initiative as is consistent with economical administration and satisfactory service to the public. Bearing these facts in mind, it is not difficult to come to some general conclusions with regard to the administration of a large system of branches.

In the first place, the fact that the money available for a branch is much less than that for an independent city library with the same circulation must involve certain economies of coöperative administration. The saving in cataloging and accessioning at the central office is considerable and cannot be ignored. In the ordering of books and supplies there is even a greater economy in having the work done at one place for the entire system, for by this means larger discounts may be obtained through the purchase of large quantities at one time. However, this routine work

is not such as affects the initiative of the branch librarian to any great extent provided certain essentials of this work are left largely to her discretion. These essentials are: first, recommendations as to the selection of books and supplies; second, the addition in cataloging of certain subject headings such as may be, in her opinion, needed in her special branch. In the selection of books the branch librarian may not have the book knowledge possessed by the head of the independent library. The former receives a smaller salary and enjoys a much narrower experience. But, knowing her own community with its various factories and industries, she should exercise the initiative as to what books should go into her special branch. Her recommendations may well be examined at the central office as the recommendations of the independent librarian are examined by his book committee. This is the more essential in the case of the branch library, as the chief librarian, while he may not know the forty or fifty different communities of his city, does have a better knowledge of the value of various books and editions. The same argument applies to additional subject headings. In a general book on technology a bibliography of steel works management may be worth a subject heading in a library near the steel mills. The addition of such subject headings and the analysis of special articles or chapters may well be left to the branch librarian, if the headings selected by her are approved by the superintendent of the cataloging department. It follows, therefore, that although a certain part of the routine work must for purposes of economy be done in the central office, yet this centralization does not necessarily lessen the branch librarian's initiative.

In regard to the personnel, it has been found necessary in the larger libraries to conduct training classes for embryo librarians. It is not possible, even if it were desirable, for each individual branch with its small force to conduct its own school, but the apprentices may be given experience in various branches, and the branch librarian allowed an opportunity to report and recommend as to their appointment. In the case of an undesirable assistant, the branch librarian may have even more opportunity for initiative than the independent librarian, for it is far

easier for the former to transfer an assistant from one branch to another than it is for the latter to make an absolute dismissal. The branch librarian should know the efficiency of her various assistants, and should be encouraged to report upon them to the chief librarian. If this be done, her initiative as to the personnel of her force does not compare so unfavorably with other librarians, and is superior to the privileges many librarians enjoy under city civil service rules.

The reference work is another department which calls for decentralization. Each branch should have its own reference collection. Although it must of necessity be smaller than that of the independent library with its larger building and greater income, yet it should be sufficient to answer most of the questions that are asked. The remaining inquiries call for coöperation. If the information sought cannot be given at the branch, the reader should be referred to the central building, or the question should be forwarded to the chief reference librarian for investigation and report. This, however, is not so much a case of centralization as of coöperation, and would be found to a less extent perhaps in our larger libraries.

The rules and regulations for the use of the public must involve some degree of centralization, although even here the initiative of the branch librarian may not be necessarily limited. It is clearly desirable to allow the public to use different branches if they wish. This involves some uniformity as to registration, charging systems, etc. It also implies uniformity as to certain regulations. It will not do to allow persons in one branch to take out five books at one time for three months and in another branch a mile away to limit them to one book for two weeks. This uniformity does not imply, however, a central registration office. The branch librarian may well be given charge of her own registered list of patrons, thus keeping in closer touch with the people of her community. As the librarian makes recommendations to his board as to change of rules, so should the branch librarian be encouraged to study and recommend any amendments to the regulations of her own library. She has the further assurance that any improvement she can propose will benefit not only her

special branch, but all the branches of the city. Thus she may be given a great incentive for originality and initiative.

So far, I have attempted to show that the opportunities for initiative of a branch librarian do not necessarily compare unfavorably with those of the independent librarian. While a certain portion of the routine work for purposes of economy must be done in a central office, yet this does not affect necessarily the opportunities in branch work, and this centralization may be even a relief to the individual and thus an advantage to the public. Most of us will not consider that the decrease of routine work lessens our initiative.

Centralization does not mean uniformity along all lines. The individuality of the branch and the branch librarian must be retained. The branch librarian should and must study her community and the conditions in her neighborhood which may affect her branch, and should make recommendations embodying her conclusions. Different neighborhoods have different needs. A duplicate pay collection may be an excellent thing in a residential district and a total failure in Little Hungary. A collection of books in a Fifth avenue branch on "How to live on \$500 a year" would be absurd. The branch librarian should be given and should feel the responsibility for the success or failure of her branch. She should make recommendations to the administrative officers as to selection of books, changes of rules, personnel of her force and extension of the library's activities within her neighborhood, as the independent librarian makes his report to his trustees.

How may the initiative and originality of the assistants in a large system of branches be encouraged? It is possible to foster the

spirit of coöperation among the branches of a system. Advice and counsel can be given in place of direct orders in so far as may be possible. The military system is not to be commended in library work. It is perfectly feasible to discuss any proposed changes at the meetings of the branch librarians, who should be encouraged to take part in such discussions. The assistants should be urged to recommend at any time possible improvements in the library service, and should feel free to talk over informally such recommendations with those at the head. If this is done, the originality and interest of the assistant will not be lost, the decision of every small point need not be postponed. It is not sufficient to say the "Work for the work's sake." It is the "Work for the public's sake." You all have heard of the library assistant who exclaimed when interrupted in her routine work by a reader, "If the public would only let us alone, we could get some work done."

Those of us who may be longing for independence should remember that there is no such thing as an absolutely independent position in library work, or in any other work. Sometimes I think independence is what we think the other fellow has, and the other fellow thinks we have. The head of a library has his trustees, and the city officials who, with their civil service rules and their inclinations to cut our budgets, can make more trouble than any chief librarian would ever dare to make. No one ever accomplished anything by thinking continually of the limitations in his work and by telling himself that opportunity has knocked and fled, never to return. Opportunities are always with us; it is for us to see how we can make the best use of them.

## CALIFORNIA COUNTY FREE LIBRARIES\*

BY HARRIET G. EDDY, *California State Library*

WHAT justifies county free libraries in California? The answer is CALIFORNIA. From the Mexican line, 1000 miles to the North; from the Ocean, 350 miles to the East; down to hard pan, and two miles straight up, every inch of California justifies the

idea and existence of a county free library; from orange groves to snow banks every month in the year; from steam plows on the plains, to mills and mines in the mountains; from gas engine irrigating plants in the valleys to stupendous engineering enterprises among the peaks. Single counties bigger than some states, where you take a sleeper on

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a fast train at the county line at sundown, and reach the county seat only in time for breakfast next morning! Our fathers thought of California as the land of gold. It is rather the land of grain and alfalfa, the land of lumber, of salt, and of borax, the land of oil, the land of fruit, and fast becoming the land of rice and of cotton. Its vast extent has scattered its population; its topography has isolated it; its varied industries have diversified it; and necessities have made much of it keen-witted and intelligent.

Why county free libraries in California? Climb into a county automobile with me and glimpse some of our opportunities and responsibilities. Here is the beautiful Capay valley, settled by intelligent, thoughtful, reading-loving English people, living thirty miles away from a library. Forget your native tongue now while we go to a Portuguese settlement up near the San Francisco Bay, where only a year ago an attorney said discouragingly: "No use to put a branch of the county free library down there. The people won't look at a book." But to-day they tell me that nearly all the children, and at least half the grown people are reading.

From there we would go to one of our large counties where until a year ago, when the county free library was started, there was not one free library privilege within its confines, save the state travelling libraries of 50 volumes. There you would see at least eight thriving towns, almost cities, eager to be abreast with the procession of library supporting towns, yet diffident about undertaking the establishment of what has so often proved a mediocre institution. We pass farm colony after farm colony, growing up all over California with mushroom-like rapidity, desirous of having the best and most recent books on farming, but unable to buy them while meeting the heavy expenditures incident to the development of the new ranch.

Has the gasoline given out? Then we will stop at one of the many oil leases, where you will be surprised, not only at the oil, but at the high quality of intelligence of the people, and where you will find your technical and professional books in steady demand. You will meet educated mothers who welcome your books by saying, "We do not

want our children to grow up in bookless homes," a condition otherwise forced upon them as their nomadic life from lease to lease eliminates books from the home equipment. One mother wrote to the county librarian "There's nothing out here to look at but the stars. Can't you please send us a book about them?"

We would then visit a construction camp up in the Sierra Nevada mountains sixty miles from a railroad. Graduates and post-graduates from every notable college in the Union will greet you there, and you discover that the need for books is unprecedented, both because of previous opportunities which made books their portion in life, and because of present isolation, which makes books doubly welcome.

When we have taken this trip and many others like unto it, and *only* then, are we in a position fairly to consider the subject of California county free libraries. They have been a natural and inevitable outgrowth of California conditions and development. While the work of the county libraries in Maryland, Ohio, Oregon and other states has offered a background, those methods could be applied to California *only* when modified to meet California conditions. Owing to the reversal of ways of thinking and doing things which the new comer must make if he will succeed here, it seems impossible for a stranger, or *anyone* who has not had opportunity to study conditions, to realize the problems which are confronted here in California, in attempting to provide complete library service. The immense size of the counties, with their population so scattered as to require endless small community centers for marketing; the breaking up of ranches into smaller acreages, and the consequent establishing of hundreds of colonies; the springing up of numerous small towns; the superior quality of readers in the oil leases, construction camps and other places calling for professionally trained men, all these reasons and undoubtedly many others have shown the futility of attempting to secure a library service for all the people by the use of the two conventional and time honored methods—I mean the municipal library, and the travelling libraries.

Even though every municipality in this

state were to have its own established library, nine-tenths of them would be too poorly supported to maintain more than a third rate reading room. And then what about the thousands of people living *beyond* the municipal line? The municipal library could not possibly shed its beneficent beam far enough to lighten the country gloom. Clearly, then, the municipal library does not solve the problem of complete library service. And even if there were a *traveling library* in every unincorporated community in the state, what could it avail for full library service, with its fifty miscellaneous books kept for three months? What would it mean, for instance, to the engineer who wishes to spend his spare time studying some of the books published since he left school? or to the ranchman who wants the latest books on alfalfa? or to the union high school located out at some country cross roads? But even granted that state travelling libraries *could* furnish adequate service, the extravagance of transportation and duplication would be prohibitive. It is, however, too highly theoretical even to suppose such a service, for with the State Library as a wholesale distributor of books through unlimited travelling libraries, the medium of connection between book and borrower would be too elusive, too filmy. To get the best results, there must be more concrete relations, a definite means of service through a more personal supervision. That is, in a huge state like this, travelling libraries have proved to be a good whetstone to sharpen a library appetite, but scarcely a good meal with which to satisfy it. Instead of having the State Library deal directly with the people, it is better to have much smaller units as a base, presided over by a live, enthusiastic person who knows the people and who gives them direct personal service, leaving the State Library to its more legitimate work of supplementing and coördinating the smaller units. The State Library is usually an abstraction in the minds of most people. The institution that is most concrete and is personified in the work of its librarian can secure most effective results.

With a conviction, then, that California had its own peculiar problem to work out; that it wished only to evolve a plan

by which all the people of this state might receive library service; that half service is not business like; and that a library has demonstrated its right to be conducted along sound business lines—with this conviction, California set herself single-mindedly to the task of looking towards the best library interests of her people. What factors must be considered before the best results could be induced? What conditions were hampering the present attempts at library service? First, not a library could be found in the entire state which had sufficient funds to promote *all* the plans for advancement which it could well be justified and expected to undertake; clearly then it was the part of wisdom to seek means to secure more funds; Second, the endless duplication in schools and libraries of the first few thousand books in numerous small towns showed the need of coördination with a larger unit as the base; Third, the small libraries with their pittance of income prohibit trained workers, and it was clear that if library service is to become a science, professional supervision must be provided. And finally what unit would insure service to everybody? Only one answer to these propositions was inevitable: The county. In California the county is the unit of civil government which corresponds to the township of many of the Eastern states. The county high school here corresponds to the township high schools around Chicago. The county, then, offered a logical unit, already organized, and affording machinery for library development which make artificial organizations unnecessary. Then, too, the county represents enough valuation to insure adequate financial aid; moreover, its size is great enough to justify trained supervision. It would also furnish opportunity for co-operation and coördination, checking useless duplication, minimizing wasted effort and useless expense. And finally, with every county in the state organized, it would give *all* the people a library service.

Every reasoning, then, justified the adoption of the county as a library unit, and with this base, the first county free library law was passed in 1909, with these as its principal features: 1, The entire county was made the unit for library service; 2, Any municipality might withdraw if it did not wish

to be a part of the system; 3, The county librarian, who was to be certificated, was given large power in carrying on the work; 4, A committee of the county board of supervisors constituted the library board; 5, An alternative or contract plan could be entered into between the supervisors and any library board, by which the library could in return for an appropriation of county money render library service to the entire county.

Probably no upward pull has ever been attempted in *any* undertaking by *any* organization in history, but what has had its difficulties, its set backs and its obstacles. And the progress of county free library work in California has been no exception. Its difficulties came from two widely different sources: Objections on the part of some library people, and defects in the law itself. The objections from the library side were that the county as a whole was made the unit, from which the municipality not wishing to be included must withdraw; and even when withdrawn its position was deemed to be insecure, since the city trustees could cause it to be included by their own vote. The other objection by some libraries was to the control by the supervisors.

As for the form of the law, it was fatally defective in the conflict between two sections. The original plan had been, to put the county free libraries into operation through petitions, just as in the law providing for the establishment of municipal libraries. But during the passage of the bill through the legislature, amendments were inserted requiring an election. The sections providing for this did not accord, however, and so rendered the law inoperative, except in the section providing for a contract between the county and a city library.

Notwithstanding the objections made to the content of the law from the libraries, and notwithstanding its inherent defects from the legal side, it was a matter of deep significance, and most encouraging to those whose hearts were alive to the hope of improving library service, that the work of organizing and developing the counties went forward with an impetus that nothing could stop. The eagerness of the people for the adoption of the plan was instantaneous, for they saw possibilities for library privileges

such as they had not before dreamed of. The plan appealed to them as comprehensive, logical, economical, and business-like, designed to get what the business world is seeking more and more these days — results. Eleven counties in quick succession adopted the contract plan, making in all twelve counties in the state, which are now giving county free library service, for Sacramento county had pioneered the work even before the formal passage of the law.

The mere mention of the Sacramento county free library is the touchstone to awaken the happiest and fullest feelings of reminiscence. I am glad that my first connection with the work was from the people's side of it, that my first impression, and the indelible one, of the true purpose of the county free library is service and always service; that every means to bring this about must *always* be a means, and *only* a means, and never magnified in its importance to endanger or overshadow the end. We never want to be in the embarrassing position of the traveller who could not see the woods for the trees. Nor do we want to be like the business firm that had just adopted a new but complicated system of administration. On being asked how it was working out, the manager rubbed his hands in satisfaction and said, "Fine! just fine! We know to a cent about every department." "How's business?" the first man asked. The manager looked rather blank and then said, "Business? Why, we've been so busy getting the system to work that we haven't done any business." The teacher thinks because the class room order is good that the school is a success. Libraries and librarians, like all other professions, are apt to confuse the issue, to mistake the means for the end. In a big issue like this, the library is liable to entangle itself in meshes of confusion, mistaking the mechanics of organization for the single hearted purpose — which is service.

So I reiterate, that I am glad my first acquaintance with the county free library idea came from the people's end of it. I shall all my life be proud of that branch, number 1, which we had in our country high school. The library had the goods. We wanted the goods. The county free library established the connection. That was the whole story, a

very simple one. If any of you have ever faced the problem of making bricks without straw, you can appreciate what it means to try to make a first class high school without the laboratory service that a library affords. But we got the service that year. Think of one country high school having over \$2000 worth of books put on its shelves for use as it needed them throughout the year! Is it any wonder that high schools all over the state, as they hear of this beautiful new plan, are eager for it!

Is it any wonder that as the work of information and organization has been carried on, people in the county make every effort in their power to help toward success. One high school principal said, "We'll go on our hands and knees to the county officials." Others said, "We'll snow them under with petitions." This method has been necessary in only one county, however, for usually the county supervisors are as keen to see that the adoption of the plan will bring satisfaction to their people, as the people are eager to see it adopted. The time so far actually spent in the starting of county free libraries has been ten months. One ultra conservative county required the combined efforts of two organizers for a month. No particular opposition existed, but merely a desire on the part of the officials to be thoroughly informed that the people wanted the library. The very next county required only four days, and resulted in an appropriation of \$5200. Another county bade fair to take up the plan with only a three days' canvass; the supervisors were ready to, but an unexpected legal question caused the final action to be postponed two weeks. The ultimate appropriation of \$12,000 made the two weeks seem trivial. Still another county voted \$10,000 after only a week's missionary work.

They tell me that organizing work is easier here than in most states. I do not know, as my experience is limited. We have met temporary difficulties here in various ways. Sometimes the plea is that the county first needs good roads; sometimes the bridges have all been washed out by last winter's rain; once the county superintendent of schools wanted us to wait till the county had voted bonds for a new high school. But opposition is never met from the general

public, for they want the library service; and only one board of supervisors was completely indifferent, but you will agree with me that the circumstances were extenuating; they really were not to be held responsible for their strange actions; they were in the throes of a hotly contested primary election, a condition which being undergone for the first time in our state produced symptoms of incipient insanity.

The work of organization under the contract plan continued till it seemed wise not to carry it any further, but wait for the new law, which was inevitable both because of the defects in the first one and the objections to it. The utmost care was taken to eliminate completely these two difficulties, by continual conferences and submitting the proposed bill to library folk who had found reason to complain; and by having the bill completely constitutionalized by expert lawyers and approved from the Attorney-General's office. Only expressions of satisfaction and congratulation have come from all sources over the result of these efforts, and there now stands as a consequence upon the statute books of California a county free library law which we are confident will prove to be all that every one hopes for—a medium of library service to all who wish. I do not mean by that, that we consider it final. We are seeking only results. If this plan does not give them or if a better one appears, we shall greet the new, and lay aside the old, with the same open-mindedness that now infuses itself into the present conduct of the work. We believe, however, that the new law offers an elastic medium to meet our present needs. It contains seventeen sections, and attempts to cover whatever points may be logically a part of the county free library's policy. It differs from the former law, which it repeals, in a half dozen or more vital features. First of all, the establishment of the county free library is left entirely permissive with the board of supervisors, no petition or election being called for, as it had been proved conclusively by the work of organization that boards of supervisors will if they think best for the county take up the work on their own initiative. A provision for a notice to be published three times before establishment gives suffi-

cient publicity to the contemplated action. The second main point of difference is that while the former law included the entire county as a unit, with provisions for a municipality to stay out, the present law turns the whole plan diametrically around, making the unit to start with only that portion of the county not receiving public library service. If a town has no library, it is included; if it has a library, it is automatically excluded.

Two plans are provided, however, by which a town thus left out may if it wishes enter the system. It may by action of its board of city trustees become an integral part, in event of which, notices of intention must be published, and the town is taxed as a part of the system; or it may contract with the county free library for any or complete service, in which event the town is not taxed, but it pays whatever sum is agreed upon by the contract. Under either plan a town may withdraw from the system.

Counties may also contract with each other for joint service—a plan which will undoubtedly work out with advantage and economy, as in cases of a small and a large county close together, or two comparatively small counties, or an interchange of service along the dividing line, or for particular service of various kinds such as the use of a special collection of books.

The new law also provides for a board of library examiners, made up of three members—the state librarian, the librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, and the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. This board will issue certificates to any desiring to become county librarians, whom they consider capable of filling the position. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain this provision of the law, as its wholesome intent is clearly manifest. It forestalls the appointment of any but those qualified for the position, and thus insures the carrying on of the county work along efficient and professional lines. The suggestion has been made by the Board of Library Examiners to prospective candidates that they spend a short time at the State Library, since it is the clearing house, so to speak, for records and information of the county free libraries already started, which will prove helpful to

those coming new into the work; on the same general principle that progressive teachers gather as often as possible for the summer session at the University, which in turn becomes a clearing house for good ideas for the schools all over the state.

The power to make rules for general supervision over the county free libraries is vested in the board of supervisors, an arrangement necessary to insure the library sufficient attention from those who fix the income; but maximum power is given to the county librarian, who determines what books and other library equipment shall be purchased, recommends where branches are to be established, the persons to be employed, and approves all bills against the county free library fund. Salaries are fixed according to the class of the county, and range from \$2400 to \$500.

The state librarian is authorized to co-operate with the county librarians, just as the state superintendent of public instruction convenes the county superintendents of schools. An annual report is required to be sent to the State Library, just as at present municipal libraries send one. A tax of not more than one mill on the dollar can be levied for the county free library on that part of the county receiving service from it, and the county is authorized to issue bonds for any part of its support. County law libraries, county teachers' libraries, and school libraries may be made a part of the county free library. The law also includes the contract section from the former law, in case any county should prefer that plan.

Such are the salient features of the new law. It became operative less than a month ago, but already two counties have taken the first step in establishment. The growth is bound to be rapid, as has been evidenced by the enthusiastic but sober, serious way the work has so far been taken up. In the short time that county free libraries have been in operation, over \$70,000 has been appropriated by the different counties, 114 branches have been established, and over 12,000 people are reading county books. Compare that support with the \$7,000 that the State Library was able to spend this last year on travelling libraries! At the end of seven months one county librarian

sent in the triumphant note that her cardholders topped the thousand mark. Another reported a circulation of over 37,000 for the first year. The work is already spreading itself into every branch of activity and industry. School libraries are being coördinated with the county work, women's clubs have their special study books, some fruit packing houses have been made branches, a collection of books has been put into a jail, another at the agricultural farm, county teachers' libraries have in two instances been turned over to the county free library, and home libraries are being sent out in some counties.

This is the merest beginning. It furnishes, however, some basis for prophecy; too often there is too much talk, too little done, and California does not covet such a stigma; but in the light of what has already been accomplished I look forward to the time when our ideal shall have been realized; when the annual appropriations for library work by the counties shall aggregate half a million dollars; when in each of the 58 counties of this state there shall be a library center with branches reaching out to every community needing them; when in every county seat there shall be a servant—trained indeed in the technique of library work—but beyond this and above it and first of all, fired with the inspiration of a mighty ambition to make his library a living, pulsing power to broaden and deepen and sweeten the whole life of his county; when in every little community there shall be a branch custodian, set on fire by the county leader, with vision wide enough to see that care of the branch library is a minor incident—that to know all the people and their needs, to quicken the desire to read, to direct that desire when awakened, and to furnish the books for the satisfaction of the desire—that this is the real work. I love to dream of the time when library organization and equipment and service shall be so complete and efficient that every resident of this coast state, whether in the congestion of the cities, or the solitude of the farm distant on the mountain side shall have not only the opportunity, but the persuasion to read wisely and well.

This was the vision seen by those who

launched the plan. This is the day dream that has quickened the zeal and strengthened the arm of those who have made the beginnings. In the gleam of this vision, under the inspiration of this dream, have we not the right to hope that the work will continue till our ideal shall become real, and the people shall enter into their true heritage of a home university.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY, ESPECIALLY ITS PUBLIC OR MUNICIPAL RELATIONS\*

[NOTE: The statistics in this report were gathered by the St. Louis Public Library at the request of the American Library Institute, by sending out blanks to all of the libraries listed in Table 22 of Bulletin no. 5, 1909, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, 210 in number. In all 192 answers were received, of which 20 were from libraries privately endowed or otherwise having no relations with the municipality.]

A library for public use may be owned, supported and operated by the public, or by a private corporation in the public interest. Or it may be privately owned and operated, and publicly supported, as the result of an agreement between the owners and the public. Again, it may be publicly owned and controlled but supported by the income of an endowment, though this combination is not usual.

Public control is exercised usually through a board of trustees or directors, which may have a greater or less degree of independence. Occasionally this board has other functions. For instance, it may be the regular board of education or it may have in its charge also museums and art galleries.

The public body of which the board is a creature is usually the city or town, but occasionally the county, the school district or some other public entity.

The most usual form in a city is a separate board appointed by the mayor. Of the libraries described here only seven reported that they had not a separate board. Five of these, all in the states of Indiana and Michigan, are managed by the local board of education. The conditions of appointment are very various. In 64 cases the mayor has the appointing power; in 37 (usually in New England) the town elects, either in town meeting or by direct vote of the citizens; and in 13 the city council elects.

In seven cases the board of education chooses the library board, and in 15 the board itself fills vacancies. In this latter case the library is often a private corporation doing public work by contract, or an endowed in-

\*Read before the American Library Institute meeting at Pasadena, Cal., May 22, 1911.

stitution receiving a small public subsidy. It is quite usual to make one or more public officials *ex-officio* members of the board. In some places there has been an effort to ensure the representation of different institutions, different elements of the community, different religious bodies or different political parties. Thus in Scranton, Pa., besides the mayor, *ex-officio*, the board consists of four citizens appointed by the mayor and council, five clergymen of specified denominations, similarly chosen, three lawyers appointed by the president judge of the Circuit Court, and three members of the Board of Trade, chosen by that body. In Philadelphia, besides three *ex-officio* members, there are two elected by the city council and 18 others chosen alternately by the mayor and the board itself. In Cincinnati two members are chosen by the Board of Education, two by the High School Board, two by the directors of the university, and one by the judges of the Common Pleas Court. In Lexington, Mass., the library is managed by the "settled ministers" of the town, the school committee and the selectmen. Of the libraries herein described to have boards of this more or less complicated kind. In two cases there must be a member from each city ward—an attempt to secure uniform geographical distribution.

Terms of office vary from three to six years; the lower number is quite usual. Generally a certain number of terms expire every year, but in two cases (both in New Jersey) all terms expire with the mayor's. This plan was formerly more general, but has been found to favor political control. In self-perpetuating boards the term is generally for life, or during good behavior. Occasionally the right of appointment is given conditionally, it being provided that the appointee must not be a councilman or that the board must be equally divided politically, or that a certain proportion of the board must be members of an old library association or of some other organization that has given money to the library; but generally the mayor or other appointing power is given a free hand. In Grand Rapids, Mich., where the board is elected by the voters, women may vote if they are tax-payers or mothers. In one case each member of the board is bonded for \$5000.

The members of the board are called "trustees" in 82 cases; "directors" in 37. In a few cases the executive head is called "director" instead of "librarian," which may lead to confusion. Occasionally other names are used, such as "library committee" in two cases; "board of managers" in two, "commissioners" in four, and "board of agents" in one.

Where there is a state library law defining the conditions under which municipalities may establish and maintain public libraries, advantage has usually been taken of it. Thus in 65 cases the state law alone is the instru-

ment defining the library's connection with the city or town. In 19 cases this function is performed by the city charter: in 16 by city ordinances, but in these cases presumably the city's competence to legislate on this subject must have been elsewhere asserted. In eight cases the subject is covered by special acts of incorporation or the like; in eight cases there are agreements or contracts between library or donor, and the city, which in some cases consist only of a letter offering a gift and its formal acceptance.

The library property may all be held by the city or town and simply administered by the board, or the board may hold it as trustees, or sometimes real and personal property may be differently held. Where the library is a private corporation it is not unusual to find that part of the library's property is owned cut-and-out by the board and part by the city, although the public, of course, knows no difference. This is the case in New York and Brooklyn. Of the libraries here treated, 94 vest their real estate in the municipality and 33 in the board. In five it is owned by an association, in six by the school authorities, and in one (Pittsburgh) the library reports that ownership is an open question. In 24 cases it is reported that the board is legally incompetent to hold any property at all; in 100 that it may hold property of some kind.

Public funds for the support of the library, unless from the income of an endowment held by the municipality, are in the last analysis always raised by taxation; but the library may receive the proceeds of a special tax of so many mills or fractions of a mill in the dollar, on the assessed valuation of the place, or it may receive its share of the general city tax, or, more specifically, the city may appropriate money for the library from any unappropriated funds. In some cases libraries receive both the proceeds of a special tax and an appropriation. Of the libraries here mentioned 48 report that they are supported by a tax levied specifically for the purpose, and 111 that they receive a direct appropriation. In Oakland, Cal., the library receives a specified percentage of the regular tax levy.

A library may also receive the proceeds of special fines or licenses. Thus in Massachusetts the proceeds of dog-licenses are given either to schools or libraries. One city library receives \$8000 annually in this way. In Michigan, public libraries receive their share (computed on the basis of the school population) of fines imposed by the county courts for violation of the laws of the state. This must, by law, be added to the book-fund. In Seattle, Wash., the library has 10 per cent. of all city fines, and in Lexington, Ky., one-half of the police fines. Altogether 30 libraries report aid of this sort.

The expenditure of public money is usually left to the discretion of the board, although



21 libraries report that appropriations are subdivided by the city into various categories, such as "salaries," "books," "fuel," or the like. Three report that they are not strictly held to this sub-classification.

But even where the city allows the library to spend its money as it likes, it does not always turn the money over to the board to hold and pay out. In 89 cases it does so pay over the money; in 27 cases in a lump sum; in 20, in equal instalments; in 27, on requisition (presumably with vouchers), and in 9, as the taxes come in. In other cases the city retains the money, in which case the library may pay bills by drafts on the city or the city may pay the bills, duly certified by the library, in its own way. In a few cases the city pays over the money for salaries only, on receipt of a certified pay-roll, so that the library pays its staff with its own checks and sends other bills to the city. In case the library owns productive property it generally uses the income as it likes, although, as noted above, boards are often legally incompetent to hold such property, and then it is turned over to the city to hold in trust, in which case bills are paid from the income as from public appropriation. In 63 cases bills are paid directly by the city, including instances where the city warrants are distributed by the library authorities.

The library, of course, accounts to the city for its expenditure of public money, and in many cases the city specially audits the library's books. In 71 reported cases the city authorities audit the library's accounts, while in 54 the only audit is that made by order of the trustees themselves. In a few cases the work is performed only occasionally or perfunctorily.

In general the library accounts to the city for its expenditures by means of an annual report, which is almost always printed. In 97 cases this is the only accounting. In seven cases it is reported that there is no accounting at all; monthly statements are made in 13 cases, and in 15 the vouchers that go to the city treasurer are the only account made. In at least two cases library and city keep duplicate sets of books, which are periodically compared. The right of the library to receive public money at all is usually determined by the state law—often the same general library law that defines the library's relations to the municipality. Ninety-six libraries report that this is the case, while 36 say that they receive their money under other auspices. The state law is said to be mandatory in 27 cases; permissive in 56. But a mandatory law may be permissive within limits, and even if not it is generally allowable for a municipality to take advantage of it or not, as it pleases. A minimum appropriation may be prescribed, not by law at all, but by an agreement with a donor, as when the Carnegie gifts specify at least 10 per cent. of the cost of the building.

As a matter of fact this amount is rarely enough to maintain a Carnegie building; only five of the reporting libraries say that they keep within it.

Within the prescribed limits, where these exist, or without them, where they do not, the library's public income is determined in various ways. Where there is a special tax, the rate may be fixed by popular vote. Twenty-eight libraries report that the amount is fixed by the state law itself, although in some cases this refers doubtless to the limits rather than the exact amount or rate. The city council does it in 47 cases, popular vote determines in 28, the city charter in four, one or other of various city boards in 11, contract with a donor in others.

Moneys received by the library itself in the course of its daily work, such as fines for overdue books, are variously treated. In many cases these constitute no inconsiderable part of the library's income. In 106 cases it is reported that the library retains these and uses them for what purposes it will. In 52 cases they are turned in to the city, which in all but eight instances holds them subject to the library's call. In some cases the library turns them over when they exceed a specified amount. In Chicago, all fines are paid into the employees' pension fund.

The amount of fines, and also that of the private income, if any, enjoyed by a library, are sometimes taken into account by the city in making its appropriations. The library reports its total requirements for the year and states how far its own receipts and income will go toward meeting them, with the expectation that the city will furnish the balance. This is what is done in New York, and applies, of course, only to the case of direct appropriation. Only four libraries report, however, that fines are so deducted. Twenty-six report that the municipal authorities require a statement of their private incomes, presumably as a guide to determining the amount of appropriations, but 42 say that no such statement is required or made. Six report that it is made although not required.

In the appointment of its force, as in the disbursement of its funds, the library is usually left to itself, but not always. Ten institutions report that they are subject to city civil service rules, and that the local civil service board makes out examination papers for admission to the staff or promotion within it. Thirty-seven libraries report their own systems of service, while only 15 say specifically that they have no examinations or tests for fitness. Six Massachusetts libraries, otherwise free, report that they are required to employ their janitors through the state civil service.

The executive officer of a library is the librarian, although he is occasionally given the title of director. He is employed directly by the board and is sometimes also clerk or sec-



retary of the library board, and is their expert adviser and the responsible head of the library. The amount of independence that is allowed him in the administration of his office depends on the constitution and traditions of his board. They may outline to him merely the broadest lines of policy or they may wish to dictate details of daily work. In general the board represents the owners of the library; that is, the public, who are interested in results—not in the methods of bringing them about.

The board meets usually once a month, although some library boards meet as often as once a week. It commonly controls the expenditure of money either by making definite annual appropriations at the beginning of the fiscal year and requiring the librarian to keep within them, or by acting upon individual expenditures as the librarian recommends them.

The board commonly has a constitution and by-laws, which define its powers and those of the librarian. They may be very brief or may prescribe details somewhat closely. The best usage favors brevity.

The board does its business ordinarily through committees, and decides matters at its meetings largely by acting on reports from these.

Standing committees may include an administration or library committee, to care for ordinary details of administration, appointments, promotions, etc., a book committee, to pass on book titles for purchase; a finance or auditing committee, a building or house committee (if the library building is too large to be cared for by the committee on administration), and an executive committee, to act for the board in intervals between its meetings. This is often composed entirely of *ex-officio* members, as officers and chairmen of committees. The board's officers are usually a president, vice-president, secretary (often the librarian) and treasurer. In cases where the city holds the funds and pays the bills, and where the library has no property of its own, the last may be omitted as unnecessary.

As noted above, the board usually makes a printed report annually to the city authorities. The bulk of this report consists usually of a report made by the librarian to the board, and includes statistical and financial tables. Such reports are often brief and intended to be consulted rather than read; others are readable accounts of the library's work for the year. Recent practice has tended toward the insertion of illustrations and toward making the report as attractive as possible to the general reader. The statistics presented are of two kinds—those relating to the contents of the library and its condition and those relating to the use made of its contents. With the recent wide extension of the use of public libraries this second type of statistics has also expanded until it occupies the larger part of the tables presented. Of the first type there

is usually a statement of the number of books owned by the library, verified by inventory, with the number found missing, deductions for books lost, soiled or worn out, and additions by purchase and gift. These may all be given by classes and by localities—central library and branches, for instance. It has been customary in this connection to print a long list of book-donors' names with the amount of their gifts, but many libraries are now omitting this.

Statistics of use include those of registration, reading-room attendance, hall or library use and circulation of various types—over the ordinary issue desk, in the children's room, through branches, stations, and traveling libraries. These are generally all classified. Percentages of the number of books shelved in each class and the number circulated in each class are also usually presented, either in separate tables or in parallel columns with the corresponding numbers.

Library reports are rarely comparable, one with another, because of the different ways in which they are presented. A scheme for drawing up the statistical part of a report has been adopted by the A. L. A. Committee on library administration, but is not generally followed.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

## THE PASADENA EXHIBIT OF LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

THE interest in library work with children shown by the librarians on the Pacific coast, and their appreciation of the fundamental values in library work, suggested an exhibit of the work as carried on in Pittsburgh. Such an exhibit was prepared by the Training School for Children's Librarians. All expenses of transportation and installation were met by the school, and the exhibit, under the auspices of the A. L. A., was held in the Hotel Maryland during Pasadena week.

The exhibit aimed to show by means of placards, photographs, and printed matter the various activities of a department organized to reach all children of the community, and also to explain methods used to promote more and better reading.

The objects of library work with children were stated thus:

"To make good books available to all children of a community."

"To train boys and girls to use with discrimination the adult library."

"To reinforce and supplement the class work of the city schools (public, private, parochial, and Sunday school)."

"To cooperate with institutions for civic and social betterment . . . and with commercial institutions employing boys and girls."

"And first and last, to build character and develop literary taste through the me-

dium of books and the influence of the children's librarian."

Points emphasized in the exhibit were book selection, systemization and correlation of methods of administration, necessity of supervision by trained workers, and also co-operation with other institutions working with children.

#### BOOK SELECTION — EXHIBIT A

Principles of book selection were explained by printed matter. There was also for the consultation of librarians visiting the exhibit a collection of catalogs and lists published by the Carnegie Library for the use of parents, teachers and children. These catalogs covered a variety of subjects, and illustrated different arrangements made to suit the needs of the users. Among the publications were the children's catalog, an annotated catalog for teachers, a finding list for home library visitors, lists for mothers, story tellers' lists, and lists on the following subjects: Charlemagne, Shipwrecks and castaways, Pirates and treasure hunters, What girls can make and do, Famous royal women, Reading circles for boys and girls, School and college stories, Indians, Pennsylvania, etc.

#### METHODS — EXHIBIT B

As far as was possible, methods of working with children were explained by printed matter freely distributed, and by photographs and statistics. The exhibit showed that among the methods devised to reach large numbers of children at one time — methods tested and proved to lead to broader reading — were story telling to children, reading aloud to boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age, lectures to children on interesting subjects, illustrated bulletins, catalogs and book lists, demonstration of use of catalogs and indexes, talks to seventh and eighth grade children on the use of books, talks to teachers and mothers, and visits to the city schools and children's homes.

#### CHILDREN'S ROOMS — EXHIBIT C

A number of photographs illustrated the work of the children's rooms of the central and branch libraries and in the Soho settlement and the field houses. Statistics showed the growth of circulation and attendance during the 13 years of the existence of the department.

Circulation .....	1898-99	29,013
Circulation .....	1910-11	453,305
Attendance .....	1898-99	85,557
Attendance .....	1910-11	576,655

#### EXTENSION WORK — EXHIBIT D

Limited funds do not permit the placing of a branch library in reach of every child in Pittsburgh. Many children live in tenements and alleys at a distance from the library buildings, or work in distant shops

and mills. To reach these children, the library is dependent upon the coöperation of other institutions working for the social good, and on the aid of business establishments interested in the welfare of their employees. The exhibit emphasized this extension work, and showed the coöperation with city schools (public, private, parochial and Sunday schools), with playgrounds, vacation schools, field houses, juvenile court, city missions, settlements, bath houses, also with department stores (for cash boys and girls), factories, telegraph stations (for messenger boys), and special delivery department of the post office. A special exhibit was made of the home library work among American, foreign and colored children.

Placards showed that, during the past year, out of 227 library agencies, reaching Pittsburgh children, nine were in library buildings; the remaining 218 were in quarters donated to the library. In nearly every case heat, light and janitor service were given the library free, also much volunteer help. The Pittsburgh Playground Association not only equipped library quarters and maintained them, but paid a large share of the salaries of library assistants employed in the field houses. A steel corporation has for years given the library the use of a building for reading club purposes, and another corporation gives annually \$100 for the maintenance of reading clubs among the children of its employees.

#### CLASSES OF CHILDREN REACHED — EXHIBIT E

A most significant statistical analysis was made, showing the percentages and variety of occupations engaged in by parents of children registering for the fiscal year 1909-1910.

#### OCCUPATION OF PARENTS

##### Agricultural pursuits:

Farmers, gardeners, florists, nurserymen — 0.39.

##### Professional service:

Architects, designers, draftsmen, clergymen, electricians, civil engineers, surveyors, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, teachers and professors in colleges, and others — 3.89.

##### Domestic and personal service:

Bartenders, saloon keepers, liquor dealers, pool-room proprietors, barbers and hairdressers, hotel and restaurant keepers, laborers, mail carriers, servants, waiters, janitors, laundresses, watchmen, policemen, firemen, street-cleaners, and others — 30.13.

##### Trade and transportation:

Agents, collectors, bookkeepers, clerks, grocers, peddlers, hucksters, junk dealers, railroad employees (including engineers, firemen, roundhousemen), salesmen, storekeepers, undertakers, etc. — 22.00.

##### Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits:

Bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, carpen-

ters, joiners, cigar and stogy manufacturers, glass workers, iron and steel workers, machinists, masons, brick layers, miners, oil-drillers, painters and paper hangers, shoemakers, tailors and dressmakers, and others — 43.59.

Another interesting statistical analysis was that of the nationalities of the parents of children, registering during 1909-1910. Among the foreign-born were Armenians, Australians, Austrians, Belgians, Bohemians, Croatians, Danes, French, Greeks, Dutch, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Norwegians, Roumanians, Scotch, Slavonians, Swedes, Swiss, Syrians and Welsh. The four largest groups of foreign-born were: German, 10.88; Russian and Polish, 10.35; Irish, 9.90; Italian, 5.37.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL — EXHIBIT F

Photographs showed the study room and the dormitory, and also showed the students at work in the various library centers.

A few facts taken from the placards may be of interest, and are given herewith. The school is endowed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Since its organization it has sent 135 students into the field. Because of the limited size of its classes, it has not been able to fill all of the positions referred to it. Students have come to the school from the following states and countries: California, Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, also from Alaska, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Norway and Belgium. Thirty-six American universities and colleges were represented, also institutions in Norway, Denmark, Italy and Canada.

#### SOME STATISTICAL RESULTS

The growth of the departmental work, from the organization of the department in April, 1898, to 1911, is here shown by the following summary:

Number of book centers:	
April, 1898.....	1
Fiscal year, 1910-1911.....	227
Juvenile circulation:	
1898-1899 .....	30,335
1910-1911 .....	545,593
Attendance in children's rooms:	
1898-1899 .....	85,557
1910-1911 .....	576,655
Story hour attendance:	
1899-1900 .....	95
1910-1911 .....	78,094
Home library groups:	
1898-1899 .....	15
1910-1911 .....	31
Reading clubs:	
1898-1899 .....	0
1910-1911 .....	61
Number of schools supplied:	
1898-1899 .....	28
1910-1911 .....	112

Students in Training School:

School year, 1900-1901.....	5
School year, 1910-1911.....	35

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT.

#### HOW THE MERCED COUNTY FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM HAS BEEN WORKED OUT

IN starting county libraries the problems are different in various counties; the writer of this article, therefore, does not claim to set a standard, but rather to show what has been done under specific conditions.

In June, 1910, just one year ago, there was not one free public library in Merced county. Merced city had a subscription library known as the Merced Book Club, and it had a library fund of \$7698 in the city treasury which had been accumulating for several years in anticipation of the decision of the courts in the matter of a private bequest for a library building. Therefore, when the decision rendered was not in favor of the building, the city was in the peculiar position of having a library fund and no library, rather than the common one of having a library and no money.

Then it was that the idea of establishing a county library was suggested by the ever vigilant state librarian, Mr. Gillis, and it met with instant favor. The supervisors were interviewed by the state library organizer, without the need of being importuned, for they were quick to see the advantages to be derived by their sections of the county and they readily added \$500 to the \$6000 asked for, thus making the county fund \$6500.

As the new law had not been presented to the legislature and the old law was inoperative except for section 12, a contract was made under the provisions of that section between the supervisors and a newly appointed board of library trustees for the inauguration of the county library system with a joint fund of \$14,198.

On July 5 the county librarian arrived in Merced and opened a temporary office, which was known at once as the Merced County Free Library.

Gifts of books began to come in, the Merced Book Club and W. T. C. U. Reading Room turning their entire collections over to the library. By order of the supervisors, 377 volumes were transferred from the County Teachers' Library.

In the first month many visitors from the county dropped in with requests for books on "eucalyptus culture," "alfalfa farming," and kindred subjects. Even though there was as yet no library, they were not turned away empty-handed, for books were generously sent down from the State Library to supply the demand and to retain their confidence in

the ultimate realization of their expectations regarding a "real library."

After sending out the preliminary book orders, the librarian proceeded to get acquainted with her territory. This meant much travelling about from town to town and some amusing experiences in small hotels, where travelling men, assuming that she belonged to the "drummers' fraternity," asked her "what line she carried." When she laughingly said the "head line" and explained the mystery, the response was always, "Say, that's a great thing."

This how-do-you-do trip meant calling on business men, housewives and teachers, speaking at women's clubs and schools, meeting everywhere a glad response and the cry, "You can't give it to us too soon."

Upon her return to the office the books began to arrive. A trained assistant was engaged for four months, two young women of Merced entered as students in training, and the work went merrily on.

On October 14 the Central Library was formally opened in an attractively remodelled building containing two large rooms. It is furnished in the latest designs of Library Bureau furniture, and from the day of its opening has been enjoyed morning, afternoon and evening by residents of town and country alike, to say nothing of tourists.

November 5 and 8 the first branches were opened in the two largest towns outside of the county seat of Merced, each numbering about 1500 people. In every place the branches are in rented rooms on the ground floor, uniformly furnished with an 8-foot weathered oak reading table, from 6 to 10 chairs and a librarian's table to match.

In most of the towns the opening of the library has been a social feature. Neat advertising leaflets were distributed announcing that the opening would be under the chaperonage of the Woman's Club, who would keep open house during the afternoon and evening hours, serving refreshments.

The "how" and "why" of the county library plan was also explained and everybody invited to investigate. In spite of the publicity thus given, as well as by local newspaper articles, to many it still seems too good to be true that it is absolutely a free library, and often some one comes in to inquire, "How much do we have to pay?"

The policy in this county, because of our ample fund, has been to make no further demands upon our people. Everything in the way of maintenance has been provided from the fund with the exception of two instances. In one town the Woman's Club voluntarily voted \$50 for the furnishing of the library room. In another town, where the hotel accommodations are very poor, the county librarian was regularly entertained at the home of the chairman of the club's library committee, this being a saving to the

fund of many dollars and to the librarian of much weariness and vexation of spirit.

The city of Merced recently held a carnival and produce exposition lasting four days, which provided a splendid opportunity of advertising the county library.

Liberal space in the exhibition tent was donated by the management, and here under arching palms a branch library was installed. The sign read, "Merced County Free Library—Sample Branch," and the furniture and books carried out the statement. Folders giving an outline of the resources of the library were distributed and the visitors were shown a set of books on agricultural subjects, duplicates of which are to be placed in every branch. Stereographs showing agricultural pursuits, with books and pamphlets, were loaned by the State Library, and in every way possible the different classes of readers were brought in touch with corresponding kinds of books.

Between the opening of the Central Library last October and the 31st of March of this year 5000 volumes were made available to the readers and eight branch libraries were opened.

It is hoped that during the coming fiscal year the contract plan will be dropped and the work taken up under the new county library law.

One does not have to wonder if the plan is a success. The spontaneous testimony of the people who have lived many years in the small towns without library privileges is a sufficient guarantee. They have no desire to take up the old system either, for with a well-stocked library to draw upon, with frequent exchanges of books, with 10 or more of the best magazines coming regularly to their libraries and others loaned upon application to headquarters, and with all expenses met from a common fund, why should they long for a little local library which at best could not have more than \$1000 to spend, and with so many ways to spend it that the fund for books would be so small as to be merely a tickler to the appetite?

We see many ways of improving our methods and a never-ending vista of opportunities for reaching more people, and with these things ahead of us the county free library is going to be one of the greatest educational features of Merced county.

ANTOINETTE M. HUMPHREYS.

#### NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE New England College Librarians held a meeting at Wellesley College, May 8, 1911. Nineteen institutions were represented and 40 members of the Association were present. Miss H. St. B. Brooks, acting librarian of the Wellesley College Library, presided.

On the question of merging with the col-

lege librarians of New York, Pennsylvania and the other eastern states, it was decided to retain the New England College Librarians' Association as a separate organization.

It was also decided that the present informal method of calling the meetings should be continued.

Mr. W. C. Lane was requested to bring up the matter of charging a small fee for inter-library loans before the session of the A. L. A. at its coming meeting. Several of the members present stated that they would feel much more comfortable in borrowing from the larger libraries if they could pay a small fee for the loan of the books.

The subject of library book appropriations was discussed at some length. Some thought that the better plan would be to have no definite appropriation for the departments but leave the whole matter with the librarian. Others rather favored a departmental appropriation, being under the impression that the heads of departments took greater interest in the library when they had a definite amount at stake. During this discussion the question of the library committee was touched upon, and it was interesting to note that many of those present thought the library committee in a college entirely unnecessary, and simply a survival of conditions long since outworn. As some of those present expressed it: "The librarian should be responsible directly to the president of the institution, just as the head of any other department in the college is responsible to him."

Mr. Green, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library at Amherst, brought up the matter of Business methods in libraries, and showed some very interesting blanks used in his library. During the discussion of this question some rather interesting sidelights were thrown on the various methods of ordering books from booksellers and the facility with which the librarian could ascertain whether the book was in the library or had been ordered and was not yet received.

Some interesting facts were brought out during the morning on the length of time new books were kept in the library before being allowed to circulate. In some institutions such books are kept on a new book table for three days only, while in other institutions they may be kept as long as a month on the new book shelves.

After the meeting the members were entertained at lunch in the College Hall dining room, and the afternoon was spent in further inspection of the library and other college buildings.

H. ST. B. BROOKS,

*Acting Librarian, Wellesley College.*

## LIBRARY SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS IN GERMANY.

THE requirements of library schools in Germany, as set forth by Frau Elfriede Lie-

brecht in "Das Buch der Frau" (Berlin, 1909), may be of interest to library workers and students in this country.

One school offers a course covering from one to three years, with an annual tuition fee of 250 marks. Candidates for admission must be at least 16 years old and must have completed a high school course. The course of study includes Latin, Greek, French, English, a general survey of the sciences, literary history, library economy, various branches of the booktrade, stenography and typewriting.

For admission to another school the candidate must have completed her high school course, with an advanced "select" course if possible. She must be at least 19 years old, and it is not considered advisable that she should enter when over 30. She must have a good knowledge of French and English, especially for the preparation of business correspondence; if she can add to this a little Italian or Russian, so much the better. Attendance for half a year at a business school, for business correspondence, Italian, stenography and typesetting, is urgently advised. The candidate must have also a knowledge of Latin etymology; she must be well-read, must have a good handwriting, and must have given at least six months (a year would be better) to voluntary work in a library or a book store. Finally, she must have good health.

The course of instruction offered successful candidates, for a fee of 200 marks, covers all branches of library science, Latin, Greek, all branches of general scientific knowledge (including propaedeutics, aesthetics and "Sozial-pädagogik"), and a general view of literary and philosophical history. The theoretical instruction is supplemented by practical training in libraries and by visits to other libraries and to various printing and binding establishments.

No information is given concerning the remuneration which awaits those who attain the much sought for positions. Possibly their reward lies in the joy which comes from the possession or knowledge.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

ANNUAL MEETING AT PASADENA, CAL.

MAY 18 TO 24, 1911

WHEN it was learned that the American Library Association had decided to meet at Pasadena in May, there was a strong feeling on the part of many members of the American Association of Law Libraries that it was inadvisable to meet at the same time and place because the distance from the center of the country was so great, and because sessions during May of courts and legislatures would prevent many from attending.

The conference, although smaller than usual, was most gratifying, showing as it did an interest in the work of the association on the part of many who had never met with us before, and giving others an opportunity to make new acquaintances and to learn of library activities which had not before come to their attention.

Lack of space makes it impossible to give detailed accounts of all the papers and reports presented. These will be found in *extenso* in future numbers of *The Law Library Journal*, which is published as a supplement to the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. The issues of this publication can be secured from the secretary, the subscription price being \$5 a year.

There was presented a valuable paper on "Ohio reports" by ex-President Feazel, of Cleveland. The information contained in this paper will be of great use to law librarians, giving as it does a key to the confused series of reports published in Ohio.

Vaseline treatment of leather bindings was minutely described by Dr. Wire, who is an expert on matters of binding. Those institutions, whether general libraries or law libraries, having many sheep-bound books, will do well to examine this paper.

Mr. O. J. Field, clerk of the Department of Justice, made two contributions to the program, one being the history and functions of the Department of Justice, a most interesting and enlightening paper which should be of general interest at the present time. The other contribution was a report made by him as chairman of the committee on the bibliography of Latin-American laws. With the rapid growth of commerce with these countries has come an increasing demand for information as to their laws, legal institutions, etc. In the past it has been impossible to secure such information, except on the rare occasions when some specially qualified scholar has made a trip to those countries and has found time to look into the matter. There is no organization in the law-book trade in those countries, and seldom does one bookseller handle the publications of another. It was to meet this condition that the committee was appointed. Some time ago a carefully drawn circular letter in Spanish was sent to universities, bar associations, etc., throughout Latin America, asking for bibliographical information and information as to booksellers from whom the works could be secured. Only two replies were received to this first effort, which well illustrates the difficulty of securing either books or information. One of the replies, however, was from Juan B. Barrios, secretary of the Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia. It was a thorough bibliography of Colombian laws and contained the kind of information which librarians—particularly law librarians—need.

There was submitted an interesting report on the reprinting of session laws, showing just what States had undertaken the work, how far the work had been completed, and what States were contemplating such reprinting. It was the sentiment of the association that such work be encouraged, as it was considered impossible for any institution to build up a complete collection of original editions.

*The National Legislative Reference Service*, which was started in 1910, was not continued during the current year on account of lack of sufficient subscribers. This much-regretted discontinuance, it was hoped, would be only temporary, and the joint committee with the National Association of State Libraries was continued, with instructions to do what was possible to make the service permanent.

There were other papers and reports on the following subjects:

Law and legislative library conditions in Texas.

The use of Library of Congress cards by law libraries.

The training of law librarians in library work.

Bibliography of bar association proceedings, being the results of the study by Mr. Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, who allowed the committee to use the data which he had secured by careful investigation covering many years.

The association made a protest against the custom in the federal courts of charging fees for copies of opinions. A committee was appointed to report upon some method whereby law libraries could secure the decisions more cheaply.

The death on May 11, 1911, of Mr. A. H. R. Fraser was reported. Mr. Fraser was librarian of the Cornell University Law School, and one of the leaders in law library profession.

It was reported with regret that Mr. Gilson G. Glasier had resigned as editor of the *Index*. His self-sacrificing and efficient editorship was commended by suitable resolutions.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

*For president*—George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut.

*For vice-president*—Frederick W. Schenck, law librarian University of Chicago.

*For second vice-president*—Miss Gertrude E. Woodward, law librarian University of Michigan.

*For secretary*—Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

*For treasurer*—E. Lee Whitney, asst. librarian Vermont State Library.

*For members of executive committee*—Gilson G. Glasier, State librarian of Wisconsin; Ethelbert O. S. Scholefield, legislative librarian of British Columbia; Thomas W. Robinson, librarian, Los Angeles County Law Library.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE National Association of State Libraries, in spite of the fact that some members on the program were absent, carried out the exercises quite in detail. The address of the presiding officer, Demarchus C. Brown, of Indiana, touched upon the points which were to be taken up in round table discussions. He argued that the state library should be the center of historical work in the state; that even when there is a state historical society controlled by voluntary members, it should nevertheless center its work in the state library. It was shown that this would more readily draw and keep the interest of all in the state, both officials and private citizens, who were interested in the development and preservation of the history of the state. The paper further maintained that the archives of the state should be under the control of the state librarian, that all manuscripts and papers when no longer in current use, of all the departments of the state, should be filed and cataloged by the state library.

The question of the state library and politics has become, the paper showed, a very serious question. The state library staff should be put under the merit system and the members thereof chosen purely by educational qualifications, followed if necessary by examinations. These examinations should be broad and not so technical that the personal characteristics of the applicants for a position would be lost sight of. It is the sole protection against the claims of politicians, and, the reader claimed, has worked satisfactorily in an extreme degree in the Indiana State Library.

The reader believed that the state museum should be in close connection with the state library—not necessarily in administration, but at least in location. The museum supplements the library in a very marked degree, especially with the serious readers. The English method in this respect is very desirable.

One or two new features of legislative reference work were discussed—one, that municipal material may be collected and loaned to the municipalities of the state in exactly the same way as legislative material for the state at large; and second, the legislative reference department should be closely allied with the political science departments of the colleges and universities of the state, especially the state university. There can be interchange of material and the professors and fellows in the departments can be of great

service to the legislative reference department during a sitting of the assembly, and also in the interregnum. Inter-state loans were strongly urged among state libraries. Frequently important assistance is rendered in this way.

J. L. Gillis, state librarian of California, argued in his paper that the state library should be the head of all the library work of the state. He maintained that inasmuch as the library commission work can be made a part of the state library, it can properly serve as the guiding force in the library development in the state. These two papers were discussed by Messrs. Scholefield, of British Columbia, Henry of the University of Washington, and Severance of the University of Missouri, Hitt of Washington, Small of Iowa, and Miss Downey of Ohio.

The question of the distribution of state documents to college and university libraries as well as to public libraries was advocated by Mr. Hitt, of Washington.

The most important resolution passed by this association was the one condemning partisan politics in the management of the state library, with particular reference to Mr. Galbreath, in Ohio, and the appointment of a successor for political reasons.

The newly chosen officers are C. K. Belden, state librarian of Massachusetts, president; E. J. Lien, state librarian of Minnesota, vice-president, and A. C. Tilton, Hartford, Conn., secretary-treasurer.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

At least two meetings of the institute annually are required by its constitution. The first one for 1911 was held at Pasadena, Cal., during the recent A. L. A. conference, with one session only, that of Monday evening, May 22. This was attended by 14 fellows and four visitors; while eight other fellows and seven of the A. L. A. Council who were present at Pasadena (the latter having *ex-officio* rights in the Institute) did not attend the session in question.

The general subject for discussion at this meeting, as previously announced, was "The efficient business management of public libraries." President Bostwick presented an interesting and instructive paper containing summaries and statistical comparison of varying practices relative to the support and operation of many public libraries in this country, and is reprinted in full in this number. The paper was followed by general discussion, directed more particularly to the question of some possible plan for standardization of the statistics and work of libraries. No definite conclusion was reached, but the need of such was strongly felt.

A paper by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck made comparison of average volume-cost of books bought by the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library in 1910, and that for the ten prior



years as a whole, showing but a slight increase per volume in recent years. Librarians of the Buffalo, St. Louis and Scranton public libraries, present at the meeting, expressed willingness to ascertain and report similar comparisons from the book purchases of their respective libraries.

Some informal discussion followed respecting the handling and keeping account of petty cash in libraries, and safeguards thereon, with mutual exchange of views and practice relative to same.

It did not prove practicable to hold another session of the institute during the Pasadena conference owing to conflicting demands of other bodies, notably that of the A. L. A. Council, nearly all the fellows present being likewise on the Council.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Two sessions of the League of Library Commissions were held at the Pasadena Conference. The first session, on Friday evening, May 19, was devoted to reports of committees and other business.

The report of the committee on securing second-class postal rates for commission bulletins, Louis R. Wilson, North Carolina, chairman, was read by Carl H. Milam, Indiana. The committee reported that the matter had been presented to the Post-office department, but that an amendment to the postal law might be necessary. Suggestions as to the way of securing such amendment were offered. A telegram received later from the chairman of the committee announced that the Post-office department had granted the desired rate for the North Carolina Library Commission *Bulletin*, under the section of the Act of Congress relating to "Publications issued by strictly professional and literary societies," so that this decision will, no doubt, apply to all commission bulletins.

In the absence of Mr. A. L. Bailey, Delaware, chairman of the Committee on library post, Dr. B. C. Steiner, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on federal relations, was called upon for a report as to the present status of this matter. Dr. Steiner presented a clear outline of the problems involved in the question of library post, book post or parcels post. A discussion followed in which the opinion seemed to prevail that library post was the most desirable plan, since it allowed no special privileges to commercial interests.

The committee was continued, with instructions to present to each commission a plan of campaign, so that the matter may be pushed at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of Denver, presented the report of the Committee on libraries for federal prisons. He stated that as yet little has been accomplished beyond visiting the federal prisons, corresponding with members

of the Ways and means committee and the Department of justice at Washington, and creating a sentiment in favor of an annual appropriation for the purchase of suitable books for the prison libraries.

Mr. D. C. Brown, of Indiana, who is a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, was asked to present this matter on behalf of the League at the coming conference.

The report of the Publications committee was presented by Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. R. P. Bliss, Pennsylvania. The committee has made some progress in the plan of securing information from each commission as to publications available. The Nominating committee, consisting of Miss Margaret Brown, Iowa; Miss Mary F. Isom, Oregon, and Miss Eugenia Allin, Illinois, was appointed by the chair to report at the next session.

On Saturday evening a Round table on the Relation of library commissions to educational extension was conducted by Miss Cornelia Marvin, Oregon. In opening the discussion Miss Marvin emphasized the importance of encouraging the establishment of civic centers and public question clubs, especially in the western states, where the initiative and referendum had placed larger responsibilities on the people. Representatives of commissions of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin reported on work with study clubs, granges, etc., and a discussion followed as to the feasibility of library commissions encouraging the organization of centers for study, and the necessity of close coöperation with all organized agencies for educational extension.

Mr. Dudgeon presented the report of the special committee appointed to prepare coöperative study outlines. A plan for such outlines was given, but no attempt has yet been made to prepare such outlines for publication. The matter was referred back to the committee, with the request that a sample outline should be prepared as soon as possible and sent to each commission for approval.

The report of the Committee on revision of the constitution was presented by Mr. Dudgeon. The report was accepted and the constitution amended to make provision for holding sectional meetings and defining more specifically the duties of the Publications committee.

Adoption of the report of the Nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Cornelia Marvin, Oregon; 1st vice-president, Mr. Carl H. Milam, Indiana; 2d vice-president, Mr. Robert P. Bliss, Pennsylvania; secretary-treasurer, Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska. Publications committee: Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, chairman, Wisconsin; Miss Zaidee Brown, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary E. Downey, Ohio.



## American Library Association

33D ANNUAL MEETING, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, MAY 18-24, 1911

An attendance of almost 550 delegates (larger than that at Mackinac Island last year, and about equal to the attendance at the Minnetonka meeting in 1908) shows how satisfactory as to numbers was the California conference of 1911, the third general convention of librarians on the Pacific coast. Nearly 200 of the delegates were from points east of the Rocky Mountains, and from the state of California itself the remarkable record of about 300 representatives gave earnest testimony to the professional zeal and promise of library workers within the state.

At the first Pacific coast conference in San Francisco, in 1891, of which Mr. Samuel Swett Green was president, the attendance was 83. At the Portland, Ore., conference in 1905, of which Dr. Richardson was president, the register numbered 359 delegates.

Mr. Wyer, the president of the American Library Association, was unfortunately absent from the Pasadena meeting because of the total destruction of the New York State Library by fire last March. The first and second vice-presidents and the treasurer also were not present at the conference, leaving to Mr. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., the distinction of being the only principal officer at the conference. Of the executive board, Messrs. Legler, Andrews, Lane and Wright and Miss Alice Tyler were in attendance upon the convention, Mr. Putnam being detained in Washington because of the extra session of Congress. In spite of these unfortunate deficiencies in the roster, the Pasadena meeting was not only smoothly and effectively conducted as to sessions, but holds a high place in conference annals for the harmony of its program, the vitality of its sessions, the cordiality of personal relations and the hospitality of the state as well as the satisfactory and efficient work of the A. L. A. travel committee.

Following the arrival of delegates at the Hotel Maryland on Thursday afternoon, May 18, there was scheduled a meeting of the executive board, and the evening was devoted to addresses of welcome followed by an informal reception by the local committee, the speakers of the evening and the officers of the association. The Rev. Daniel F. Fox, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city. Mr. J. W. Wood extended welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Pasadena library board, of which he is a member, and Mr. L. G. Ripley, president of the California Library Association, extended the cordial greetings of the state to the national association.

Miss Nellie M. Russ, librarian of the Pasadena Public Library and chairman of the local committee, was unfortunately prevented from all active participation in the conference because of her serious illness. Miss Russ was confined to her bed during the convention and official resolutions of sympathy, besides many personal messages of regret for her absence, were expressed by the visiting librarians. Miss Russ gave constant and devoted effort, previous to her illness, for the success of the coming conference. Mr. Purd B. Wright, recently librarian of Los Angeles, acted as general library host at the Pasadena conference and was unflinching in his thoughtfulness and untiring in his activity for the best good of the meeting. Miss Helen E. Haines, also a member of the local committee, was unable to attend the sessions of the conference. Miss Haines, since her retirement as managing editor of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* in 1908, has been living in Pasadena, and the conference gave an opportunity for bringing her into touch again with many of her eastern professional friends and associates.

On Friday morning, May 19, there were meetings of Council and of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The first general session of the conference was opened at 2:30 p.m., on Friday, May 19, in the charming hall of the Shakespeare Club, a few blocks from the Hotel Maryland. In the absence of the president, Mr. Wyer, the conference was called to order by Mr. Henry E. Legler, who, in a few well-chosen words, expressed the regret of the association at Mr. Wyer's absence, and stated that it was the expressed wish of Mr. Wyer that the ex-presidents of the association attending the conference should in turn conduct the general sessions of the convention. Mr. Legler then yielded the gavel to Mr. Hill, president of the A. L. A. at Narragansett in 1906. Mr. Hill officially opened the session and introduced Miss Meeker, president of the Shakespeare Club, who extended a gracious welcome to the association. She emphasized the close interrelation between libraries and women's clubs, and stated that in California, before the state had developed so completely the library organization, much of the energy of the women's clubs was spent in sending traveling libraries to communities where there were no libraries.

Mr. Hill thanked Miss Meeker for the courtesy of the Shakespeare Club, and then outlined the conduct of the sessions as follows: First general session, by Frank P. Hill, librarian Brooklyn Public Library; second general session, Clement W. Andrews, librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago; third general session, Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.; fourth general session, Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis; fifth and last session, Miss Alice S.

Tyler, Iowa Library Commission (ex-vice-president).

A motion expressing the regret of the association for the serious illness of Miss Russ was then presented by Miss Tyler. Miss Mary E. Ahern seconded the motion. Mr. Purd B. Wright, upon the request of Mr. Hill, again seconded the motion and extended a few personal words of greeting from Miss Russ. A resolution of sympathy was then passed by a rising vote.

Before turning to the regular program of the meeting, a resolution prepared by the executive board regretting the absence of Mr. Wyer was read by Mr. Henry M. Utley, of Detroit (also an ex-president).

Mr. Ripley, president of the California Library Association, on behalf of the state and national associations, and Mr. Burpee, of Ottawa, seconded the resolution. The resolution was then passed unanimously by a rising vote, and orders were given to the secretary to transmit the resolution to Mr. Wyer by lettergram at the close of the session.

A letter from Mr. Wyer prepared by him in anticipation of his not being able to attend the conference was read by Mr. Hill.

Mr. W. C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University (and an ex-president), then read Mr. Wyer's president's address, "What the community owes to the library," which is printed in full elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, then gave an address, "Is library censorship desirable?" Mr. Wright covered the field of questionable literature somewhat broadly and emphasized the difficulties of determining definite standards by which to judge of the proprieties or improprieties of literature.

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gave an address upon the subject "Exploitation of the public library," in which he stated that the idea of the public library as a force in the community is gradually but surely gaining ground. At the same time the realization that its influence may be made use of in various directions, both legitimately and illegitimately, is becoming more prominent. A distinction was drawn in this paper between the proper and improper use of the public library to give publicity to matters more or less unconnected with it, and instances of both uses were given.

Mr. Hill then informally introduced Mr. George B. Utley, who succeeded Mr. Hadley as A. L. A. secretary, and Mr. Utley read his secretary's report. The report showed a record of 2118 members in the American Library Association, of whom 284 were institutional members. In the period between May 15, 1910, and May 4, 1911, 296 new members joined the association, as compared with

154 for the nine and one-half months preceding. Of this number, 53 were institutional members, and 53 of the 154 new members of 1909-1910 were also institutional members. In 1910, 320 new members joined the association, but 137 allowed their membership to lapse.

Mr. Hill then stated that the treasurer's report was already before the members. It was moved that this report be received and placed on file. This report showed receipts of \$6629.78, expenses of \$2134.03. The report of the publicity board was, as usual, presented in print and accepted. Reports of other committees were received as follows: Trustees of the endowment fund, the committee on coöperation with the National Education Association, committee on coördination, and committee on coördination among college libraries. All of these reports were presented in print and accepted.

In connection with the report of the committee on bookbuying, Mr. Walter L. Brown stated that the A. L. A. Council in January requested the bookbuying committee to obtain an expression from the booksellers as to the proper discount to the Library Association on net fiction. It was hoped to have a conference with the committee appointed by the Booksellers' Association. As this committee was only appointed at the convention of the Booksellers' Association on May 8, the A. L. A. committee on bookbuying decided to defer the presentation of its report.

The report of the finance committee which, according to constitutional provision, cannot be submitted in print, was read by Mr. Andrews.

The auditing of this report, it was further stated, had been duly attended to by Mr. E. H. Anderson. Other reports were carried over to the following session. The secretary then made several announcements and the meeting adjourned.

In the evening, at the Hotel Maryland at 8:15 p.m., the League of Library Commissioners held its first session; also, there were meetings of the Bibliographical Society of America and the Public Documents Round Table.

The second general session was held on Saturday morning, May 20, at 9:30, with Mr. Andrews in the chair. Reports were first in order. The report of the committee on library administration stated that the committee had sent questions to 187 libraries and had received answers from 137. The report of the committee on library work with the blind was also received and adopted.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, of the Iowa Library Commission, then read a paper on "The effect of the commission plan of city government on public libraries," which is given in full in this number, in which she gave a detailed explanation of commission form of municipal government from its inception and

concluded with its workings regarding the public libraries, and discussed briefly the question of the administration of civil service. On the close of this full and lucid statement, which is of vital importance to a large number of libraries and of growing importance to libraries in general, Mr. Andrews called upon Miss Harriet Wood, of Portland, Ore., to speak further on the topic. As librarian of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Miss Wood was confronted by this problem. She stated that there the commission plan of government had proved a success.

Mr. Gillis said that in Sacramento, Cal. it was expected that the city would be governed by the commission form of government. There are eleven towns and cities in California that already have the commission form of government.

Mr. Hamilton, author of "The dethronement of the city boss," who happened to be in the audience and who was requested by Miss Tyler to speak, made a few remarks on this topic. He considered it desirable that the educational side of a community's work be included with the political under the commission form of government.

A symposium on branch library problems followed, to which Mr. Charles H. Brown, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, contributed a short paper on "Limitations of the branch librarian's initiative," which is printed in this number, and Miss Clara E. Howard, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, contributed a paper on "The branch library and its relation to the district."

By a slight change in the order of the program, Mr. Francis F. Browne, editor of *The Dial*, then gave his address on "The 'eternal or' of the librarian," in which the problem of book selection in all its perplexity was dwelt upon entertainingly and appreciatively. Mr. Browne took up the question of printed aids available to the librarian in his task of book selection and suggested methods for their acquisition and consultation.

After Mr. Browne's admirable paper the program reverted to library administration and Mr. J. T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, gave his address on "Municipal civil service methods as affecting libraries," in which he outlined the origin of civil service reform, the extent of its application, especially to libraries, its advantages and disadvantages considered from a library point of view, qualifications for library work and the extent to which these may be determined by civil service examinations. Messrs. Hill, Steiner and Demarchus C. Brown made brief but vigorous protest against certain incidental positions in Mr. Jennings' paper, and a motion was carried to take up discussion of the subject at the next session. Announcements of nominations were

made as follows: President, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, vice-librarian Buffalo Public Library. First vice-president, Henry E. Legler, librarian Chicago Public Library. Second vice-president, Mary W. Plummer, newly appointed director New York Library Training School, previously director Pratt Institute Library School. Executive board: C. W. Andrews, librarian John Crerar Library; Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Cleveland Public Library. Council (to be elected by the association), Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library; Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County (Maryland) Free Library; Miss Sarah B. Askew, library organizer of the New Jersey Library Commission; A. S. Root, librarian Oberlin College Library; Miss Minnie Oakley, chief cataloguer Los Angeles Public Library. Trustee of endowment fund, W. W. Appleton, trustee New York Public Library.

These officers were later elected.

On Saturday afternoon, May 20, the first session of the Children's Librarians' section, a public meeting under the auspices of the Pasadena Women's Club was held in Shakespeare Hall at 2:30, the program consisting of an address, illustrated by lantern slides, "Children's rooms in libraries: Why?" by Henry E. Legler. This address presented a general summary of work done for the betterment of children through literary, artistic and civic expressions, from the beginning of public interest in children as initiated by Charles Dickens, Froebel and other pioneers in child welfare, up to the present time of child conferences and welfare exhibits. Concretely, the paper described the far-reaching work of libraries with children and gave graphic presentation of actual accomplishments through the remarkable series of illustrations which Mr. Legler had carefully selected.

Other meetings during the day were the first session of the Catalog section, and the meeting of the College and reference section in the afternoon. The Trustees' section and the second session of the League of Library Commissions and an extra session of the American Association of Law Libraries filled up the evening program.

A welcome break in official business came on Sunday, May 21, in which the delegates enjoyed rest and recreation and were given opportunity to explore the beauties of Pasadena and its neighborhood. A large number joined in a special excursion by electric car and steamboat to Santa Catalina and its marine gardens.

On Monday morning at 9:30 the third general session, which was a joint session with the League of Library Commissions, was held, with Mr. Henry J. Carr presiding in behalf of the American Library Association, and with Miss Clara F. Baldwin presiding in behalf of the league.

A telegram received from Mr. Wyer in recognition of the association's resolutions on his absence was read by Mr. Carr. Miss Baldwin was then requested to conduct the program.

"The administrative units in library extension—the township, the county, the state, etc.," by Matthew S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was the first paper on the program. Mr. Dudgeon emphasized the reading needs of students in rural districts and the quality and character of books needed. The quality of the books in circulating libraries was declared to be equal to that of the city library, the cost of circulation moderate and the management usually efficient.

"California county free libraries," by Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer of the California State Library, was the second paper on the program, and is printed in full elsewhere. Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., contributed to the discussion which followed with a brief account of "County libraries in Oregon." Corinne Metz, of Van Wert, Ohio, also spoke on "An Ohio county library."

"The basis of support for public library work," by Franklin F. Hopper, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, was the next address on the program. Mr. Hopper gave the reasons for asking for appropriations for public municipal libraries and for library commissions, and outlined methods for effectively presenting budgets to appropriating bodies. Principles and methods for determining amount of budgets, the increase of budgets as related to increase in population, increase in circulation of books per capita, property valuations and tax levies were topics carefully treated in Mr. Hopper's paper. He also made an interesting comparison between public library and public school budgets.

An interesting address on "Increasing the efficiency of the library as an educational factor" by Arthur Henry Chamberlain, of the University of California, member of the California executive committee of the National Education Association, was the closing paper of the session. Mr. Chamberlain placed the library as a vital part of educational work rather than as a separate institution. He emphasized the value of coöperation between the National Education Association and the A. L. A., especially in the matter of holding conventions at the same time and place.

Mr. Jennings then contributed further to the previous day's discussion on civil service methods.

The afternoon of the same day was devoted to a trolley trip to Los Angeles and the beaches, stopping at Venice, where the aquarium and the scenic railroads in lieu of

gondolas tempted the librarians to frivolity and relaxation.

In the evening the Children's librarians' section held its second session, and there were also meetings of the American Library Institute and of the Special Libraries Association.

The fourth general session was held on Tuesday, May 23, at 9:30 a.m., with Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick in the chair. Mr. Cedric Chivers presented an illustrated paper on materials and methods in bookbinding, supplementary to the exhibit presented at the Bretton Woods conference in 1909.

Mr. Hill then presented the report of the committee to confer with publishers of newspapers on the deterioration of newspaper paper. This committee was appointed at Mackinac as a result of Mr. Hill's inquiry on this subject.

An address by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, followed. Dr. Wheeler spoke on the profession of librarianship, its possibilities and power of influence. Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, president of Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, then spoke on "Books and the efficient life," in which he dwelt upon the influence of books and culture as factors in right living and achievement.

In the afternoon delegates were taken in automobiles through Pasadena to the Busch Gardens and on to Throop Institute, where tea was served.

In the evening a dance was given at the Hotel Maryland, but with the usual unfortunate scarcity of masculine dancing librarians and the resulting large proportion of conversation on the side.

Wednesday, May 24, was the last official day of the convention. In the morning was held the second session of the Catalog section and a meeting of the Professional Training section; also an informal conference of representatives of state associations was held. At this meeting 14 state associations were represented. Affiliation of state library associations with the A. L. A. was discussed and the meeting was indicative in its vitality of discussion of the widespread interest that is taken in this matter.

At 2:30 p.m. the fifth and last general session of the conference was held with Miss Alice S. Tyler presiding. This was a joint session with the California Library Association, and Miss Tyler therefore called Mr. Ripley, president of that association, to the chair. Governor Hiram W. Johnson then delivered an address of great vitality. He dealt with topics of political and civic interest of primary importance to California. Lincoln Steffens also gave an address emphasizing further possibilities of "reform government" and speaking in general terms of the possibilities for coördination between society and

the library. Prof. George Wharton James was the last speaker of the afternoon. He spoke at some length on the topic "What the world of literature owes to California," and emphasized the natural beauties and advantages of the State.

With the close of the California program, Miss Tyler again took the chair and the further business of the conference was concluded. The committee on resolutions made its report, and Mr. Hill then introduced a minute sending the greetings of the association to Miss Helen E. Haines.

Miss Ahern seconded this resolution of greeting, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Discussion of certain provisions of the A. L. A. constitution followed through the introduction by Miss Ahern of a proposed amendment to the constitution. This amendment was to section 14, which covers election to Council membership and provides for direct election to Council through the association instead of the present provision for partial election by the association to Council. The motion for the introduction of this amendment, after some lively discussion was defeated.

A telegram of appreciation and greeting was read from Mrs. Elmendorf, the newly elected president of the A. L. A. and first woman to be honored by election to this office, and the thirty-third annual convention was formally adjourned.

The day after the last session was devoted to a day's trip to Riverside, where the beautiful Glenwood Mission Inn and the public library were visited, Mr. Daniels, librarian acting as host of the day. About 150 delegates enjoyed this delightful side-trip, which came as a welcome excursion after the meetings of the convention. Friday was a free day and devoted to trips and recreation, a considerable party making a special trip to Mt. Low by the remarkable combination of the 1300-foot cable incline and the trolley ride still above, while a few made the toilsome ascent of Mt. Wilson to its famous observatory, and on Saturday the party broke up for the homeward and post-conference journeys.

#### PRE-CONFERENCE TRIP

A special A. L. A. party numbering about 125 delegates left Chicago by special train on May 13 for Pasadena under the care of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, the New York and Boston parties having started the day before for Chicago under the guardianship of Mr. Charles H. Brown, of Brooklyn, and of Mr. Faxon, respectively. On reaching Chicago time was allowed for the delegates to pay their respects at A. L. A. headquarters before embarking on the A. L. A. special for sunny California. Twenty years before the A. L. A. had crossed the

continent for California meeting, and to Messrs. Greene, Hill, Utley and Bowker, and to Miss Ahern belong the honors of the two transcontinental A. L. A. conference journeys, Mr. Bowker and Mr. Greene being also two of the delegates who attended the first conference of the American Library Association in 1876.

It was 6 p.m. on Saturday, May 13, when the electric-lighted *de luxe* train, consisting of standard Pullmans, compartment Pullman, observation car, diner and buffet smoker, pulled out of Chicago. On Sunday morning Kansas City was reached, and a few moments' stop was made while the party became the richer by the addition of Missouri delegates, among whom Mr. Bostwick, so long a New Yorker, was cordially welcomed by old friends.

On Monday the party stopped for luncheon at Albuquerque, N. Mex., where the fame of Fred. Harvey fare and the charms of Fred. Harvey Indian and Mexican museums were enjoyed by the delegates. There was time, too, to visit in the quaint town, investigate the old Catholic mission built by the Spaniards in the early days of New Mexican history, or price (and possibly buy) the Navajo rugs and Indian souvenirs, according to the taste of the sightseers. Later in the same afternoon the Indian pueblo village of Laguna was reached, and the party examined the rude architecture and watched the stolid and contented Indian villagers with curiosity. Souvenirs were fairly thrust upon the travellers. Everything, even to look at the Indian babies, had its price attached, and one was made to feel that the spirit of commerce had certainly bitten deep into this once romantic people of the plains.

Again it was train travel for the party, on into the fascinating desert country beneath the clear and wonderful skies of Arizona until the party reached the Grand Canyon at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, May 16. The Hotel El Tovar in its commanding view of the glorious canyon made delightful quarters for the travel-weary party, although sojourners were somewhat troubled to find rooming accommodations complicated through the arrival of another special party just ahead of the A. L. A. However, even "four in a room" was an ultimatum good-humoredly accepted by delegates, who realized that the Grand Canyon was too fine a place to spend much time protesting at hotel inconveniences. All day Tuesday and Wednesday, librarians, clad in equestrian garb and seated serenely upon the backs of bulking burros, might have been seen wending their way up and down the canyon trails. Drives, too, to watch the sunset or to get finer views of peaks and trails took up the time of the delegates. Bright Angel trail shimmered below, the wind played its harplike music through the tree-

fringed banks of the canyon, and over in the Hopi house just across from the hotel were the same souvenirs (and the same prices).

It was unwillingly that the party embarked again and left the canyon for retrospect; but by 7:30 p.m. of Wednesday, May 17, the train was pulling out and away for California through the long stretches of sand and mountains, past The Needles into California. Passing along by the San Bernardino mountains, through illimitable stretches of desert country, the pilgrims at last came to San Bernardino itself, and felt that the land of perpetual sunshine and of roses was really before them. For at the station they were greeted by roses—yellow, pink, white, and crimson, a profusion of them, brought in the true spirit of California hospitality as a welcome from the San Bernardino Library to the American Library Association.

On leaving San Bernardino only a few hours of travel brought the delegates into gardenlike Pasadena, and rest and refreshment at the Hotel Maryland was sought at once by the weary travelers. The long journey was over and the conference was to begin.

#### POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

The eastern party, to the number of more than a hundred, left the Hotel Maryland and the delights of Pasadena hospitality in two special cars on the morning Southern Pacific train for Los Angeles early Saturday, May 27, and thence followed the coast line through the fruit ranches and oil districts of the coast valleys and past the beaches of the Pacific Ocean to Santa Barbara, which was reached in time for luncheon at the Hotel Potter, one of the most modern and splendid of the California caravansaries, fronting a fine beach. In the afternoon the citizens of Santa Barbara brought their automobiles for the party, and after a visit to the Santa Barbara Mission and the interesting social settlement of more modern origin, enjoyed the beautiful drive to Montecito and its palatial country homes. A brief visit was paid to the pleasant Santa Barbara Library, and at the end of the drive the party reunited at a delightful afternoon tea given at the pretty home and garden of the librarian, Mrs. Frances Burns Linn, where the trustees and their ladies shared in the entertainment of the guests. In the evening a "Natoma" concert was given at the Santa Barbara Opera House to which the library visitors were invited and which was enjoyed by many of them.

After Sunday morning rest, the train was taken shortly before noon for Monterey, and after luncheon and dinner on the train, the Hotel Del Monte was reached in the evening. The great attraction at Monterey, where all of Monday was spent, was of course the

"seventeen-mile drive" around the peninsulas, which was taken in automobiles during the morning. The library in Monterey itself, which was the first capital of California, is inadequately housed and attracted little attention; but many visited the charming mission building of the library at Pacific Grove and the women's clubhouse close by, where refreshments were provided for the visitors.

On Tuesday morning the party started for Santa Cruz and the big trees. The train stopped at the Big Tree station close by the grove where, after guidance for an hour among the forest giants, an open-air luncheon was served by the ladies of the Santa Cruz Library and others, under shadow of the wonderful *sequoia sempervirens*. It was a delightful picture—this open-air "spread;" and after the feast ex-Lieutenant Governor Jeter, who presided, welcomed the visiting party in a pleasant speech, to which Mr. Bowker responded, with the hope that the prosperity of California and of the American Library Association might be as ever-living as these great trees, and with the suggestion that the unity of the nation was notably exemplified by the presence in California on Memorial Day of an association representing north and south, east and west, and the Americans across the border line of Canada. Mr. Leuk, chairman of the board of trustees, and Miss M. H. Waterman, librarian of the Santa Cruz Library, who had been present twenty years before when the A. L. A. party visited the big trees, also were called out for brief remarks. Mr. Duncan MacPherson, editor of the Santa Cruz daily, one of the earliest papers of the state, and a commissioner under the new commission plan of the Santa Cruz municipality, gave some reminiscences of his long residence in California. In recognition of the day, the party joined in singing "My country, 'tis of thee" just before the parting, and a photographic snapshot was taken by Mr. Faxon of the "old-timers" of '91, including Miss Waterman.

The party proceeded early in the afternoon by the picturesque short-line route across the mountains to San José, where they were housed at the Hotel Vendome. There was time for a look about the little city and a peep into its library under charge of Miss N. McGinley, and the adjoining and earlier town of Santa Clara, with its large and famous mission, either by automobile or on horseback. The first accident of the journey occurred when the saddle of Miss Eastman's mount slipped as the horse swerved, and she was thrown to the ground, suffering contusions which happily proved not serious, but which made her the special center of interest for the next day or two. During the evening the mayor of Santa Cruz and representatives of the board of trade came to the hotel and formally welcomed their visitors, responses being made by Mr. Samuel S. Green, who

gave amusing and interesting reminiscences of the visit of 1891, and by Mr. W. C. Lane. Dr. Oliver, a member of the library board, was also called upon and responded in a pleasant speech.

Wednesday, May 31, a delightful trolley ride through the valleys and hillsides of fruit trees was arranged by the Palo Alto and Leland Stanford University library people, which brought the visitors from San José to Palo Alto in time for the inspection of the noble cloisters of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and an informal welcome on the part of Prof. George T. Clark and the library staff before luncheon. A halt was made by the electric cars for a ten minutes' visit to the charming mission library in Palo Alto itself, where Miss Hadden received the party. The visitors were especially interested in the consequences of the disastrous work of the earthquake of 1906, for though most of the damaged gateways and other buildings had been replaced, the chapel was still in ruins, and the new library building presented an extraordinary spectacle of a solid and completed dome rising on a skeleton structure of steel, the encasement of which had been shattered and thrown down by the shock. The university library is amply and worthily housed at present in the main quadrangle, and the partial destruction of the new library building is in some measure mitigated by the fact that it was planned rather from the architectural than the library point of view, and that when rebuilt it would probably be better suited to its immediate purpose. After visiting the library rooms, the party wandered across the great campus to the faculty club, where an informal luncheon was served by the Japanese waiters. After the luncheon, in the absence of President Jordan, his representatives gave welcome to the A. L. A. party, on behalf of whom Mr. A. E. Bostwick made fitting response. After the luncheon, the special cars which had been brought to the Palo Alto station were taken for the remainder of the journey to San Francisco, which was reached that afternoon in time for comfortable rooming at the splendid Fairmont Hotel, crowning Nob Hill, and an hour or so of shopping before dinner. Visits to the new Chinatown were of course arranged for the evening, in which a number indulged, though not without a sense that they were witnessing a set show rather than the normal habitat of the celestial dwellers.

Thursday, June 1, was San Francisco day, and the first part of the program was a comprehensive automobile ride tendered by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which included the main features of the city proper, the Presidio or government reservation, the trip to the Cliff House and the seal rocks and return through Golden Gate Park. Luncheon was served in the Califor-

nia Club, where the main features of the speechmaking were an address by Dr. Taylor, dean of the law school, the recent reform mayor of San Francisco, and response by Mr. Frank P. Hill on behalf of the visitors of 1911 and 1891. After this early luncheon, the ferry-boat was taken up the bay past the Golden Gate for the extraordinary ride by electric car up Mount Tamalpais, most of the party going to the summit, while a few took the optional course of the gravity road to the Muir Woods. The journey itself was one of the most interesting episodes of the whole trip, and from the summit there was spread out a wonderful panorama of mountainside, bay and ocean, with San Francisco itself glittering in the distance. The return was safely made in time for dinner at the hotel and a free evening afterward. During the morning drive a brief stop was made at the temporary but excellent building of the San Francisco Public Library now administered by William R. Watson, and some few visitors made their way to the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library, now rehoused on the second and third floors of the new building erected by the Mechanics' Institute, where they were made welcome by Francis B. Graves.

Friday, June 2, was given to a trip to Oakland and Berkeley. After the long ferry across the bay and up the creek, the visitors were received at the Oakland library, an edition in miniature of the Boston Public Library, by Charles A. Greene and his staff, and thence were taken on an electric car ride about Oakland, ending at the beautiful Piedmont Park, where luncheon was served. After this luncheon electric cars were again taken for the ride across to Berkeley, the university suburb. The party was received on alighting by J. C. Rowell and his associates, who conducted them across the campus to the open-air Greek theater, the gift to the university of Mr. W. R. Hearst, seating 6000 or more persons, and possessing remarkable acoustic properties. In this auditorium, what seemed a very small group of persons were welcomed in the absence of President Wheeler by his representative, and Mr. Rowell made brief but fitting remarks. The party then proceeded down the campus to the old library building, where they witnessed the excellent arrangements in connection with the removal of the books from the old library to the new. Thence they crossed the campus downward again to the new library building, which all viewed with surprise and wondering delight. The edifice is one of the simplest and most beautiful of modern library buildings, with its frontage of well-arranged columns, and its internal arrangements are spacious and admirable. The main reading-room vies with that of the New York Public Library, and the other features brought forth universal



praise and no criticism. It was peculiarly gratifying to find the great Bancroft collection of California history at last safely shelved in fireproof surroundings.

After return to San Francisco in time for the last dinner together, the "supplementary" party for the Yosemite, which proved to be the larger party numbering over fifty, left in the evening via Oakland and the Central Pacific division of the Southern Pacific Railway, while the "main" party, numbering about twenty-five, under personal charge of Charles H. Brown, of the A. L. A. Travel Committee were given a night's respite, and started Saturday morning by the same route for Sacramento. Here they were delightfully entertained at his pleasant home by State Librarian Gillis, and after luncheon and a view of the State Library, they were taken up the Sacramento River in motor boats for inspection of the valley and the dredgers. Later an agreeably informal dinner was given at the Hotel Sacramento, where welcome was offered by Mr. Gillis and by Postmaster Richardson, a member of the state library board, and fitting responses made.

Sunday, June 4, was spent by the advance party on the train, and on Monday morning the special car reached Salt Lake City and waited till afternoon while the visitors were entertained by local librarians. The party first visited the grounds of the University of Utah, in the outskirts of the city, under the guidance of Miss Nelson, librarian at the university, who showed the site for the hoped-for library, and were then received at the Packard Memorial Library, the public library of the city, by Miss Sprague and by Judge Goodwin and other members of the board of trustees. The board is almost evenly divided between Mormons and Gentiles, who co-operate without clash in the administration of the library, which contains in its board-room a noteworthy collection of Mormon and anti-Mormon literature. An automobile ride throughout the city was followed by an excursion to Saltair, on the Great Salt Lake, where a pleasant luncheon was served in the Ship Café "Leviathan," presided over by Judge Goodwin, who welcomed the visitors. By special courtesy of the Mormon authorities a complimentary organ recital was given in the Tabernacle, where the wonderful acoustic properties of the hall and the marvelous beauty of the organ awakened special interest, before they started across "the great divide."

The Rio Grande route brought the party over Tennessee Pass, 10,400 feet above sea level, and through the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River, and Manitou was reached on the evening of Tuesday, June 6. The Cliff House there proved a delightful hostelry, and the advance party spent Thursday and Friday pleasantly without the disastrous experiences of the later party.

Saturday, June 10, the party started for Denver, which was reached about noon. Here they were received by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the new public library—a building which greatly delighted the visiting party—taken about the city in automobiles, and banqueted at the Hotel Shirley. The start for Chicago was made in the evening, and the special car arrived there on Sunday morning, June 11. The easterners continued their journey Sunday evening, reaching their final destination for the most part on Monday, June 12.

The "supplementary" party found themselves on Saturday morning, June 3, at the Hotel Del Portal, and after breakfast took stage up the wonderful canyon of the Merced River to the Yosemite Valley, where they reached El Sentinel Hotel in time for luncheon. The beauty of the rock-rimmed valley seen from below, in contrast with the view downward of the Grand Canyon, filled every one with delight, but the day was saddened by news of the accident to the previous Raymond & Whitcomb party, in which one person was instantly killed and others seriously hurt by the runaway overturn of a stage on the return that afternoon from the Mariposa Grove. The library party was quartered in part at Camp Ahwahnee, where the previous Raymond & Whitcomb party also occupied tents, and Miss Grace E. McDowell of the Brooklyn Public Library, who occupied the next tent to the widow of the unfortunate victim of the accident, nobly volunteered to give up the remainder of her trip and accompany the stricken woman to her home in Pennsylvania, an act which has been formally and cordially appreciated by the trustees of her library. A drive along the floor of the valley, with closer sight of the pinnacles and buttresses of the rocks and the beauty of the falls, then in full flood after recent rains, was part of the program, and a large proportion of the party made the ascent up the long and steep trail to Glacier Point, while in the morning many visited Mirror Lake and saw its wonderful reflections. The only member of the party to avail himself of the optional visit to the Mariposa Grove of big trees was the veteran Mr. Green, who returned smiling to El Portal the following day, just after the arrival of the party, cheerful despite eighty miles of stage riding, and was received with hearty welcome from his somewhat anxious colleagues.

After three well-filled days of delight in the valley, the party reached El Portal again Tuesday afternoon, June 6, and left early Wednesday morning for the visit to Sacramento. On the way, the train was boarded by the ladies of the Merced County Library, which within its first year under the new law had already established eight branches, and the visiting party were regaled with flowers and cherries. A like experience



was pleasantly suffered as the train reached Elk Grove, where another delegation of ladies, filing through the train, bestowed an enormous lemon, as well as cherries and flowers upon each visitor. At Sacramento the hospitality to the first party was repeated, with the exception that an automobile ride about the town took the place of the up-river excursion. The second party reached Salt Lake City Thursday morning, June 9, and the pleasant experiences of the previous party were for the most part duplicated, with the addition that after the organ recital the young Mormon leader, Mr. Peary, who acted as host, gave a brief and interesting resumé as the party stood in front of the temple, of Mormon history and doctrine and present practice, in which he incidentally objected severely to recent magazine statements.

Saturday, June 10, the second party reached the Cliff House, Manitou, in the evening, and Sunday morning was given to a delightful drive, as part of the regular program, up Williams canyon to the Cave of the Winds and a drive through the Garden of the Gods. In the afternoon some ascended Pike's Peak by cog railway without suffering from the altitude of 14,000 feet; others ventured the cable incline of 3000 feet in length up Mount Manitou, while still others took the automobile ride up Comstock Cone to Crystal Park, and a few drove to beautiful South Cheyenne Canyon and the Seven Falls.

A special excursion, outside the regular program, had been arranged for Monday covering the 100-mile "short line" trip to Cripple Creek and return—a railway ride along mountain edges, but generally regarded as safe. About twenty-five started on the excursion, the remainder staying quietly for rest at the Cliff House, or exploring the interesting exhibit of cliff-dweller life, reproduced in a nearby canyon. The railway journey was greatly enjoyed, as also the "electric loop" in the Cripple Creek mining district, and after luncheon at the local hotel, about 10,000 feet up, the party started downward in good spirits. Somewhat past five o'clock, after the train had passed over a long and high trestle, and just as the engine was stopping for water where the mountain shelf was wider than elsewhere, the rear car, which was the special car of the library party, was overturned and rested quietly on its side. About twenty-five library people and a half-dozen others who had come in were in the special car. There was time for some to brace themselves for the overturn, and the fact that the car stopped almost instantly prevented more serious results. A young bride of eighteen, who had been married five days before in Denver, had her head out of the window and was pinned by the sash as the car overturned; she was extricated from the wreck by the heroic efforts of Mr. Foss and others, but died in hospital at midnight.

This was the only fatality, but bones were broken in a few cases, and the gashes caused by the splintered glass made the spectacle heartrending, as one after another crawled out from the wrecked car. Several ladies were on the observation platform and were thrown off, suffering more from nervous shock than from actual injury. The track was found intact, there was no switch at the point, and the only explanation seemed to be that something had gone wrong with the rear truck of the car in front, which had wedged itself against the rear car and so overturned it. The rest of the train was detached from the wrecked car, and the sufferers were brought promptly to St. Francis Hospital at Colorado Springs, where their wounds were dressed. Miss Merrill and Miss Collins were obliged to remain in hospital, one with a broken collar-bone and the other with severe wounds, even after the party's departure, their immediate friends staying with them. Mr. Patten, Miss Eastman, Miss Hubbard and others had their surface wounds dressed and returned to the hotel with the remainder of the party, few of whom had escaped injury or severe shock. The accident plunged the party in gloom, but it was a satisfaction to find there had been no fatalities or dangerous wounds to any of the party. Reassuring telegrams were sent east in fear of exaggerated newspaper reports, and the arrangements at Denver were cancelled. The special cars which were to have started the next morning did not leave until late afternoon and the party passed through Denver in the evening, catching sight only of those of the Denver library who had come down to the station to offer their sympathies. The cars reached Chicago the next morning, where the Boston and New York members of the party took the 10.30 Lake Shore train east.

A pleasant feature of the following day in Chicago was an impromptu luncheon arranged by Mr. Legler at an improvised round table for those who happened to find themselves together in the library, including Mr. and Mrs. Legler, Mr. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Miss Olcott, Miss Smith, Mr. Utley, and others.

It is interesting to note that four couples of the library visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Faxon, celebrated wedding anniversaries during the journey, that of Mr. and Mrs. Carr being their 25th or silver wedding. At San Francisco a fifth couple was added to the happy list, for Mr. and Mrs. Watson were celebrating their 10th anniversary. June 1 also represented the 10th anniversary of Mr. Hill's incumbency of the Brooklyn Public Librarianship, and the double anniversary was made the occasion of a pleasant dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Hill at the Hotel Fairmont, at which the

dozen representatives of the Brooklyn Public Library were present. Here the Pasadena long distance silver cup presented by Mr. C. W. O'Connor, of Philadelphia, and won by the library delegation, was passed around, and presentation was made to Mr. Hill from the staff of a tin memorial of his tin wedding with Brooklyn. It may be added that no less than twenty people identified with library interests in Brooklyn were present at the 1911 conference.

The special train to Pasadena and the special cars thence were of the highest type of equipment. The travel arrangements, under the direction of the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., though open to criticism in some respects, were on the whole excellent; and their representative, Mr. M. P. Browley, who was in personal charge from start to finish, won universal appreciation by his indefatigable energy, imperturbable good humor and unflinching courtesy. The rooming arrangements at El Tovar were very defective and caused much annoyance, partly because of the presence of a previous Raymond party and partly because of the policy of the hotel in holding rooms with baths at extortionate prices, scarcely excused by the fact that all the water for the house had to be brought by car nearly a hundred miles—a situation which the personal conductor lamented as much as his charges. Mr. Browley was especially sympathetic after the Cripple Creek accident, though this excursion was not part of the Raymond program and was not in any respect under his charge.

Many of the party were much troubled at the overwork required of the horses by the Yosemite transportation people, caused largely by the course of the Southern Pacific Company in bringing to the valley larger parties than the transportation facilities could properly handle—two parties of 500 and 150 respectively reaching the camps long after dark Sunday evening, and a petition asking the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the matter was widely signed.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN'S SECTION

The feature of the Children's Librarian's section at the Pasadena conference was the meeting held on Saturday afternoon, May 20, under the auspices of the Pasadena Women's Club, at which Mr. H. E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, gave the address, illustrated with lantern slides, "Children's rooms in libraries: Why?" This address presented in a broad way the attitude of the world towards children. It outlined conditions under which children of to-day are reared, and showed the social relation of libraries in influencing the lives of the children and in shaping their future part in the world's work.

The second session of the meeting, held on Monday evening, May 22, consisted of a

round table conducted by Miss Faith Smith, director of training class, Chicago Public Library. The discussion opened with a short talk by Mr. Walter Brown, of Buffalo, on "Intermediate work." Mr. Brown said that at present the books in the intermediate department of the Buffalo Library were shelved in a corner of the children's room, but that they were to be transferred to one end of the open-shelf room, and that a special assistant would be responsible for the work. Miss Hillkowitz, children's librarian of the Denver Public Library, said that the circulation of the books in the intermediate department had been most successful when they were shelved in the open-shelf room with the regular collection.

Mr. R. R. Bowker spoke to the section concerning Mrs. Minerva Sanders, for many years librarian at Pawtucket, R. I., who thirty years ago was doing work with children. She was pleasantly known among her colleagues as "Mawtucket." It was moved and carried that a telegram of congratulations for her years of service, and good wishes for years to come, be sent to Mrs. Sanders. Mr. Bowker, and Mr. Peacock, of Westerly, R. I., were appointed a committee to send this telegram.

The next discussion was on the question of "Library work in summer playgrounds," led by Miss Andrus, superintendent of the children's department of the Seattle Library. During the discussion, Mr. Zelenko, special correspondent of the Moscow newspapers, told of the "graphic hours" held in a settlement house in Moscow and resembling the story hours held in American libraries. Instead of listening to stories at these "graphic hours," the children draw any story they choose. Paper, crayon and water-colors are furnished them and the drawings are submitted to a committee, who choose the best for exhibition. Mr. Phelan, of the Chicago Public Library, gave a brief description of the public playgrounds of Chicago and the way in which the library coöperates. In the small parks where emphasis is placed on work with children, story hours are held one or two times a week, and there is an organized library league for the purpose of teaching the children to use books carefully.

In speaking of the "Problems of work with schools," Miss Harriet Wood, supervisor of work with schools, Library Association of Portland, Ore., emphasized the necessity of acquainting the schools with the possibilities of the help to be obtained from the public library.

Miss Wood wrote of the result of the investigation she had made of reports of school boards: "The fact that most of the reports examined made no mention at all of the library, while others spoke of it in complimentary but unrelated terms, and only a few seemed conscious of unused resources,

leads librarians to consider their present relations with the schools in their immediate fields." Miss Wood advocated strongly the placing of greater responsibility on the schools. "When the active support of the school board and school superintendent has been gained, the teacher will receive definite instructions as to her part in the problem to be worked out, and the librarian will be solicited to make suggestions when courses of study are being planned."

Miss Jessie Millard, children's librarian of the Library Association of Portland, next read a paper on "Reference work with the children." In the discussion which followed, Mr. Hopper, of the Tacoma Public Library, made a plea for the close coöperation of the children's room and the reference room, which he said was essential in bridging the gulf between the children's department and the adult department.

The last paper, which unfortunately came very late in the evening, was on "Work with children in small libraries," and was read by Mrs. Alice Whitbeck, librarian of the Public Library, Richmond, Cal.

The session closed with a business meeting, at which was carried the adoption of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of a vice-chairman. The committee on nominations brought in its report, and Miss Mary De Bure McCurdy, supervisor of work with schools, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, was elected chairman. Miss Adeline Zachert, director of children's work, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky., was made secretary.

An exhibit of books prepared for the section by the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was very helpful. It consisted of three parts—

Exhibit A: Mediocre and harmful books for children.

Exhibit B: Some good popular books which may take the place of mediocre and harmful fiction.

Exhibit C: Editions of some classic and standard books for children.

There was also an interesting exhibit of photographs and placards illustrating the different activities carried on by the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

GERTRUDE ANDRUS, *Secretary*.

#### CATALOG SECTION

The first session was held on Saturday, May 20, at 2:30 p.m., in the Hotel Maryland. Miss Jeanette E. McFadden, librarian Santa Ana Public Library, presided in the absence of Mr. Andrew Keogh, librarian Yale University, chairman. After the reading of the minutes by the secretary, Miss McFadden welcomed the members and announced the subject of the afternoon.

#### FIRST SESSION—CATALOGING FOR SMALL LIBRARIES

The first paper was written from the public library point of view, and was presented by Miss Arlena M. Chapin, librarian Redlands Public Library. Brevity in cataloging, simplicity in classification, and the use of book numbers in fiction were the points that stimulated discussion. There seemed to be a general agreement on the advisability of making brief catalog entries, but a difference of opinion as to the use of one class number for closely related subjects, illustrated by the use of the same number for English and American literature. Miss Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, advocated the non-use of fiction book numbers, and answered questions on the successful results of their elimination in the Brooklyn Library.

Miss Frances R. Foote, librarian of Occidental College Library, Los Angeles, continued the program with a presentation of some thoughts gathered from her experience as librarian of a small college library. The discussion that followed, among other helps, touched upon the use of Library of Congress catalog cards. Miss Skinner, of the catalog division of that library, was present and related in an interesting manner some facts in connection with the preparation and distribution of the cards.

After a profitable session of over two hours' duration the meeting was adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION—CLASSIFICATION

The second session was held on Wednesday, at 9:30 a.m., with the secretary in the chair. The subject under consideration was "Classification," the program being as follows:

"The decimal classification," by Miss May Seymour, Lake Placid, N. Y., read by Miss Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

"The expansive classification," by W. P. Cutter, Library of the Engineering Societies, New York, read by Miss Sawyer, Mills College Library, California.

"The classification scheme of the Library of Congress," by Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., read by Miss Wood, Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

"The problems of classification and an A. L. A. code," by Wm. S. Merrill, Newberry Library, Chicago, read by Miss Wakefield, Seattle Public Library.

"Indexing and indexers," by Miss Emma Helen Blair, Madison, Wis., read by Miss Oakley, Los Angeles Public Library.

Mr. Merrill closed his paper with the following words: "The time has come, in my opinion, for the A. L. A. to take in hand the compilation of a code of procedure for library classification. The task may well be undertaken by a committee acting along lines simi-

lar to those followed by the committee on catalog rules. The field is virgin soil; its capacities are as yet almost unknown. But I am convinced that when we begin to cultivate it the yield will be a surprise all round. The cataloger has had perhaps all the aid and attention that he needs for the present. Let us turn now to the classifier. The course of procedure in classification has been left either to the incidental directions or expressions of opinion scattered through the published schemes, or to the individual judgment of classifiers or teachers in library schools. Procedure in the department of classification is in the stage that cataloging was before the publication of Cutter's rules. It is a congeries of maxims, opinions, and local practices. Let us gather and sort these maxims, and when we have discerned the principles underlying them, let us formulate these principles into a code that may be as practical and as useful to the profession as our catalog code has proven to be. Such a work is timely, it looks practicable, and it is certainly worth the doing."

A resolution referring the matter to the Council, and asking that body to appoint a committee to compile a code of procedure for library classification, was unanimously adopted.

A letter from Miss H. W. Pierson, of the Library of Congress, was read by Mr. Andrews. Miss Pierson submitted a proposition that the Bureau of International Societies should ascertain officially the English name of international societies, and that the official name be the one adopted by catalogers. This was also referred to the Council, with the request that some action be taken upon the suggestion.

Mr. W. E. Lane, of Harvard University Library, spoke informally of the classification scheme in use in that library, and also of the printed cards soon to be issued supplementing the L. C. cards and those printed by the John Crerar Library.

The nominating committee reported the following names to serve as officers during the ensuing year: For chairman, Miss Helen Morton Thompson, Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.; for secretary, Miss Mary E. Hawley, John Crerar Library, Chicago. After a unanimous election the meeting adjourned.

MINNIE M. OAKLEY, *Secretary*.

#### TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Trustees' Section held a single meeting on Saturday evening, May 20, in the private dining room of the Hotel Maryland, with an attendance of thirty or forty trustees and librarians. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, called the meeting to order, and Judge M. T. Owens, of Whittier, Cal., chairman of the Whittier library board, was elected chairman, and Miss M. E. Ahern designated

as secretary. Mr. A. E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, by request, made a statement as to the relations between trustees and librarians, summarizing a paper on the subject previously presented elsewhere, and Mr. Bowker, as a trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library, supplemented this with some remarks on the ideal relations in library administration between the librarian and his trustees. Mr. Bostwick emphasized the superior value of a small library board, and Mr. Bowker referred to the board of fifty trustees of the Brooklyn Institute and of twenty-one appointed and three *ex officio* trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library as illustrating the difficulty of obtaining a quorum where individual responsibility was small. An interesting discussion was developed on the question of the number of trustees most effective for the library board, with special reference to the commission plan of municipal government. Mr. Dudgeon called attention to the Wisconsin provisions for a board of five, one representing the schools, one the city council and the other three appointees of the mayor. Judge G. A. C. Rochester, chairman of the Seattle Public Library board, gave the experience of that board of seven trustees and opposed the inclusion of elective officers as *ex officio* members. Miss Meager, of Pasadena, on the other side, stated how valuable had been the services of the mayor as a member of the board in assuring interested attention from the city authorities. Mr. Greene, of Oakland, Cal., though recognizing the present confusion arising from the commission plan in relation to libraries, believed that the library board would no longer be, as formerly, a kindergarten for aspiring politicians. He thought that boards of too small membership were apt to become a one-man power. Mr. Legler favored a board of nine for large libraries, as giving adequate material for the several committees. Henry M. Newmark, president of the board of the Los Angeles Public Library, and G. M. Giffen, of the same board, as well as Purd B. Wright, contributed to the discussion from the experiences of that library, and the discussion turned somewhat upon the local situation in that city. Emphasis was laid upon the value of the commission plan, and it was the general opinion that a board of library trustees of not less than five and not more than nine furnished the ideal number. Samuel H. Ranck, of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, reported the success of the plan adopted in Grand Rapids, where the library board of five members was chosen by popular election, and not designated by appointment, and there was general agreement that the important point was a small board with alert and sympathetic public opinion behind it, whether the board was under the scheme of a commission plan or popularly elected.

## PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The meeting of the section on professional training for librarianship was largely attended. In the absence of the president, Chalmers Hadley, of the Denver Public Library, presided, and Miss Charlotte Wallace, of the Seattle Public Library, acted as secretary. The program was as follows:

"Library training in California," by Mary L. Sutliff, California State Library. Discussion, by L. W. Ripley, Sacramento Public Library; W. R. Watson, San Francisco Public Library. "The theory of the training school in the large library system," by Faith E. Smith, Chicago Public Library. Discussion, Arthur E. Bostwick and Paul Blackwelder, St. Louis Public Library.

Miss Sutliff outlined the development of library training in California through the various training classes at the State University, Leland Stanford, the public libraries at Los Angeles, San Francisco and other libraries. She declared that: "What California needs is a library school with adequate funds, good equipment and a training faculty that can offer at least a year's course of study, and that in addition to giving the general training can fit her pupils for work in her own field."

In his discussion of Miss Sutliff's paper, Mr. Ripley said that a State school for librarians should be in or near San Francisco, and that it had best concern itself with preliminary and elementary instruction in library work, leaving the higher grade of work to be taught by the schools already in operation. In reply Miss Sutliff stated that she did not agree with Mr. Ripley's statement in regard to elementary training, but felt that the most professional and best training is essential to meet library needs in California. Mr. Watson emphasized the great need of this special training for work through the State.

Miss Mary E. Ahern urged the California library workers to see that a more liberal policy be manifested toward the State University so that the State University could provide for special library training.

In discussing "The theory of the training school in the large library system," Miss Smith said that primarily the training class is for the purpose of training assistants in the first grade of service. They may later rise to higher positions after development by experience and further study, she said. In speaking of the selection of candidates for the training class Miss Smith said: "The library is a civic institution. Its work is social as well as educational, and the candidates chosen for the class must be those who can perform these services." The examination paper of a candidate, the speaker said, "should be marked not so much on the accuracy of statement as on the general intelligence shown in the manner of answering,

and the written examination should count as only a part, possibly a half of the mark of admission. With this should be averaged a mark for personality and general fitness. Entrance requirements should be such that purely cultural studies will not be necessary. Technical courses in a training class need not be as extensive as in a library school because a certain definite library with certain fixed methods is to be served. The curriculum should include technical studies, business methods, studies in book selection and distribution, and lectures on "An investigation of civic affairs," with special emphasis on book selection and civic affairs. Practice work in the different departments of the library should be an important part of the training if properly overseen and conducted."

In discussing the course for a training class in libraries, Mr. Bostwick argued against the commonly accepted idea that partial knowledge is objectionable. He said: "Knowledge to see things is very useful and not necessarily superficial. The danger is that the person who has obtained partial knowledge of a subject may mistake partial for complete knowledge, a misconception which leads to foolishness."

The importance of a training class to a large library was emphasized also by Mr. Blackwelder, who said there was need in the curriculum for some lectures on cultural subjects to give the students enough knowledge to inculcate at least a bit of caution and to induce them to look up an unfamiliar subject.

Mr. Legler declared that the recruits to the service through the training class were a valuable stimulus to the regular members of the staff. He said there was nothing more deadly than inertia, and that training within the library provided an opportunity for study and promotion which set before the members of the staff something for which they all might look forward.

The question of the training course was discussed also by Miss Anna Beckley, of the Los Angeles Public Library; W. F. Cloudsley, of the Stockton Library; Miss Harriet A. Wood, of the Portland Library Association; Samuel H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids; and J. F. Daniels, of the Riverside Library.

In reply to inquiries Miss Smith stated that in Chicago the examination for entrance to the training class counted 75 per cent. and personality 25 per cent. She said that reports on the practice work of students in the class were received from the heads of departments and branch libraries once a month, and that these reports were taken into account in the valuation of the students.

The by-laws of the section on professional training for librarianship were amended to read as follows:

*Membership.* There shall be two kinds of

membership, active and associate. All persons belonging to the faculties of library schools, including summer schools, or who are lecturers for regular courses of three or more lectures in such schools, or who are library school graduates in charge of training classes, or librarians of normal schools who are conducting classes in library economy, are eligible for active membership, including participation in the business of the section.

The chairman then appointed as members of the nominating committee Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Paul Blackwelder, and Henry E. Legler. Officers and committees of the section were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

*Chairman*—Matthew S. Dudgeon.

*Vice-chairman*—Miss Frances J. Olcott.

*Secretary*—Miss Faith E. Smith.

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, chairman.

Miss June R. Donnelly.

Paul Blackwelder.

#### PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman.

Miss Mary E. Hazeltine.

Frank K. Walter.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL

There have been two meetings of the Council during the present Conference. The subject of affiliation of state library associations with the A. L. A. was discussed at the first meeting and Miss Tyler, chairman of the Special committee, reviewed the work accomplished, outlined its present status and presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the A. L. A. Council favor some form of connection or federation of the state and provincial associations with the A. L. A. and recommends that the Committee on Relations of the A. L. A. to State Associations continue their investigation and present a tentative basis for such connection at the mid-winter meeting of the Council.

*Resolved*, That the A. L. A. Council recommends to the Program committee the inclusion in the A. L. A. Conference program for 1912 of a round table of the officers and representatives of state and provincial library associations for the discussion of topics relating to such organizations as suggested by the A. L. A. Committee in its report to the January, 1911, meeting of the Council in Chicago and subsequent meetings, and that the secretary notify the various organizations of the proposed meeting.

The expression was voiced that there should be such geographical distribution of members of the Council as to strengthen both the A. L. A. and state associations.

The application of the Special Libraries

Association for affiliation with the A. L. A., which had been carried over from the mid-winter meeting, came before the Council. After discussion it was voted that the Council grant the request for affiliation of the Special Libraries Association subject to the conditions now governing this relationship, and those which may be adopted hereafter, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to formulate the conditions of affiliation for all except local, state and provincial associations. The Chair appointed on this committee: Dr. Herbert Putnam, Miss Mary F. Isom and Mr. C. W. Andrews.

Mr. Bowker spoke on the subject of printed cards, calling attention to recent work in Germany, Belgium and other countries of Europe, and expressing the belief that some effort should be made to induce foreign countries to supplement, not duplicate, our work, that it would probably be desirable for each country to have its own code, as catalogers are reluctant to give up their own methods, but that an international committee on Code would be able to fuse many particular items.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to promote and co-operate in the development of printed catalog cards in relation with international arrangements. The Chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Lane, Andrews, Hastings, Anderson and Hanson. A letter was read from Mr. Ranck relative to the lighting and ventilation of libraries, expressing the hope that something might be done by the association to further a more scientific and satisfactory study of these important questions. It was voted to refer this matter as a special topic to the mid-winter meetings and to appoint a special committee to secure information, literature, etc., on the subject. The Chair appointed on this committee Mr. Ranck, with power to complete the committee.

At the second meeting of the Council Mr. Lane presented the matter of a municipal year-book, and offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Council the interest shown by library users in municipal affairs is already great, and is constantly increasing, and that an annual publication which should furnish accurate and carefully edited information on these subjects would meet a real need.

Mr. Bowker in behalf of the committee appointed at the first meeting of Council offered the following resolution, which it was voted to present for action at the next general session of the association:

The American Library Association in Conference at Pasadena, California, May 24, 1911, records a strong protest against the return of

state librarianship or other library positions to the spoils system; when changes are made in such posts, it holds that the test of motive in removals is the test of fitness in appointments and partisan political service affords no evidence of capability for library administration. The education of the people through libraries and schools should be far removed from partisanship and appointments therein should be based solely on merit and fitness, and this is true in largest measure in the important office of state librarian where experience and efficiency serve the people of the whole state.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the Association be directed to send a copy of this Minute to Governor Harmon of Ohio.

At this meeting the Council elected the following persons as members of the Council for a term of five years each: Mr. J. L. Gillis, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Mr. G. H. Locke, Miss Grace D. Rose and Miss Clara A. Baldwin.

Mr. Goddard presented the following communication and resolution:

As many librarians are seriously handicapped in their reference work through lack of definite information as to what publications have been issued by the several departments at Washington, until the receipt of the monthly catalog of government publications, which is not published until several weeks after the period covered by each issue, it is

*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of Documents be respectfully urged to publish if possible a daily or weekly check list of all such government publications issued by the several departments at Washington.

That through such a check list librarians will be informed concerning the many documents and reports now called for having been mentioned in the daily press; we believe this early information should be regularly supplied to depository libraries also.

At a time when the advantages of reciprocity in trade have been recognized by the United States and Canada it is appropriate that steps should be taken to bring about something in the nature of reciprocity in public documents; as the government of the United States issues annually a large number of public documents that would be of service to Canadian public libraries; and similarly the government of the Dominion of Canada issues many publications that would be of value to the United States.

*Resolved*, That representations be made to the two governments looking toward the adoption of some plan by which the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, or some other official, could be made an agent for the distribution of Canadian public docu-

ments to American libraries and the King's printer at Ottawa an agent for the distribution of United States government documents to Canadian libraries.

It is voted that the Council heartily approve the suggestion relating to the reciprocal exchange of public documents between the United States and Canada and that the matter be referred to the executive board. Miss Marvin, in behalf of the special committee, appointed at the first meeting of Council reported that the special committee appointed to consider the petition of agricultural librarians approved their petition and recommended that they be received as a section of the A. L. A. It was thereupon voted that an agricultural librarians' section be created.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned.

#### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

The new Executive board held a meeting after the adjournment of the Conference at Pasadena on the evening of May 24 with Mr. Legler, first vice-president, in the chair.

Mr. Legler offered his resignation as citizen member of the Board on account of his election to the office of vice-president. This was accepted, and Miss Alice S. Tyler was elected to fill the unexpired term.

The Board voted that the invitation of the officials at Ottawa to hold the 1912 conference in that city be accepted with thanks provided satisfactory arrangements for hotels, railroad rates and meeting place could be made.

A resolution was presented to the Board from the Catalog section recommending the appointment of a committee to compile an official code for classifiers. It was voted that the communication be referred to the Committee on international relations for their opinion at the next meeting of the Executive board.

The appointments of committees were made at this meeting and a number of matters of routine business were attended to.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

*Finance*—C. W. Andrews, the John Crerar Library; F. F. Dawley, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Free Public Library; Edwin H. Anderson, New York Public Library.

*Publishing Board*—H. E. Legler, chairman (term expires 1914); C. W. Andrews (term expires 1912); A. E. Bostwick (term expires 1912); Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf (term expires 1913); H. C. Wellman (term expires 1914).

*Public Documents*—G. S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; Johnson Brigham, Iowa State Library; Ernest Bruncken, Library of Congress; L. J. Burpee, Public Library, Ottawa, Canada; T. W. Koch, University of



Michigan Library; T. M. Owen, Alabama Department of Archives and History; S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Adelaide R. Hasse, New York Public Library; J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library.

*Coöperation with the N. E. A.*—Mary E. Ahern, "Public Libraries," Genevieve M. Walton, Michigan Normal College Library, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Irene Warren, School of Education, Chicago University; J. C. Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; George H. Locke, Toronto (Ont.) Public Library.

*Library Administration*—Harrison W. Craver, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; Ethel F. McCollough, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

*Library Training*—A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.; A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library; Mary W. Plummer, New York Public Library School; Adam Strohm, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library; Caroline M. Underhill, Utica (N. Y.) Public Library; Daisy B. Sabin, Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library; Cornelia Marvin, Oregon Library Commission; Frank A. Hutchins, Madison, Wis.

*International Relations*—Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress; E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library; J. S. Billings, New York Public Library; W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library; R. R. Bowker, editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Bookbuying*—W. L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library, chairman, with power to name two associates.

*Bookbinding*—A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library; Margaret W. Brown, Iowa Public Library Commission; N. L. Goodrich, University of Texas Library.

*Federal and State Relations*—B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; J. L. Gillis, California State Library; H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Library; C. F. D. Belden, Massachusetts State Library.

*Catalog Rules for Small Libraries*—Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library; Margaret Mann, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Emma Cragin, New York Public Library.

*Travel*—F. W. Faxon, chairman, with power to add to membership.

*Coördination*—C. H. Gould, McGill University Library; J. L. Gillis, California State Library; N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati Public Library; W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library; Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress; T. W. Koch, University of Michigan Library; J. C. Schwab, Yale University Library.

*Work with the Blind*—Mrs. Emma Neisser Delphino, Philadelphia Free Public Library; J. L. Gillis, California State Library; Laura Smith, Cincinnati Public Library.

*Program*—Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Henry E. Legler, and George B. Utley.

In the travel arrangements for the Pasadena Conference, the skilled hand of Mr. F. W. Faxon, whose unostentatious services the association has enjoyed for so many years, was everywhere evident. Though ably seconded by his colleagues of the travel committee, it was Mr. Faxon's long experience and indefatigable industry in the early preparation that made the best choice of routes and service, while he was never too wearied to give sympathetic attention and lend a helping hand to every one who came to him during the journey.

## State Library Commissions

### MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The 21st report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts (Bost., 1911, 117 p. D., Public document 44) covers the fiscal year Dec. 1, 1909-Nov. 30, 1910.

The commission has supplied books during the year to 49 towns. Ninety-four towns and villages have received the benefit of travelling libraries during the past year. Twenty of the libraries are special libraries, namely, Florence, Rome, Venice and Egypt; French, Spanish, Dutch, German, Italian and Greek art; English architecture, Shakespeare, travel in France, religion, arts and crafts and health; and four Audubon libraries. Twenty-three sets of pictures have been circulated during the year, and have made 143 visits to 109 places. These sets include: English water-colors, China, Switzerland, Grand canyon, woman in art, India, New York, Alaska, Venetian art, art museum pictures, Rome, Walter Crane fairy stories, gardens of Italy, famous cathedrals, Canadian Pacific railroad, fishes and birds, glimpses of Europe, California, from Naples to Paestum and the Yosemite valley. The Walter Crane pictures give much pleasure to children.

Most of the libraries report special privileges to teachers and pupils, liberal provision of books needed for study, and reference help given by the library. In many places the school is used as a distributing agency, loaning books for general reading both to children and adults. In towns where the population is scattered, and the library has only a small income this plan makes the books generally available at little or no expense. In cities, also, this method proves its value, bringing the books to children and families who have not yet learned to use the library, or who live too far from a library building to use it readily. The commission hopes, through coöperation with the state board of education to bring about increasing attention to the library and its possibilities and more definite

instruction to teachers. In the reports of 83 libraries mention is made of special work with the schools. The report takes up each town separately, giving a brief statement of library conditions and progress. It also includes the names of the free public libraries and librarians, giving the population, and the days and hours the libraries are open. Appended is a paper on "Directions for the librarian of a small library," by Zaidee Brown.

#### VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Library Commissioners' quarterly business meeting, at Newport, May 17, brought together a few librarians and a number of trustees from outside, and a good attendance of Newporters. The usual exhibit of books, librarians' aids, and pictures contained the new government-report pictures of work on the Panama canal, of which the commission has two large sets; Mr. John Cotton Dana's "Vermont reprints" from the Woodstock Press; five Rhine prints (of which large colored prints the commission has bought ten to put in school libraries), and the book of excellent granite-quarry photographs given by Boutwell, Milne & Varnum, of Barre. Children from both the public and the parochial schools, came, saw, and were conquered. They gathered three deep round the school library and the stereopticon-views table.

In the afternoon about 60 people, including the public school teachers, heard "The value of a library in a Vermont town" discussed under a few of the most important points, as Schools and the library, Boys and the library, Clubs and the library, etc.

In the evening an orchestra furnished music before and after the address. Prof. C. H. Morrill, of the Normal School at Randolph, gave a most interesting paper on "Education and culture for rural life" to an audience of 70 or 80 people.

#### WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission will hold a summer library conference in Madison, July 12-26, 1911, and every one interested in library work is invited. Problems of administration are to be discussed July 12-15 by Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Baldwin, Miss Tyler, Dr. Charles McCarthy and others. Mr. H. E. Legler and Miss Maud Van Buren will give lectures concerning extension and publicity, July 17-19. Children's work will be taken up from July 20-22, led by Mrs. Gudrum Thorpe-Thomsen, who will lecture also on the selection of stories and principles of story-telling. July 24-26 book selection will be discussed, a lecture to be given by Miss Elva L. Bascom. Other prominent speakers will be Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Mr. G. B. Utley, Mr. Carl H.

Milam, Miss Eugenia Allin, and many others of note are also scheduled. No two weeks could be arranged of more general scope and interest. The conference will be held in the Wisconsin library school. A feature will be lectures on rural sociology, of especial interest to librarians of smaller towns. Further information may be had by addressing Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

### State Library Associations

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual meeting of the Association was held on the afternoon of May 18, 1911, in the music room of the Hotel Maryland, in Pasadena. This was merely a brief business meeting, preceding the annual meeting of the American Library Association, which was held in Pasadena May 18 to May 25.

President L. W. Ripley, in a brief address outlined the work of the past year, and made some suggestions for future advancement. He said that no effort had been made, or encouraged, to develop the work of the Association during the year, as it seemed best, in view of the coming of the American Library Association, to preserve all energies for that conference. He suggested, as a course of action that should prove beneficial to California libraries, a campaign of education to instruct communities on the obligations they owe to their libraries. If general meetings, addressed to the public rather than to library workers could be arranged, wherever the conditions seemed favorable, much good could be derived for those localities, and that herein lies a chance for effective work in creating and intensifying a general interest in the library. Mr. Ripley called the attention of the meeting to the establishment of a closer relation between the National Association and the State Association, and suggested that this subject be taken up and discussed, and some definite recommendation be adopted at the meeting, in case the subject be taken up by the National Association.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was read and accepted. The receipts during the year were \$979.55, and expenditures \$451.60, leaving a balance on hand of \$527.95.

A report for the Library Training School Committee was made by Mr. Gillis, chairman of the Committee. Mr. Gillis said that the bill carrying an increased appropriation for the State Library, thereby providing means for carrying on a library training school in the State Library, passed both houses of the Legislature, but, owing to the uncertainty as to the condition of the state funds under constitutional amendment no. 1, known as the tax amendment, retrench-

ment in the state expenditures became necessary, and the Governor did not sign the bill. The work of the library training committee will continue.

The president then called on Mr. Clark, who introduced the subject of a closer relationship between the California Library Association and the American Library Association. Mr. Clark said he felt it would be an advantage to the National Association to admit the California Association on some fixed rate, and suggested a fee of \$2, which would secure a membership in both associations, \$1 going to each. Mr. Wright announced that a committee of the National Association has this matter under consideration, but it is not in shape for discussion by the California Association until the national committee has something definite to offer. After some discussion, a motion to refer the matter to the Executive Committee was adopted.

The secretary-treasurer was requested to extend to Miss Russ, librarian of the Pasadena Public Library, to Miss Helen Haines, and to Mr. Wyer, president of the American Library Association, the sympathy of the California Library Association, and regret that they were unable to attend the meeting.

The Nominating Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Rowell, presented the following ticket: president, James L. Gillis, California State Library; vice-president, Miss Celia Gleason, Los Angeles Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Alice J. Haines, California State Library. There were no other nominations, and the ticket as presented was unanimously elected.

The register showed an attendance of about 300 people from California libraries.

MABEL G. HUNTLEY, *Secretary-treasurer.*

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A well-attended meeting was held on June 6 and 7 in Portsmouth. Preliminary to the sessions the visitors were escorted by the local librarian and trustees to the Athenæum, interesting for its historical matter, and to the Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial House. This holds so many souvenirs of the beloved Bad Boy and so many autograph letters and books from the famous friends of his grown-up life that the librarians felt both touched and proud at a collection reflecting such honor upon American letters.

In the afternoon, after Miss C. H. Garland, president of the Association, had conducted the necessary business, she fittingly introduced Mr. C. A. Hazlett, of Portsmouth, who out of the fullness of his past acquaintance with local literati gave a paper on "Personal recollections of Portsmouth authors." This address was a treat unusual to our ordinarily practical programs. Poems of the authors mentioned were read by Rev. Mr. Gooding; also a humorous one written for this Asso-

ciation by the late Sam Walter Foss, who was a native of the Portsmouth vicinity, and is held in affectionate remembrance by New Hampshire librarians whose conferences he aided many times.

Mr. A. H. Chase, state librarian, spoke of the coming reissue of the New Hampshire Library *Bulletin*, and invited discussion as to how it could be made of the greatest benefit.

An hour was left for an informal question-box.

In the evening the theme of the possibilities of story telling in library work was ably handled by three speakers, who by comment and illustrative tales made good their cause.

A post-conference trip on a small scale was taken on the following morning, when we were shown by a competent medal-of-honor man the United States navy yard at Kittery, with its dry dock, prison ships and war vessels undergoing repairs. Those librarians who could remain till afternoon took the trolley trip praised by W. D. Howells for its attractions, namely, that to York Beach.

The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Hannah G. Fernald of Portsmouth; vice-presidents, Mrs. Shirley and Miss Saxton of Franklin and Keene; secretary, Miss Caroline B. Clement of Manchester; treasurer, Miss Mabel Hodgkins of Durham.

GRACE BLANCHARD, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

More definite plans for the meeting of the New York Library Association during the week beginning September 25 have been announced.

By the courtesy of the Engineering Societies of New York, convention headquarters will be established in their building, 29 West 39th street. Hotel headquarters, convenient to subway and elevated lines, will be selected in the vicinity. Railroad and hotel rates will be announced later. The meetings will be held at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the College of the City of New York, Columbia University, the Engineering Societies Building, and the University of New York, and provision will be made for visits to typical branch libraries in the several boroughs of the city, as well as to the many special libraries in which New York City is so rich. The program which is being prepared will include addresses by the mayor of New York, the borough presidents, the presidents of the universities and prominent members of the Library Association in the state and from outside.

The selection of New York as a place of meeting also affords the opportunity for affiliated bodies, such as the American Library Institute, College Librarians' section, Special Libraries Association and others, to arrange

to hold meetings at the same time, as a large attendance of prominent library workers throughout the country who were unable to attend the A. L. A. conference in California is expected.

The local committee is also planning an interesting social program, which will perhaps include a dinner at Coney Island or Manhattan Beach, a theatre party, and an organ recital at the College of the City of New York.

#### NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Library Association was held at Meadville, June 8 and 9, 1911, under the auspices of the Library of Allegheny College.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Sherman, a little after two o'clock, Thursday afternoon, in the oratory of Allegheny College chapel. Dr. Wm. H. Crawford, president of the college, made the opening address. He was very cordial in his welcome, and made us all feel that we were glad we were there.

The first paper on the program was given by Miss Monchow, of Dunkirk, N. Y., on the subject, "The circulating department in a small library." She was followed by Mrs. Hard, of Erie, who had as her subject, "Outside the walls: the library and the community." Her paper was full of practical suggestions that have actually been carried out in Erie.

These two were the only professional papers presented in the afternoon, and as the time was short, there was no opportunity for discussion. But any regret there may have been on this account was forgotten when the next number was announced. This was an address by Dr. Franklin C. Southworth, president of Meadville Theological School, on "Henrik Ibsen and his message." After his very scholarly appreciation of Ibsen and his work the meeting adjourned, and those present were invited to go over to the college library, where the visiting librarians were entertained by Miss Rowley, the librarian, Miss McCracken, librarian of the city library, and several members of the library board and the college faculty. Here we were given an opportunity to see the library, and were served with ice cream and cake, after which we dispersed to our several stopping places.

The evening of this day had been left free for us to do what we pleased. Some of our number visited the City Library and some attended the college minstrel show, and all those who could visited the observatory and had a look through the telescope.

Friday morning the meeting was held in one of the buildings belonging to the Mead-

ville Theological School. Mr. Walter C. Green, the librarian, was the host, and also read the first paper, the subject of which was "The reference department." His paper contained many helpful suggestions, and was followed by an interesting discussion.

Miss Clara McJunkin, of Butler, next read a very interesting paper on "The care and use of clippings." She showed what could be done in supplying material in a small library where they cannot afford to bind many periodicals.

The last number on the program at this session was an address by Dr. William A. Elliott, professor of Greek language and literature at Allegheny College, on "Helping students use the library." It was an inspiring address and very much enjoyed by all who heard it.

After the session adjourned Mr. Green served us with delicious punch and invited us to visit his library, which many of our number did.

The Friday afternoon meeting was held in the oratory again, and the first thing on the program was a book symposium conducted by Miss Anna MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. She began by reading Miss Corinne Bacon's excellent paper, "What makes a novel immoral?" After this she called for discussions of various authors, as follows:

Works of Maurice Hewlett, Miss Weiss, of Warren.

Works of Eden Phillpotts, Miss Williams, of Corry.

Thomas Hardy's "Tess," Miss Steele, of Bradford.

E. P. Roe, Miss Patterson, of Youngstown. Jack London's "Call of the Wild" and "Iron Heel," Miss Griest, of Erie.

Works of René Bazin and Daudet, Miss Grumbine, of Titusville.

A paper which had been prepared by Miss Hackett, of New Castle, was read by the secretary, in which she told of the work and growth of the New Castle Free Public Library, which had been open just six months.

A short business session followed, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Susan Williams, of Corry; vice-president, Miss Carrie Monchow, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; secretary, to be appointed by the president when place of next meeting was decided upon.

No further business coming up, the meeting adjourned to meet next June, the place to be decided upon later.

CHARLOTTE E. EVANS. *Secretary.*

#### OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association held its fourth annual meeting in Chickasha, May 4-5.

This was the most enthusiastic as well as the best attended meeting in the history of the association, and the program was of much interest. Some of the library subjects discussed were:

"Aims of Oklahoma Library Association," by Edith Allen Phelps, Oklahoma City, president.

"Selection of books for school libraries," by Wm. F. Ramey, Chickasha.  
 "Symposium of libraries in our State schools, with statistical reports," by Miss Cole, Tonkawa.

"Oklahoma State publications," by Miss Jane Abbott, Alva.

"Does the public library pay?" by Mrs. M. Coryell, Chickasha.

"The woman and the library," by Mrs. N. M. Carter, Guthrie.

"Some aspects of the library era," by the Hon. Reford Bond, Chickasha, and a book symposium, "A book I have read and why I like it," was led by Mrs. Cora Case Porter, Oklahoma City.

All officers of the association were re-elected. Next year's meeting will be held at Enid.

Condensed from report of  
 MARGARET W. QUIGLEY, *Secretary*.

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at the Adams Library in Central Falls, June 5.

The members of the association began to arrive by steam and trolley cars soon after 9 o'clock, and at 9.45 o'clock the gathering was called to order by President Herbert O. Brigham.

The guests were given a hearty welcome by the librarian of the Central Falls Library, Edwin E. Calder, and President Brigham gave a suitable response. After a brief business session the topic for the morning, "Work with the non-English speaking people," was presented by four speakers, outlining different phases of work with foreign born people.

"The library commission" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, of the Connecticut Public Library committee, and she was followed by an address by George W. Tupper, immigration secretary, Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the subject "Associations and institutions."

An interesting paper was read by Miss Bessie E. Bloom, of Brown University, on the subject "The night school," and the next was a paper by Miss Marguerite Reid, of the Providence Public Library, on the topic "The public library."

The nominating committee, consisting of Miss Stark, of Providence, Mrs. Colwell, of Barrington, and Earl Manchester, of Providence, then presented a report which was

adopted, and the following officers were named to serve for the ensuing year: president, Frank G. Bates; 1st vice-president, Harold L. Dougherty; 2d vice-president, William O. Goddard; secretary, Edna D. Rice; treasurer, Lawrence M. Shaw; recorder, Margaret B. Stillwell; executive committee: Herbert O. Brigham, Mrs. William M. Congdon and Marguerite M. Reid.

At 12.30 o'clock luncheon was served in the parish house of St. George's Episcopal Church, which had been prepared under the direction of Mrs. Joseph W. Freeman.

At 2 o'clock the party, which numbered about 60, took special cars to a point near the entrance to the Lincoln reservation of the Metropolitan Park System, where the remainder of the afternoon was spent under the direction of a guide.

#### TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held in Corsicana, May 4 and 5, with Miss Ideson, of Houston, presiding.

Mayor B. H. Woods, president of the Corsicana Library Board of Trustees, opened the session at 11 a.m. with an address of welcome to the delegates. Miss Ideson responded on behalf of the visitors.

The Association proceeded with a business session, the secretary reading the minutes of last meeting, followed by reports of the treasurer and committees.

The afternoon session opened with an interesting paper by Miss Stemmons, of Dallas, on "Reference work with the schools." Her paper brought about a spirited discussion relative to reference work with the high school student.

Mr. J. E. Blair, superintendent of the Corsicana public schools, gave an able address on "The library and the school as co-factors in education," presenting in a clear manner the fact that each must depend on the other for support of its ideals, and emphasizing the assertion that if the two do not work in perfect harmony neither will accomplish the greatest good for the child. Mr. Blair accorded generous praise to the library as an educational force of the day.

Miss Sutherland, children's librarian of the Rosenberg Library in Galveston, presided over a discussion on "Children's work," giving first an outline of the work as conducted in her own library. Her recognized knowledge of the best methods for this part of the library's activities gave keen interest to the discussion which followed. The various phases of the work brought into prominent notice were the picture bulletins, visiting of schools, and the story hour.

At 5.30 the members of the Association were given an automobile ride over the city.

In the evening the president, Miss Ideson,

delivered her annual address. This was an exhaustive report of her visit to the meeting of the New York State Library Association, using as a special topic "Survey of educational activities in the state of New York," and giving a review of the papers read and discussions following each.

Mr. E. W. Winkler, secretary of the Texas Library Commission, then spoke on "An outline of a campaign for free libraries in Texas," stressing the need of such effort throughout the state and the responsibility of the Association toward arousing along the line of library extension.

The Friday morning session was opened with a paper on "Some phases of reference work," by Mr. Kaiser, legislative reference librarian, Austin, read by Mr. Winkler, as Mr. Kaiser was unable to be present. Legislative reference work and an outline of methods for aiding public libraries in securing from the State Library extra material for reference use were the principal points presented.

Mr. Winkler led a discussion on "Fire protection in Texas libraries," which was of unusual interest, due to the fact of libraries having recently had this matter so forcibly brought to notice.

Miss Schnitzer, of Houston, to whom was assigned the next number on the program, "Branch and station libraries," was absent, Miss Ideson reading her paper.

This subject brought out considerable discussion as to the best means of conducting such departments.

Miss Ideson led a most interesting book symposium, the method of procedure announced thus: "An occasion for every one who likes or prizes a book to give the reasons, or if he pleases, just to stand up and enthuse."

Each one present, including the visitors, proceeded to obey instructions, making this one of the most enjoyable features of the program.

The session of Friday afternoon was given over to a very interesting round table discussion of library problems, ably conducted by Miss Osgood, of Tyler.

Reports of committees and elections of officers followed.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Mr. E. W. Winkler, Austin, president; Miss Mary Osgood, Tyler, 1st vice-president; Mrs. B. W. Lewis, Paris, 2d vice-president; Mrs. M. C. Houston, Corsicana, secretary; Miss Irene Gallaway, Waxahachie, treasurer.

The session adjourned at 5 p.m.

In the evening the members were tendered a reception at the home of Mrs. Rufus Hardy, by the Board of Trustees of the Corsicana Public Library.

Mrs. M. C. Houston, *Secretary*.

## Library Clubs

### ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

The past year has been an especially profitable one for the Ann Arbor Library Club. The average attendance at the monthly meetings has been larger than in former years; and though there have been fewer outside speakers than customary, the value of the meetings has been more than maintained by interesting talks given by members of the club.

At the opening meeting in October, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan told the club about their recent trip abroad. As they had stopped in many places not frequented by the average traveller, their experiences were particularly entertaining. The entire trip was illustrated with postcards, not of the places themselves, but of the famous pictures and statuary to be found there.

In November, Miss Rebecca Rankin gave a pleasing description of her western trip through the Canadian Rockies to the coast. Miss Rankin also had many beautiful pictures to illustrate her talk.

The meeting in December was purely social, being a thimble party.

The January meeting was given up to reports. Mr. Koch reported the meeting of the College and University Librarians of the Middle West, which was held in Chicago on January 6, and also of the American Bibliographical Society held on the 4th. Mr. Goodrich gave an accurate account of the annual meeting of the middle west section of the League of the Library Commissions held in Chicago on January 3 and 4.

The February meeting was a Valentine party. Miss Fredericka B. Gillette gave an informal talk on German customs and peculiarities, gathered in her last summer's experiences in the Fatherland.

In March Miss Blount, of the Ypsilanti Normal College, talked to the club on "The red tape of foreign libraries." As Miss Blount had studied for several years in the libraries of London and Paris, she gave us valuable hints from personal experiences.

At the April meeting Mr. Hollands, the university binder, gave an excellent talk on book-binding, illustrating the superiority of English over American methods. He told of the work accomplished by the A. L. A. committee on book-binding in their effort to secure a uniform and better grade of work in America.

The annual meeting was held in May. Miss Esther Smith gave a thoughtful and instructive paper on "The historical development of cataloging," showing reason for the clearness of complexity in the modern catalog. Mr. Finney contributed some observations on the English Bible, with fac-

simile illustrations, and references to the tercentenary exhibit now being shown at the University Library. After the business meeting, which included the election of officers for the coming year, the club enjoyed a social time and adjourned at a late hour.

Library news items have furnished a part of each program during the year. Delicious refreshments have been served at each meeting, and a social time enjoyed before adjourning.

The officers are: Mr. F. B. Jordan, of the University of Michigan Library, president; Miss G. Walton, of the State Normal, Ypsilanti, Mich., Library, vice-president; Mr. W. C. Hollands, of the University of Michigan Library, treasurer; Miss H. A. Moses, of the University of Michigan Library, secretary.

HELEN AUGUSTA MOSES, *Secretary*.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Long Island Library Club for the season of 1910-11 was held on Thursday, May 25, and according to the custom of the Club to make this final meeting an out-of-door event, the executive committee fixed upon Garden City as being both convenient for librarians from the outlying towns and a place holding many attractions of its own. The choice proved a fortunate one and when the 9.33 train from Brooklyn, well filled with the holiday crowd, pulled into the station at the charming cathedral town the spirits of all present responded to the sunshine, the fresh luxuriance of the foliage and the tonic of the out-of-doors. It being Ascension Day, most of the party went immediately to the Cathedral, listened to the service for the day and afterwards inspected the crypt as well as other interesting parts of the attractive building. They then divided into groups and made good use of the next hour in visiting the Cathedral schools and roaming about the town. At the appointed hour all gathered at the new fire-engine house where a delightful luncheon was served and where the more formal part of the program, the meeting, was held at 2 p.m. The original party had been largely increased by members and friends arriving by later trains so that it was in all probability a record meeting (at least 225 being present) and certainly a record meeting so far as enthusiasm and responsiveness were concerned. After the reports of committees and election of the following officers for the coming year—Mr. Charles H. Brown, president; Miss Harriot Hassler, vice-president; Miss Edith M. Pomeroy, treasurer; Miss Fanny Sheldon, secretary—attention was centered upon the Problems of the small library, as set forth by the Misses E. C. Hedges, E. C. Thorne and Amelia Davison. The second part of the program was Library extension on Long

Island, discussed by the Misses J. F. Hume and E. D. Renninger, and a question-box conducted by Miss L. G. Hinsdale, of East Orange. The meeting then adjourned to enjoy a fitting climax to the day—a visit to the Country Life Press of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Company. The inspection was made in a leisurely manner and the courtesy of the employees was unbounded in view of the innumerable questions asked, especially about the monotype machines. The delightful surroundings and the interior excellence of the Press were to many a revelation of the contrast under which such work was formerly done. After this the party dispersed, returning to their various destinations feeling that there was some satisfaction in being "just librarians." The great courtesy of the Long Island Railroad in furnishing a special car both going and returning contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the trip.

MARY WARREN ALLEN, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its semi-annual meeting at the Grafton Public Library, June 6.

Miss Putnam, librarian of the Public Library, Uxbridge, urged the Club to prepare a list of books guiding boys and girls of 15 and 16 toward better reading. The members were asked to send in to the president annotated lists of the books they found most useful. A clever and original paper was read by Mrs. Howard Bracken, of Hopedale, strongly advising the judicious advertising and exploitation of the fiction sifted by time and long usage.

Miss Tourtelotte, assistant children's librarian of the Providence Public Library, spoke very interestingly and suggestively of her work among the young people.

LUCY E. DAY, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 13th annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at Colerain, Mass., June 8, 1911. The program consisted of a visit to Griswold Memorial Library, an address of welcome, the business meeting and election of officers. In the afternoon the Rev. A. P. Record, of the Unity Church, Springfield, spoke on "The new south," and Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian emeritus of Amherst College Library, gave an address on "Book reviews, good, bad and indifferent." Open discussion followed.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Charles R. Green, Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst, president; Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mt. Holyoke College Library, and Mrs. M. E. Davison, Dalton Public Library, vice-presidents; Miss Hazel M.



Benjamin, Springfield City Library, secretary; Miss Alice Felton, Forbes Library, Northampton, treasurer; and James A. Lowell, Springfield City Library, recorder.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL OF ATLANTA

The graduating exercises of the school were held in the class room June 1 at 10 o'clock. A brief address was made by Dr. Dunbar Ogden, and the certificates were presented by Dr. K. G. Matheson, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library.

The annual meeting of the Graduates' Association of the school was held May 25, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Miss Ella M. Thornton, Atlanta; vice-president, Mrs. Alfred Griggs, West Point, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Fanny Turner, Atlanta.

After the business meeting tea was served in the class room in honor of Miss Everhart, who resigned from the faculty of the school June 1.

#### NOTES OF GRADUATES

Miss Elfrida Everhart, instructor in reference work and government documents in the school, tendered her resignation, to be effective June 1. Miss Everhart will be married in July to Mr. Ralph Brainard Van Wormer, of Waycross, Ga. Miss Everhart's place as head of the Reference department in the library and instructor in the school has been filled by Miss T. D. Barker, '09, who has been for two years the first assistant to Dr. Thomas M. Owen, of the Department of archives and history of the state of Alabama.

Miss Lena Holderby, '07, resigned her position as assistant in the Circulating department of the Carnegie Library April 1 for family reasons.

Miss Florence Bradley, '06, has accepted a position in the New York Public Library, her resignation as a member of the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta being effective July 1.

Miss Randolph Archer, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Talladega, Ala., to succeed Miss Lucile Virden, resigned.

Miss Mary Louisa Browne, '09, has been appointed children's librarian of the Hudson Park Branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Lucile Virden, '09, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Talladega, Ala., to become the assistant librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn.

Miss Eva Wrigley, '07, has been appointed

children's librarian of the Morrisania Branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Fanny Cook, '11, has been appointed general assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Bradley.

Miss Fanny Turner, '11, has been appointed a general assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Lena Holderby.

Miss Margaret Gibbs, '11, has been engaged for the summer months for cataloging work in the library of the State Normal School, Athens, Ga.

Miss Claire Tomlinson, '11, has been engaged for substitute work in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Mrs. Alfred Griggs, '11, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Durham, N. C.

Four graduates of the class of 1911 have received appointments in the New York Public Library, three of them being permanent positions and the fourth for substitute work, as follows: Misses S. M. Flournoy, Caroline Moore, Theresa Hood, Bertha Young.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director*.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The graduating exercises of the Institute occurred June 8. Certificates were granted to Miss Elsie Bishop Buckingham, Miss Marguerite Connolly, Miss Hazel Irene Dayton, Miss Isabel DuBois, Miss Lillian Evans, Miss Caroline Durand Flanner, Miss Anna French, Miss Charlotte Gregory, Miss Helen Aline Ganser, Miss Louise Peyton Heims, Miss Gladys Love, Miss Margaret McMichael, Miss Marian Price, Miss Mary Elizabeth Schick, Miss Ida Sloan, Miss Mildred Subers, Miss Margaret Whiteman, Miss Genevieve Shryock.

Miss Rachel Webb Haight will receive a certificate later as owing to her acceptance of the position of reference assistant at the Iowa State Teachers' College Library, Cedar Falls, on May 1, an extension of time was granted.

Other appointments of members of the class are:

Miss Dayton, assistant Hamilton Fish Park Branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Evans, cataloger at the University of Pennsylvania Library for the summer.

Miss Flanner, assistant librarian the Oriental Esoteric Society Library, Washington, D. C.

Miss French, assistant librarian, Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Miss Heims, cataloger at the University of Pennsylvania Library for the summer.

Miss Isabel Hunter, special student, cataloger at the University of Pennsylvania Library, from Sept. 1.

Miss Marian Price, librarian's assistant, Bryn Mawr College Library from Sept. 1 and cataloger University of Pennsylvania for the summer.

Miss Schick, cataloger, U. S. Soldiers' Home Library, Washington, D. C.

The last visiting lecturer of the year was Miss Sarah Askew, who spoke of commission work, particularly in New Jersey.

On May 26 the class enjoyed very much a visit to the Princeton University and Trenton Free Public Libraries.

Entrance examinations were given June 9.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Daisy Sabin, Drexel '04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Burlington (Ia.) Public Library, to accept a like position in the Public Library of Pottsville, Pa.

Miss Arline Kingsley, Drexel '09, has accepted the position of cataloger in the international exchange department of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Mary S. Puech, Drexel '09, has been appointed librarian of the Rhode Island School of Design Library, Providence, R. I.

Miss Emma Hellings, Drexel '01, will become branch librarian of the Tacony Branch of the Philadelphia Free Library July 1.

Miss Helen Liola Smith, Drexel '06, has been appointed librarian of a new library in Wellsboro, Pa., for which a generous bequest has been received.

Miss Stella Doane, Drexel '08, addressed the Neighborhood staff meeting at Tioga, Pa., on May 26, on "What a public library may mean to a town."

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL

A circular of information has been issued by the library school for 1911-1912. The faculty, as announced, consists of Mary Wright Plummer, as principal; Agnes Van Valkenburgh, late head cataloger of the Milwaukee Public Library, as instructor in cataloging and classification; Ernestine Rose, former librarian of the Chatham Square Branch, New York Public Library, as registrar, instructor in library economy and supervisor of practice; and Margaret Bennett as stenographer and instructor in typewriting. This leaves the position of instructor in reference work, current topics, etc., open. The lectures on administration will be given by Edwin H. Anderson.

The registrar is already on duty, in the principal's vacation absence, and the full executive faculty will be assembled Sept. 1.

The first term begins Oct. 2; the second Jan. 2; the third April 1; the year ends June 7. Entrance examinations for 1911-12 will be held Sept. 8, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., at the library school Fifth avenue and 42d street. Application blanks may be had at the school. The examinations are designed to test the general information of the applicant, and will consist of questions

in literature, history, current topics, general information, French and German. A specimen set of questions is appended to the circular. The work of the first year will include administration, technique, bibliography and criticism. In addition, courses of lectures by specialists on civic, literary and professional topics will be provided.

Members of the staff of the New York Public Library may enter the school for full or partial courses, if recommended by an appointed committee from the staff to take the entrance examinations, and if these are passed satisfactorily. No tuition fee will be required of them, nor charge made for textbooks.

The school office has a list of safe and respectable boarding places, known to the faculty or members of the library staff, a copy of which will be sent to out-of-town applicants. Other details were noted in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

As a part of their practice work, the junior class have been helping classify and recatalog the libraries of the Young Men's Association of Albany and of the State Normal College.

The faculty and seniors were the guests of the class of 1912 on a boat ride to Castleton, Thursday, June 15.

June lectures by visiting librarians were as follows:

June 2. A lecture by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Carnegie West branch, Cleveland Public Library, in the administration course. Miss Smith's lecture compared the details of administration in a large branch library and in an independent library of moderate size.

June 6-7. Miss Mary L. Davis, librarian Troy Public Library, discussed the subjects of essential library supplies and library housekeeping. Miss Davis's lectures also formed part of the course in administration.

The changes in the curriculum for 1911-12 are principally in the advanced cataloguing, which will become two coordinate courses under Miss Jones and Miss Dame, and will be on a dictionary catalog basis to agree with the new dictionary catalog of the reorganized State Library. As the time of Miss Dame will be largely occupied with the State Library catalog, the junior courses which have been under her direction will be divided between Miss Hawkins and Miss Fellows. A senior elective will be offered in the form of a study of the relation of the library to the community.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual supper of the alumni of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science

took place on Wednesday evening, June 14, with an attendance of 120. A letter from Miss Plummer announcing her resignation of the directorship, to assume that of the newly founded New York Library School, had accompanied the invitations, and an unusually large number of graduates took advantage of this opportunity to express to her their deep regret, together with best wishes for her future work, and sincere gratitude for her many kindnesses, unflinching interest and the inspiration which she has always been to them in their work.

Mr. Frederick Pratt made an appreciative address, speaking with warm feeling of the close relationship which had existed between the institute and Miss Plummer through twenty years, and expressed the profound sorrow of the trustees at the loss to the school, as well as the comfort to be derived from the fact that she will be at no greater distance than New York, and that the school still has Mr. Edward F. Stevens and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone to carry on the work. In closing, Mr. Pratt, in the name of the trustees, presented Miss Plummer with a very beautiful pendant of moonstones set in diamonds on an exquisitely designed necklace of platinum, the work of Mrs. Elinor Klapp, of New York.

Miss Plummer replied with a few graceful words of acknowledgment, and then spoke earnestly to the graduates of her continued interest in the school and in them, and introduced as her successor Mr. E. F. Stevens, a graduate of the school in 1903 and for the past year librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, who was greeted with applause and made a brief address.

Miss Anna Burns, president of the Alumni Association, then spoke for the graduates, and for them presented to Miss Plummer, as a slight token of lasting love and appreciation, a handwrought chain of antique gold set with amethysts, also of Mrs. Klapp's designing.

Miss Burns said in part: "That we, as a body of alumni, are sorely stricken it would be useless to deny; yet there is hope and strength in the thought that, as individuals, we may still keep Miss Plummer for our own, and hold fast to her true friendship . . . and let us remember that we also have the school and this strong and loyal Graduates' Association. The school is Miss Plummer's work and our heritage; and we swear for the hundredth time the oath of allegiance and extend a cordial and welcoming hand to the new administration with all the staunchness of our fealty of the past. To you, dear Miss Plummer, we give our hearts full of love and gratitude; full, also, in spite of our unrelaxing hold upon you, of the sorrow of parting. I speak not only for those of us who are present to do you honor, but for all the absent ones as well, whose thoughts are

here to-night and whose messages to you are eloquent of their unswerving affection. We have all—the absent and the present—desired to make this occasion even more unforgettable; and we bring you, as an evidence of our love and an expression of our wishes for your happiness in your new work, this alumni gift. We wish you godspeed!"

Miss Plummer was completely surprised by the gift, and acknowledged it in a few extempore words, assuring the graduates, singly and collectively, that she had never forgotten any student who had ever attended the school, and that she never would.

The class of 1901 held its reunion on this occasion, the following eight members being present: Misses Bartlett, Clendenin, Hathaway, Miller, Thayer and Trube (now Mrs. Dean), Mrs. Gogorza and Mrs. Ludey. Other classes were represented as follows: 1891, 3; 1892, 2; 1894, 4; 1895, 9; 1896, 3, including Mrs. Charles Gardiner (formerly Miss Mildred Collar); 1897, 1; 1898, 4; 1899, 3; 1900, 6; 1902, 5; 1903, 4; 1904, 5; 1905, 4; 1906, 5; 1907, 3; 1908, 7; 1909, 4; 1910, 7; 1911, 22; 1912, 1. There were also 10 guests and honorary members present.

The Year Book for 1911 was distributed and aroused much interest.

RUTH SHEPARD GRANNISS.

#### THANKS FROM MISS PLUMMER

JUNE 18, 1911.

To the Editor of the Library Journal.

IN view of the impossibility at present of reaching by letter every member of the Pratt Institute Library School's Graduates' Association, will you allow me the use of your columns to thank the association collectively and individually for the beautiful gift presented to me by them on the evening of June 14? May I say to them that it was entirely unexpected, and that it will be prized, not only for itself, but for the very generous and cordial spirit that prompted it and the friendly attitude that it betokened. Sincerely,

MARY W. PLUMMER.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On June 14 the degree of S.B. was conferred on the following young women who had finished the four-year program in the Department of Library Science: Abbie L. Allen, Minnie E. Burke, Harriet L. Chamberlain, Mary E. Dunbar, Marguerite F. Hawley, Dorothy Hopkins, Natalie F. Howe, Eleanor Lyman, Charlotte G. Noyes, Dorothy C. Nunn, Elizabeth G. Putnam and Marjorie F. Sutcliffe.

The same degree was given to six graduates of other colleges, who, in addition to the one year of technical study, presented evidence of six months' satisfactory practical work and a thesis: Marion J. Ewing, A.B., Jean S. Haley, A.B., Josephine R. Hargrave, A.B., Laura McN. Hedricks, A.B., Elisabeth Knapp, B.L., Claire M. Perry, A.B.

MARY E. ROBBINS.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

At the 40th annual commencement of the University of Illinois, June 14, 1911, the degree of Bachelor of Library Science was conferred on 13 students who had completed the two-years' course in the Library School. Of the 13 one is a man. Nine already had received the bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois or some other institution. By commencement day five had already received appointments to positions for the coming year. Final honors for the highest scholarship during the course was awarded to Miss Carrie Cade Patton, A.B. Northwestern University, 1909.

Miss Jeannette M. Drake, B.L.S., '03, librarian of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library, was selected by the Alumni Association of the school to deliver the alumni lectures before the students this year. These lectures were delivered on May 22. Her subjects were: "The relation of the public library to the schools" and "The public library and the business man."

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, gave three lectures before the school on May 12. His subjects were: "The function of the public library," "The work of the Grand Rapids Public Library," and "Recreation for professional workers, with special emphasis on canoeing." The two latter lectures were illustrated by the stereopticon.

Miss Ida L. Lange, B.L.S. '08, now of the Iowa Free Library Commission, lectured before the school on Monday, May 8, giving the students an account of her experiences as library organizer and as assistant in charge of travelling libraries.

The University of Illinois Library School has in press a "Check list of library reports and bulletins in the University of Illinois Library." The list was compiled by Miss Florence R. Curtis, an instructor in the school, and is intended to aid in making the school's collection more complete than it now is.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Lucy M. Lewis, B.L.S. '06, Illinois, librarian of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts since August, 1906, has resigned her position in order to accept the position of assistant librarian in the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Mr. Marcus Skarstedt, who will graduate from the Illinois Library School this month, has been appointed assistant librarian of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

Miss Grace E. Herrick, who will graduate from the University of Illinois Library School in June, has been appointed librarian of the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, her term of service to begin Sept. 1.

Miss Octavia Rogan, Illinois 1909-1910, has

a temporary position in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

Miss Reba Davis, a senior, will do substitute work during the summer in the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Miss Ione Armstrong, a senior, will be instructor in cataloging in the Iowa Summer Library School this year.

Miss Carrie Cade Patton, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed an assistant in the library of the University of Montana, Missoula.

Miss Elizabeth McKnight, B.L.S. 1907, librarian of the Joliet High School, will be an instructor in library economy in the summer session of the Wisconsin Normal School at Whitewater.

Miss Bertha Schneider, B.L.S. 1910, has been appointed an assistant in the Ohio State University Library, Columbus.

Miss Reba Davis, B.L.S. 1911, will do substitute work during the summer in the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Miss Lulu Bice, 1910-11, will return in the fall to her position as librarian of the Western Kansas State Normal School, after a year's leave of absence given her for study in the Illinois Library School.

Miss Mary Goff, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed reviser in the Illinois Summer Library School.

Miss Lillian M. Guinn, 1910-11, has been appointed cataloger in the Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.

Miss Emma Felsenthal, 1910-11, will do organizing work in the public library of Auburn, Ind., during the summer.

Miss Alice L. Blair, B.L.S. Illinois 1910, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo.

## WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Class work was resumed on April 6, after the return from the two months of field practice which proved more successful than ever. The first days of the spring term were devoted to interesting seminary discussions of the practical work accomplished and comparison of methods observed in the libraries visited. Both students and co-operating librarians agreed as in the past in finding this practice work a desirable feature of the course.

The spring schedule has included the courses in Administration, given this year by Mr. Dudgeon and Miss McCollough. Mr. Dudgeon lectured on the legal and financial sides and Miss McCollough discussed the relationship of librarian with the trustees, the staff, and the public. Lectures on Public documents were given as usual by Miss Imhoff and the work in Document cataloging by Miss Turvill. Miss Kennedy gave Children's work and Book-buying and ordering. Miss Hazeltine continued her course in Reference work, gave the lectures on Subject

bibliography and supervised the making of the required bibliographies. Miss Elva L. Bascom gave a series of lectures on printing, and one on Selection of nature books in the Book selection course. Miss Turvill conducted the work in binding. A new feature of this course was the actual binding of a book by each student in the bindery of the Democrat Printing Co. This generous offer was fully appreciated by the students, and added greatly to the practical value and interest of the study.

The assemblies were continued every Monday and gave the class opportunity of hearing a number of prominent speakers on important subjects. Senator Sanborn spoke on Workingmen's compensation and explained the bill just passed by the Wisconsin Legislature on the measure, that is attracting so much comment; Hon. H. L. Ekern discussed Initiative and referendum; Rev. R. H. Edwards spoke on The librarian as a social worker; Dr. Charles McCarthy, on The Wisconsin idea; and Mr. F. A. Hutchins on Making the most of a small library.

Miss Stearns gave her excellent lectures on Library spirit, The problem of the girl, and The problem of the boy. Miss Mary A. Smith, of the Madison Public Library, lectured to the class on How to teach the use of the library to eighth grade pupils. Miss Wiel, children's librarian of the Madison Public Library, described the School duplicate collection.

The class had the opportunity of hearing ex-President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his visit to Madison in April. Visits have been made by the class to the Agricultural and Engineering Libraries of the University of Wisconsin, Grimm's Bindery, the Democrat Printing Co. and the East End branch of the Madison Public Library.

May day was celebrated by the annual exhibition of picture bulletins. President Van Hise, of the University, gave the address of the day on The spirit of the University to an interested audience of students and guests. The class gift of five dozen cups and plates was presented on this occasion by Miss Margaret Greene, the class president. This very practical gift was accepted on behalf of the school by the Preceptor.

The attractive and interesting bulletins which had been prepared by each student were hung in the gallery and greatly enjoyed. Coffee was served in the school room and the new dishes christened. Several graduates returned as guests of the class; Miss Gregory and Miss Reynolds of 1907, and Miss Rogers and Miss Stearns of 1910. Miss McAlphine and Miss Moore from neighboring libraries also attended the exercises. The guests lingered during the morning for closer examination of the bulletins and the quarters of the school. Cata-

logs of the bulletins had been prepared and were given to each guest.

Subjects of the final bibliographies were assigned in April and the students have been busy all the spring upon them.

Entrance examinations for the Class of 1912 were held June 9.

The commencement exercises of the Class of 1911 are scheduled for June 14. Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, Field secretary of the Congregational Churches of Wisconsin, will give the address of the evening. His subject will be The investment of influence.

#### SCHOOL NOTES

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson met the class for an evening on Norse mythology. On Miss Hazeltine's birthday the class surprised her with a May party, and during the last days of school Miss Turvill gave a picnic at her country home for the faculty and students.

Miss Carpenter entertained the staff, and Mrs. Thwaites, Miss Hazeltine and Miss Turvill gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Kennedy, who has resigned her position. Miss Kennedy left at the time of the A. L. A. to attend the Pasadena conference and to join her parents who have moved to California. Her fellow-workers deeply regret her departure and her loss will be keenly felt by librarians of the state. She has been on the staff of the Commission for three years, serving both as an instructor in the school and a field worker. Her enthusiasm and technical ability have been a large factor in the development of the school in its formative years.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Caroline S. Gregory, 1907, resigned her position as children's librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library in March and will spend a year at home.

Miss Myrtle E. Sette, 1907, after completing the organization of the Public Library at Yankton, S. D., has accepted a position with the North Dakota Library Commission.

Miss Marion F. Wiel, 1907, children's librarian of the Madison Public Library, resigned May 1 to accept a position in the Chicago Public Library. She will have charge of the Hamlin Park branch upon its completion.

Miss Lucille Cully, 1908, has been elected librarian of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library, resigning her position as librarian of the Manitowoc (Wis.) Public Library to accept it.

Mrs. Helen Harwood Yates, 1908, has been elected a trustee of the Tipton (Ia.) Public Library.

Miss Jane Schauers, 1908, after completing some organizing for the Agricultural library of the University of Minnesota, has accepted a temporary position with the Minnesota Library Commission.

Miss Gertrude Husenetter, 1909, has re-

signed her position in the Sheboygan (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Amy G. Bosson, 1910, is serving as acting librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Normal School Library.

Miss Grace Foland, 1910, has a temporary position as a cataloger in the Wisconsin Historical Library.

#### APPOINTMENTS — CLASS OF 1911

Bessie Hoard Dexter, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison.

Mary Edith Dow, librarian, Public Library, Saginaw, Mich.

Vera Eastland, librarian, Public Library, Richland Center, Wis.

Pauline Josephine Fihe, assistant, Cataloging and Reference Dept., Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Doris Greene, assistant, McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, Colo.

Margaret Greene, librarian, Public Library, Minot, N. D.

Josephine Mary Haley, librarian, Public Library, Helena, Mont.

Anna Agnes Kosek, cataloger, Public Library, Madison, Wis.

Della McGregor, children's librarian, Public Library, Sheboygan, Wis.

Mary Anne Martin, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Wis.

Lucy Lovisa Morgan, reviser, Wisconsin Library School.

Martha Elizabeth Pond, librarian, Public Library, Manitowoc, Wis.

Ella Mabel Smith, assistant, Children's Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Zela Smith, assistant, Public Library, Superior, Wis.

Lois Amelia Spenser, librarian, Spies Public Library, Menominee, Mich.

A reunion of the Library School Association will be held in conjunction with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission conference, July 12-26, 1911.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

is divided into eight parts, in order to facilitate suggesting books to pupils from 14 to 18 years of age in the several high school grades. Each of these parts is subdivided into fiction, non-fiction, and poetry, with the exception of the eighth part, which is divided into non-fiction and poetry only. The subdivisions are further classified, Pt. 1, Fiction, giving under stories of Greek and Roman life (3 titles); French Revolution (2 titles); Sea adventure (2 titles); Pioneer life (2 titles); New England life (2); Bright young people (2); Girl life (7); Boy life (17).

Most of the titles selected for these headings are appropriate, but one might question the heading "BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE" as the most appropriate for "Off the Skellings" and "A jolly fellowship;" also under Pt. 1, Fiction, the heading "FUN" for "Rudder Grange" and "The rose and the ring." Pt. 3, Fiction, gives under "SCOTCH ADVENTURE" "Guy Mannering" and "David Balfour." The annotations are poignant and characteristic. Under Pt. 4, Fiction, we find under "NOVELS OF CHARACTER" "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" noted "with a moral," and "Shirley" noted "Strongly individual people," while "The mill on the floss" is noted "Out of personal experience." Pt. 7, Fiction, lists "Middlemarch" with note "People as George Eliot saw them" and "Marius the Epicurean" as "The ideal."

Under Pt. 7, Non-fiction, we find "Poetry of the Bible; Isaiah" recommended, and under Pts. 5 and 6, Poetry, we find again "Poetry of the Bible, Psalms." Pt. 1, Poetry, gives "Poems about the Greeks"; Pt. 2, Poetry, gives Story-ballads, Story-poems, and War poems (the last two are also noted under pt. 3). There is a personal touch about the choice of headings and annotations that adds to the attractiveness of the list, as: "People you should know," under which are listed Boswell's Johnson, Irving's Goldsmith, and others; and under "Lyrics in varied moods" we find "Crossing the bar." The list is preceded by a list of prescribed reading in the high school arranged by terms, and it will be seen that the reading list is well adapted to the prescribed courses of the various grades.

This pamphlet, like all the Newark publications, is excellently printed and shows skilful editorial work. The price of the pamphlet is given as follows: 1000 for \$32, plus express; 500 for \$25, plus express; 100 for \$6, plus express; 10 for 75 c., post free; single copies for 10 c., post free.

FIGAROLA-CANEDA, Domingo. Cartografía Cubana del British Museum. Catálogo cronológico de cartos, planos y mapas de los siglos XVI al XIX. 2d ed. Habana, Imprenta de la Biblioteca Nacional, 1910. 21 p.

This pamphlet, containing the titles of 128 maps dating from 1560 to 1900, is part

## Reviews

CHILDREN'S READING. Reading for pleasure and profit a list of certain books which young people find entertaining; being chiefly books which older readers enjoyed when they were young. Ed. 2, rev. 31 p. D. Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.

This little pamphlet, published for the benefit of high school students and other readers, presents a list that has grown out of actual experience in suggesting books to young people. All the books in the list are in the Barringer High School Library, which is a branch of the Free Public Library. The list

of an unpublished work by the same author entitled "La Bibliografía Cubana del British Museum en 1901."

The cartography of Cuba has received considerable attention since the year 1898 when Mr. P. Lee Phillips appended to Mr. Griffin's "List of books relating to Cuba" a list of "Maps of Cuba, Poto Rico, and the West Indies in the Library of Congress." The same material with additions appeared in 1901 in Mr. Phillips' "List of maps of America in the Library of Congress." These two lists contain not only titles of sheet maps but of maps in atlases and in books.

The development of cartographical interest in Cuba is explained by Señor Figarola-Caneda in his introductory paragraphs. The *Revista Bimestre Cubana*, volume 4, p. 49-69, republished Mr. Phillips first list of maps of Cuba, and requested that those who were able would make additions to the list. In volume 5, p. 52-65, Señor Fernando Mas contributed 39 titles not contained in Mr. Phillips' list. The present list is a further contribution to the cartography, but it is difficult to tell just how much new material is brought out, because the various lists are not identical in arrangement. The lists published in America are arranged first, by subjects, and second, by dates. In Señor Caneda's list, plans of cities, maps of Cuba, and of the whole of the West Indies are included in one chronological arrangement.

A good beginning has been made in describing the cartographical monuments of Cuba, but the opportunity is still open either to the Map Division of the Library of Congress or to the Hispanic Society of America to publish a Union list which will describe maps and plans relating to Cuba, no matter where they may be located, thus serving the double purpose of catalog and bibliography.

F. C. H.

JAMES, Montague Rhodes. A descriptive catalogue of the mss. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, pt. II (nos. 101-156). Cambridge, 1910. pp. viii, 193-252. Cambridge University Press.

The second part of Provost James' catalogue of mss. continues the numbers of the collection at Corpus Christi from 101 to 156. As far as the form goes, what was said of the first part [LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 35, p. 129] applies, of course, equally to this. In fullness of information and convenience of arrangement, it is nothing less than a model of what a catalog of mss. should be.

The mss. here cataloged are principally letters and documents of historic interest. Many of them have been printed in the various series of such documents issued in England. There is the usual wealth of items

dealing with ecclesiastical matters—exegetical and liturgical writings, canons and decretals—and a small number of literary mss.

A great many of the letters and personal documents are connected with Archbishop Parker and his household. Curious sidelights are afforded into the mental attitudes of a large number of men actually engaged in the religious controversies of the Reformation. One may note in this connection, no. 103, Minorite Controversial tracts, and no. 119, Letters of foreign reformers. For local historical matters, the documents relating to Cambridge University (106) and the Bath Abbey Register (111) may be singled out.

There is further a late and defective ms. of Seneca's tragedies (107) and a xiv. cent. Eutropius (129). Palæographically the xii. cent. ms. of Cassiodorus commentary on the Psalms is noteworthy. The Eulogium Britanniæ of Nennius (13,922) contains, among other things, an odd listing of the virtues and vices of various nations, running from *invidia indeorum* to *spurcitia sclavorum*. A fine copy of the Gospels in Anglo-Saxon (140) of a date preceding the Norman Conquest and a vellum ms. of the English Bible (147) of the early 15th cent. add considerably to the value of this part of the collection.

MAX RADIN.

LEVY, Florence N. *American Art Annual*, vol. 8, 1910-11; pub. by the American Art Annual, Incorporated, 215 West 57th St., New York City.

"It happens that in recent years I have been interested in the development of a Museum Association. In the work connected with this association we have had constant call for the kind of information that is found in Miss Levy's annual. This annual is the only source of any value of information about American art schools, art museums, archaeology, architecture, handicraft societies, school art societies, the art departments of Women's Clubs and kindred work. Not only, however, is the book a directory of all these things, quite wonderfully complete with unusually full equipment of indexes, etc.; it also contains interesting articles on professional art schools in the country, on the value of teaching the history of art; a plea for industrial art; a summary of reports of art schools; with lists of sales of paintings in recent years, lists of paintings sold at auction, lists of art magazines and of newspapers interested in art and other information in this field.

"Perhaps I have said enough already to make it plain that out of our experience we find it difficult to praise the book too highly. It is not only good in its special field, it is the only thing in that field." J. C. DANA.



## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*The Bookman*, June, has an article on "The libraries on the trans-Atlantic liners," by Calvin Winter. The selection of books in these libraries is usually very poor.

*Bulletin of the Bibliographical Society of America*, January-April, contains the minutes of the 13th meeting of the society, book reviews, and a list of current American bibliographical publications.

*The Graphic*, London, June 3, contains a page of illustrations presenting "different aspects of the splendid New York Public Library," the front, a supposed side, and rear. Our English friends must not be over critical of a seeming incongruity in its architecture. The side view is the new Pennsylvania R. R. station.

*The Library Assistant*, June, contains the Library Assistants' Association: 16th annual report and report on the hours, salaries, training and conditions of service of assistants in British municipal libraries.

*Library Association Record*, May, contains "A critical account of the literature of the Indian mutiny" by Kiran Nath Dhar.

*Library Work*, April, includes "Harvard University course in printing," by J. C. Dana.

*Library World*, April, contains "Reading circles," by Joseph Pomfret, and notes on John Cotton Dana's monographs, "Modern American library economy, as illustrated by the Newark (N. J.) Public Library."

*Philadelphia*, April, published by the city government, devotes the number to its free libraries, giving their history and reproductions of the important library buildings. "As the month of April witnessed the passing of an ordinance designating a plot of ground on Philadelphia's great Parkway as a site for the main building of the Free Library System of Philadelphia, in addition to authorizing sale of a million dollars of city bonds to provide funds for inaugurating the work in question, it seems eminently proper that *Philadelphia* should make of record certain facts concerning the importance of this great division of municipal activity."

*Vermont Library Commission Bulletin*, June, contains "Responsibility of the state to the rural community," by Mrs. W. P. Smith.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for April, 1911, has the first of two articles on the "Sources of the Coster legend," by G. H. Müller, who ends with the statement that "our supposition is strengthened, that Coster knew how to print. But more has not been proven."

— May, contains the conclusion of the article on the "Sources of the Coster legend,"

notes on "The book-binders of Wittenberg in the 16th century," by M. Senf, and a description of a voyage of study through the libraries of Spain and Portugal for the commission of incunabula, by K. Ernest, including a list of the libraries visited and the number of incunabula each one possesses.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, vol. 6, no. 1, April, 1911, leads with an article by Y. S. Möller on "Co-operation between the public libraries and the university extension societies," which latter have been in existence since 1899, and have accomplished a great deal with small means. H. O. Lange, head librarian of the Royal Library, Copenhagen, pleads for higher salaries and a more effective service in Danish libraries outside of the capital and a couple of the larger cities, where the condition is now fairly satisfactory.

*De Boekzaal*, May, contains an article on Nathaniel and Julian Hawthorne, by Cornelius Veth, and the report of the third yearly meeting of the association of public reading rooms in the Netherlands, held at Hilversum, April 22, 1911.

*La Cultura Popolare*, May, has an article on the activities of popular libraries in Hungary and their relation to the state, by Dr. Paul Gulyas, librarian of the Hungarian National Museum of Budapest.

*Revue critique des Livres nouveaux* for April 15, 1911, has the usual number of short, telling book reviews, classified by subjects, which make this periodical a useful guide for the librarian purchasing foreign books.

### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Atchison (Kan.) Carnegie L.* The new library at Midland College was dedicated on May 30.

*Concord (N. H.) P. L.* Grace Blanchard, lbn. (Rpt. — 1910, 9 p.) Added 768; total 30,847. Circulation 91,664 (reduction due to long-period charging).

"Behind the counter there is more joy over a diffident man who inquires for a locomotive catechism or a book on the care of trees than over nine hundred and ninety-nine women who smilingly pay one cent to receive notice when 'The rosary' is in." The librarian was one of the American delegation who profited by attendance at the international librarians' congress at Brussels in 1910.

*Dover (N. H.) P. L.* Caroline H. Garland, lbn. (28th rpt. — year 1910, 22 p.) Added 1121; total 39,048. Circulation 62,795 (children's 12,293 included). Registration 397. Receipts \$5897.41; expenditures \$5892.49 (books \$946.56, binding \$335.32, salaries \$2561.96).

"While women outnumber men in the use of the books of the circulating department, men largely outnumber women in the use of

the reading room. Popular magazines on electricity and mechanics have been in constant demand."

The library is planning an exhibition of pictures, maps and books relating to Dover history and to have a lecture on the early history of the town. The New Hampshire Genealogical Society has deposited with the library its material of state publication, N. H. annual reports, registers, town histories, etc., which duplicates the library collection only in a few instances. Appendixes include accessions, circulation and a summary of 27 years' statistics.

*Duluth (Minn.)* P. L. Frances E. Earhart, lbn. (20th and 21st rpts.—years 1909-1910, 23 p.) Added (1909) 1004, (1910) 1930; total 55,287. Circulation (1909) 166,677; (1910) 177,074. Receipts (1909) \$15,187.33; (1910) \$16,210.72; expenditures (1909) \$14,311.97; (1910) \$13,817.21 (books, etc., \$4813.17, \$3230.26; salaries, \$7034.25, \$7620.43).

The most important event was the opening of a permanent library building in West Duluth. "The branch library and the school with other public buildings not far distant form a little center of the community's public life," and lots have been purchased to prevent intrusion of other buildings. The library shows a remarkable growth of circulation in non-fiction. The Swedish and Norwegian collection has been started. Circulation in children's department was 34,397 in 1909 and 37,803 in 1910, so that 36 per cent. of the total library circulation is juvenile. A branch library has been provided in a neighborhood house in the West End. Here, as in the other branch, the story hour is a great success. Stations and travelling libraries are maintained. Appendixes include circulation, classified list of books, and magazines and newspapers used.

*Greenfield (Mass.)* P. L. May Ashley, lbn. (30th rpt.—year 1910, 33 p.) Added 1598; total 23,440. Circulation 62,577. Registration, new, 91; total 3932. Expenditures \$7584.06 (books \$2311.12, binding \$290).

"Library of Congress cards have been adopted and are a decided improvement. These cards further the work so very materially that one wonders what we were able to accomplish without them.

"The children's department has continued its usual activities. The teachers have kept us informed of subjects given out for special study, thus enabling us to reserve for use in the children's room books on the required subjects." Statistics include circulation, list of periodicals and accessions.

*Haverhill (Mass.)* P. L. John Grant Moulton, lbn. (36th rpt.—year 1910, 33 p.) Added 2389; total 94,500. Circulation 185,852 (fict. 69 per cent.). Registration, new 2020; total (since 1906) 15,694. Receipts \$20,894.13; expenditures \$19,296.06 (books

\$3492.98, binding \$579.64, library salaries \$7958.24).

"New fiction and replacements were bought in Chivers' and Hunting's bindings when possible. A few in Everyman's library in library binding were bought. The useful arts and scientific side of the library was strengthened by buying each month the best books in a special industry. The workers in each industry were notified as the books were bought. About 100 volumes in foreign languages, including French, Italian, Yiddish and Modern Greek were bought. About 1700 mounted pictures were added to the collection of inexpensive pictures for circulation, which now contains at least 14,700 pictures. The circulation of these pictures through schools, study clubs and exhibitions at the library was 47,981."

Weekly notices about the library appeared in the newspapers 68 days of the year. There were published 37 lists of new books and 20 lists on special subjects. Bulletins were printed and distributed at the library or by mail. Special notice was given of music during the opera season. Postal notices of new books were sent to people interested in special topics.

Appendixes include general statistics and circulation by months and years.

*Houston (Tex.) Lyceum and Carnegie Library.* Julia Ideson, lbn. (Rpt.—May 1, 1910-April 30, 1911.) Added 2836; total 25,185. Circulation 94,269. Registration, new 2638; total active 11,277. Receipts \$10,534.62; expenditures \$10,474.08 (books \$2550.57, binding \$327.75, salaries \$3910). Children's circulation was 26,446. Story-telling was continued, subjects being Lagerlof's "Wonderful adventures of Nils," stories of Roland and King Arthur, legends. Bulletins were posted on special topics and a picture collection started. The colored branch circulated 5144 volumes, of which 3380 were juvenile.

*Jacksonville (Fla.)* P. L. A second edition of the list of "Books for home builders" is being prepared by the library. The first edition was compiled by the District of Columbia Public Library, and published last fall by the Sherwin-Williams Co. in an attractive booklet. Lots of from 500 to 5000 copies were sent to each of 25 libraries with the library imprint upon the front cover, and distributed by them among their readers. As the list has been very successful in helping all parties concerned, and as several libraries have requested consignments of the list, a new edition, which will include the latest books and also omit several books which have gone out of print, will soon be published. The libraries are at no expense except the expressage on their copies. Any desiring a sample of the first edition, or to receive a shipment of the second edition, should notify the Jacksonville Public Library.

*Joplin (Mo.) P. L.* Mary B. Swanwick, lbn. (Rpt.—May, 1910-April 30, 1911.) Added 1350; total 15,737. Circulation 64,542. Registration, new 1193; total 6814. Receipts \$12,801.31; expenditures \$6984.05 (books \$2797.66, binding \$242.69, salaries \$1982.63).

*Knoxville, Tenn. University of Tennessee L.* On May 30 the new Carnegie library building was dedicated. It is located on the main driveway, west of the summit of University hill, is two and one-half stories high and has shelving room for 100,000 books. On the first floor are a number of small reading rooms, faculty seminary, etc., while the second floor is almost entirely occupied by the main reading room. The building is also equipped with a bindery.

*Lynn (Mass.) P. L.* Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (48th rpt.—year 1910, 43 p.) Added 3236; total 86,906. Circulation 232,153. Registration, new 1847. Expenditures \$20,501.32 (books \$3275.60, binding \$982, salaries \$8451.59).

It is curious to note that in history, biography, travel, sociology, religion and philosophy there was a loss in circulation in 1910, while in 1909 these classes had gained. The reverse occurred in literature, fiction, science and the arts, which made a gain in the 1910 circulation.

From the open shelves in the children's room 41,958 books were issued. "The young people have learned to select the books most needed without personal attention from the assistant." "Books worth reading" have been placed on the tables and special shelves.

Appended are tables of the general summary, circulation by months and classes, and by branches, accessions, gifts and periodicals.

*Madison (N. J.) P. L.* Norma B. Bennett, lbn. (11th rpt.—year 1910, 7 p.) Added 351; total 9650. Circulation 25,365. Registration, new 355. There are four travelling libraries with a circulation of 1285.

*Manila (P. I.) Philippines L.*, James A. Robertson, lbn., reports an encouraging growth during the past year. In November the expansion of the Bureau of Education, of which the Circulating Division (American Circulating Library) was formerly a division, rendered it necessary for the library to seek other temporary quarters in a rented building. Another removal in the near future will be made, this time to the government building until recently occupied by the Army and Navy Club. It is expected that this building will be the home of the library until its own building (projected for the near future) is constructed.

Considerable advance has been made in the cataloging of the books of the library, but new additions have increased faster than they can be given attention. Fiction naturally predominates, but it is gratifying to note that

many titles in history and travel, economics, and other serious subjects are included. To the Filipiniana Division has recently been added by purchase the private collection of the deceased J. Clemente Zulueta, a Filipino scholar of some note; the original ms. of Dr. José Rizal's "Noli Me Tángere" (the great Filipino novel), and the latter's private collection of books; and the purchase of Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera's private collection is being negotiated. With this last purchase the library will have the largest collection of Filipiniana in existence, although it is not yet complete.

J. Pierpont Morgan gave a set of the Curtis work on the North American Indian, and Jacob Schiff a set of the Jewish Encyclopedia. Commissioner Rafael Palma, of the Philippine Commission, donated a life-size painting of Dr. José Rizal.

*Modesto (Cal.) P. L.* Plans have been accepted for a new building to cost about \$30,000 in the residence section. The money was bequeathed by the late Oramil McHenry. The main reading room will be on the upper, second floor, while the lower floor is to have lecture and smoking rooms.

*New York, N. Y. Queensborough P. L.* The Jamaica branch has entered new and better quarters. A new branch was opened May 27 at Corona.

*New York, N. Y. School of Philanthropy L.* A very interesting collection of material on sociology is the special reference library of this school, and with its 8000 bound volumes, innumerable pamphlets and reports, and a collection of cataloged extracts from periodicals it should be of great value to students of sociological questions. There are about 60,000 cards in the library catalog, and the comprehensiveness of the material can be appreciated when under such heads as "Housing" 400 cards are found. The collection is probably the most important of its kind in this country, if not of the world.

*New York, N. Y. American Seaman's Friend Society L.* It is the aim of this society to place a library on every vessel leaving the port of New York. A loan library has 40 or more volumes, and most of the works are, of course, in English, but every library has German, Norwegian and Swedish books. The libraries are in cases, and placed in charge of captains and mates, who distribute the books to the crews. These are changed at intervals and placed on all classes of sailing craft, including barks, bark-entines, schooners and ships. Though the society's work is limited through lack of funds, depending upon contributions from the public, the last fiscal year shows 228 libraries placed on board vessels, reaching 3330 men.

*Newtown (N. J.)* will have a \$5000 library building, and \$10,000 will be held in trust for

the maintenance of the same. This money was bequeathed by Joseph Barnsley.

*North Adams (Mass.) P. L.* Mabel Temple, lbn. (27th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 12 p.) Added 1779; total 32,251. Circulation 96,981 (fict. 47.5 per cent.). Registration, new 433; total 8646. Expenditures \$6998.51 (books \$2015.52, binding \$418.08, salaries \$2469.97).

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* William E. Foster, lbn. (33d rpt.—year 1910, 81 p.) Added 6586; total 151,281. Circulation 208,992 (fict. 59.44 per cent.). Registration 11,191. Receipts \$52,296.10; expenditures \$53,685.75 (books \$9418.38, binding \$3338, salaries \$24,498.79).

The report greatly emphasizes the need of an extension to the central library building, most of the important departments being handicapped through lack of space. The cataloging and classification department, which prepared about 26,000 cards, has been unable to increase its force of two persons because of the overcrowded conditions, and the work of the reference, periodical and foreign departments has also been hindered.

Appendixes include list of periodicals, statement of year's growth, accessions, registration, circulation and list of exhibits.

The library has lately acquired a valuable collection on the subject of printing, including treatises, histories and specimen books descriptive of the art. It will probably be known as the "St. Bride printing collection," as it was brought from the St. Bride foundation technical library of London. The collection contains facsimile reproductions of early printing, as for instance under Gutenberg and early printing there are some 60 volumes, while under Caxton and the beginning of printing in England there are 66 volumes. It is said that the library paid about \$725 for the collection.

*Richmond, Va. Virginia State L.* H. R. McIlwaine, lbn. (7th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1910, 142+52+47 p.) Added, central lib. 6979 books and pamphlets. Receipts \$4976.71. Expenditures \$4926.06 (books \$606.15, binding \$463.20, salaries \$12,500). Visitors 30,570; books served 23,793.

The library received a collection (Dunlop) of 2971 volumes concerning mainly philosophy, religion, history and poetry, which has been accessioned and the list of titles included in the report. The library has also opened a new portrait gallery and reading room in an annex, where have been hung the portraits of Virginia's chief executives, the series beginning with that of Captain John Smith. The United States patent material has been placed on open shelves and the collection enlarged, so that it is now as nearly complete as may be found in the country outside of Washington. The number of volumes cataloged was 9699; cards 29,197; total in public

catalog 81,270. The use of the Library of Congress classification has proved very satisfactory, and the report includes the reasons for its adoption. Special attention was given to the wants of the members of the General Assembly, and letters were sent to each calling attention to preparations of material on special topics.

The Department of archives and history has continued the compilation of the list of Revolutionary soldiers from Virginia.

The travelling library department consists of 125 school collections, 81 general libraries and 5 special libraries, these last on Spain, Egypt, Germany, Scandinavia and the poet Robert Browning. New library stations were established. There are 6450 borrowers and 29,129 readers registered. The names of the school libraries and expenses of the department are included.

Aside from the accessions appended to the report, there are two special sections, the first giving a record of copyright entries in Virginia from 1790-1844, which is invaluable to Virginia bibliography, and is an interesting presentation of some of the important publishing activities during that period. (Index.) The second part, "The seals of Virginia," by Edward S. Evans, is a complete history of the seal, the exact design of which has led to some confusion, and the documentary evidence has been made as full as possible.

The library has lately received from Miss Grace Arents a fine collection of some of the best known periodicals in complete files. Many are of great historical value.

The State Library has just published a bulletin of 72 pages containing a list of all the official publications of the Confederate states government in the library and in the Confederate Memorial Museum.

As an appendix, there have been reprinted the four reports of the Superintendent of Public Printing of the Confederate States. They contain interesting detailed information as to the expense and difficulties of printing during the period of 1861-1865 in Richmond. Not the least of these difficulties was to secure a supply of paper. Another was to adapt the wages of printers to the rapid depreciation of the currency.

*Rock Island, Ill. Augustana College L.* The Denkmann Memorial Library was dedicated in May. The building cost \$200,000 and will contain about 40,000 volumes.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* Graduating exercises of the St. Louis Public Library training class were held at the Cabanne Branch Library on Friday morning, June 16, at 10 o'clock. Certificates entitling them to appointment in Grade D of the library staff were presented to nine young women who had gone successfully through the nine months' course. An address to the class was made by Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of

the St. Louis Mercantile Library, and Dr. Bostwick spoke a few words in presenting the certificates. Those present were also addressed by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, principal of the Pratt Institute Library School, and by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, preceptor of the class. A reception followed at which refreshments were served.

This is the first class to pass through the St. Louis course as reorganized on the basis of a full scholastic year under Mrs. Sawyer's superintendence. Applicants were required to take an entrance examination in June, 1910, in history, literature, current events and one foreign language. In addition to educational qualifications, personality and natural aptitude for the work were taken into consideration. The candidates who were accepted then did practical work for two weeks in the library before the opening of the school year, to acquire some acquaintance with library aims and methods.

The subjects taken up by the class included most of those found in the curriculum of accredited library schools, but were adapted to meet the special needs of the St. Louis Public Library. The more important courses, such as those in classification, cataloguing, reference work and children's work, were continued throughout the year. In addition, the course of study includes lectures on loan systems, book selection, trade bibliography, public documents, book ordering, binding and other subjects, with practical application following each lecture. These were given by heads of departments in the St. Louis Public Library, and there were also occasional lectures by visiting librarians and by professors and teachers in the educational institutions of the city.

Special emphasis has been laid on actual practice-work in the various departments of the library and its branches, each student being assigned to work on the regular schedule for a given number of hours each week during the entire course.

Lectures occupied four mornings a week for 32 weeks, while practice-work averaged 11 hours a week during this period. The class was divided into two sections, working alternate afternoons and Saturday mornings, so that the library force could be augmented by the apprentice assistants during the busiest hours of the day. The last four weeks were entirely devoted to practice-work, the students being scheduled as regular members of the staff, thus rounding out the thirty-six weeks of actual training.

The course has been specifically planned to train assistants for all the different departments of the library, and not for loan-work simply. In particular, thorough training in cataloguing was given, not only because the other technical courses are based on this, but because in assigning subject headings the student learns how to use books

to the best possible advantage in reference work. A still more practical reason was urgent need of trained assistants in the library's own catalog department, in which five members of the class have already received appointments.

Preliminary examinations for the 1911-12 course have already been held. There have been 55 applications in all, of whom 28 took the examination in June and 27 will take that in September. From the successful candidates not more than 15 will be selected for the class, as it is not intended to admit a larger number of persons than is likely to be needed at graduation or very shortly afterward.

*Summit (N. J.) P. L.* The dedication of the new building took place May 30, at which the principal speakers were Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University, Hamilton W. Mabie, Rollo Ogden, Rev. W. I. Haven. The building is a gift of Mr. Carnegie, costing \$21,000. The capacity of the library is 25,000 volumes.

*Washington, D. C. Society of the National Library for the Blind* was organized in May, with the purpose of enlisting "the interest of the public through the press and other agencies, and to formulate some organized method of expressing this interest in the welfare of the blind by the advocacy of a national library for them."

*Wilkes-Barré, Pa. Osterhout F. L.* Myra Poland, lbn. (22d rpt.—year 1910, 13 p.) Added 1838; total 42,438. Circulation 123,256 (children's room 42,276). Adult fiction 61.16 per cent., children 59.3. Statistics include accessions, classification, circulation, care of books and registration.

*Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L.* Helen M. Blodgett, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 16 p.) Added 1353; total 244,015. Circulation 170,076. Registration, new 2977; total over 25,000. Receipts \$15,063.92; expenditures \$14,738.99 (books \$2471.12, binding \$1112.43, salaries \$4789.64).

"The average life of a book is 50 issues, and with a circulation of 170,000 issues from some 20,000 books one can easily see that a liberal replenishment is necessary before any decided increase is shown in the size of the library."

The special Saunders Fund netted in interest \$1150.22, which was largely expended for technical books and to strengthen the reference department.

The work of the children's department has greatly increased, the issue of books ranging from two to three hundred a day. "As in the past we have tried to stimulate children to read books worth while by means of book marks containing lists of wholesome books, and posters calling attention to the best in children's literature. A feature introduced this autumn was a bulletin board of current

events with books and articles pertaining to them. Children bring clippings and pictures for the bulletin board and take an active interest in it, and the books and articles referred to are in great demand."

Appendixes include list of periodicals, newspapers, circulation, by months, subjects and languages.

#### FOREIGN

**Brussels, Belgium.** A new kind of circulating library, it is said, is to be tried by the Belgian government. A central library, consisting at the outset of 10,000 volumes, is to be created, and any inhabitant of any part of Belgium who owns a post-office savings bank book will be entitled to borrow from it and receive by mail any book for a fortnight upon having two cents checked off his accounts at the post-office. His deposit serves as a guarantee for payment for books not returned.

**Dansk Folkemindesamling**, a division, existing since 1905, of the Royal Library in Copenhagen, which collects notes and pictures relating to Danish life and folk-lore, has pressed the phonograph into its service. Hjrllmar Thuren, in *Danske Folkeminder*, a publication issued by the Society *Danmarks Folkemindere* (founded 1908), reports on this means of study. Melodies and texts to the number of 273 have already been collected. (*Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Feb. 22, 1911, pp. 2287-88.)

**Japan.** A German library and reading room was opened on Jan. 27 in the Seminary for foreign languages in Tokio in honor of the German Emperor. (*Kölnische Zeitung*, cited by *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Feb. 24, 1911, p. 2401.)

**Strassburg.** At the *Universitäts und Landesbibliothek*, 46,421 persons used 199,740 volumes. The necessity for organizing the administration more systematically and facilitating use has resulted in various innovations: longer hours of opening, use of recommendation blanks for suggestion of books to be acquired, acquisition of more books relating to commerce. Weekly conferences of the librarians were arranged, and the government has been asked for an increase of funds for purchase and of the staff.

**Munich.** The *Hof- und Staatsbibliothek* arranged a Wittelsbach exhibition, including particularly literary productions by members of the Royal house, on the occasion of the 90th birthday of the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

**Florence, Italy.** *New National L.* On May 8 King Victor Emanuel laid the cornerstone of the new National Library. According to the designs of the architect, Cesare Bazzani, it will be in the style of the more ornate Italian Renaissance. The site occupies a portion of the area of the ex-convent of Santa Croce.

The principal façade will be on the Corso dei Tintori. A block of buildings opposite will be torn down, leaving a square open to the river. Here will be the main entrance hall leading directly to the delivery room, the reading rooms to the left, the administration offices to the right.

On a line from the front of Santa Croce south a new street has been cut, named for the founder of the library in the 18th century Via Magliabecchi. Here is to be the entrance to the special collections, study, lecture and exhibition rooms. At its junction with the Corso dei Tintori will rise a monumental rotunda to the memory of Dante and of Galileo. To the north and east is the main stack. The center around which the library is built is the graceful cloister by Brunelleschi, for the past 300 years used for military purposes.

It is supposed that Dante received his earliest teaching in the Franciscan school of Santa Croce. The Office of the Inquisition, where Galileo was punished for proclaiming the revolution of the earth, was upon this site.

MARGARET H. JACKSON.

**Russia.** The first Russian librarian's conference took place June 14-20 in St. Petersburg.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

APPLICATION has been made by the so-called Brooklyn Public Library Association, of which Mrs. Mary E. Craigie is president—which has no present relation with the Brooklyn Public Library—to change the name to the New York State Librarians' Home Association.

At the time of graduation, students of schools and colleges may well be reminded of library privileges. In this connection the Columbia University Library has sent circular letters to graduates of the several schools of the University, calling their attention to the fact that all alumni are granted full use of the library—an indirect way of suggesting their future use of its facilities. The Public Library of the District of Columbia recently sent out a similar circular letter to the high school graduates of the city, taking this opportunity to point out to them the place of the public library as a permanent means of self-education, and suggesting further to the boy or girl specific subjects which would appeal to them.

**BOOKBINDING.** Coutts, H. T., and Stephen, G. A. *Manual of library bookbinding, practical and historical*; with an introduction by Douglas Cockerell; with 24 specimens of leathers and the best English and American cloths, numerous forms, and illustrations. London, Libraco Limited, '11. 11+251 p. 8°.

"This valuable handbook should be studied by every librarian, indeed, by everybody in-

terested in the binding of books. It is a thoroughly practical exposition of all the processes involved in modern bookbinding. . . . The authors add an historical section of general accuracy and good judgment."—*The Athenaeum*.

**BOOK PRESERVATION.** Reinick, W. R. Insects destructive to books (*in American Journal of Pharmacy*, December, p. 551-562.)

Separates of this article have been published. The paper was one read at the A. L. A. Mackinac meeting, July, 1910.

**BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Finding list of books common to the branches of the Public Library of the City of Boston, September, 1910. 242 p. D. Bost., 1910.

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.** La statistique internationale des imprimés: résultats généraux; organisation. OI: 3I, Brussels, 1911. 25½cm. Publication no. 109.

This pamphlet is an extension of a paper read by M. B. Iwinski at the International Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, 1910. The first part deals specifically with book production since the invention of printing, showing clearly in tables the world's output classified by years, countries and subjects. The same scheme is followed under periodicals, though they are not classified under subjects. The second part describes the process of compiling, arranging and classifying the material used. Sources are indicated, though some important bibliographical works seem to have been omitted. This compilation is probably the first of its kind.

**LIGHTING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.** (In the *Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply, etc.* (London), Feb. 7, 1911. 113:383-384.)

This is a report of the second discussion at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society on the lighting of public libraries, or the art of serviceable illumination. An account of the first discussion appeared in the *Journal* of Jan. 24. Among the points brought out in this second discussion was the importance of having the floor or walls of the stacks of a particular color, so as to have a good surface for the reflection of light, one of the speakers even advocating placing on the floor a white druggist or cloth to reflect light to the bottom shelves. Every librarian knows that in the stacks it is always difficult to read the backs of the books on the bottom shelves. It was believed by one of the speakers that a light color used on the floor in some such way would give better results than by having lights placed at the bottom.

Another point brought out was that a 10-candle power lamp at a distance of two feet gives more satisfactory results for the reader

than a 50-candle power light at a distance of 12 feet.

The whole discussion emphasized the fact that even among experts there is quite a diversity of opinion not only as to what is proper lighting for libraries, but also as to how this can best be obtained economically and satisfactorily. It would appear that before much progress can be made in this direction it would be necessary for librarians and illuminating engineers to arrive at some definite conclusion as to what is a satisfactory or standard amount of light for the normal eye.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES.**

Proceedings and addresses; 13th convention, Mackinac Island, Michigan, July 1-5, 1910. 49 p. O.

Articles of interest included in the contents are: "Relation of state library to other libraries of state," by D. C. Brown; "Foreign law in state libraries," by C. C. Soule; "Coöperation of state libraries and the Library of Congress in the preparation of reference lists," by H. H. B. Meyer; "The making of Pennsylvania libraries," by Helen U. Price; "Library efficiency under new conditions," by H. O. Brigham (published in *L. J.* July, 1910); "Library of Congress monthly list of state publications," by J. D. Thompson; "Coördination and the library interests of the state," by Johnson Brigham.

**PAPER.** Little, Arthur D. The basis of quality in paper. Professional papers . . . no. 4: Contributions to engineering chemistry by members of the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers. Bost., 1910. 10 p. D.

The imprint of Arthur D. Little, Inc., carries assurance of professional accuracy and progressiveness. The quality of paper is analyzed, its thickness, weight, strength, stretch and capillary power, or tendency to absorb ink and water being all considered. The relation of wood fibres to quality of paper is also considered. Mr. Chivers has already published valuable and extensive investigations of the quality and properties of paper, and this little pamphlet of Mr. Little's adds another useful contribution to the subject.

**TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION:**

THE STATE LIBRARY. Legislative reference section, bulletin no. 1: Finding-list of books; prepared by John Boynton Kaiser. 51 p. O. Austin, Tex., 1911.

**WILLIAMS, Charles R.** The ministry of books; read at the dedication of branch number two of the Indianapolis Public Library; published by the Indianapolis Public Library. 18 p. D. 1910.



## Gifts and Bequests

*Albany, N. Y.* Senator Frawley's bill, which incorporates the Carnegie Corporation, for the purpose of maintaining funds for aiding technical schools, libraries and institutions, has been signed by Governor Dix.

*Avon, N. Y.* Herbert Wadsworth has offered to buy for \$10,000 and present to the town for a public library the Fisk property, consisting of a beautiful park and a fine old colonial mansion.

*Bethlehem, Pa.* Three citizens of Bethlehem have purchased a \$9100 plot which they will donate as a site for the proposed new public library building.

*Chicago, Ill.* John Crerar L. Mrs. Henry Gradle has donated a medical library of about 5000 volumes, which is said to be one of the finest in the country.

*Dallas (Tex.)* P. L. E. H. R. Green has donated his private collection of about 15,000 volumes to the library.

*Franconia, N. H.* C. H. Greenleaf, of Boston, has offered a \$5000 library providing the town will give a site. The offer has been accepted.

*Fredericksburg, Va.* Wallace L. By the will of James H. Downman \$500 have been bequeathed to the library.

*Randolph, Vt.* The late Mr. Martin L. Washburn, of San Francisco, formerly of Randolph, recently left by will \$2500 to the town of Randolph for its library, the interest only to be used.

*Sante Fé, N. M.* Frank Springer has presented to the School of American Archaeology of Santa Fé the famous library of the German linguist, Prof. Nicolaus Finck. It is said to be one of the finest collections of works on languages, the volumes representing 59 or more tongues.

*Williamstown, Vt.* Mrs. L. L. Ainsworth, of Williamstown, has bought a brick house with a beautiful old-fashioned doorway, which is to be made over into a very attractive library building.

## Librarians

CUNNINGHAM, Jesse, New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned his position as assistant in the New York State Law Library to become assistant to the librarian of the St. Louis Public Library.

FEAREY, Miss Charlotte S., New York State Library School, 1891, resigned her position in the New York State Library on June 1. For more than 18 years Miss Fearey has been on the staff of the State Library, first

in the capacity of cataloguer and since 1900 as assistant in book selection and annotation. Her associates of the State Library staff deeply regret her departure from Albany. She will spend the summer in her bungalow at Cragmoor, N. Y., and in the fall will go abroad with a friend for an indefinite period.

FREEMAN, Florence M., acting librarian of the Hammond Library, Chicago Theological Seminary, gives up her position after 11 years of effective and generous service in that library. She will follow her home friends to California, where she will reside.

HALL, Miss Annie E. (Wellesley, 1907), who has had one year at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, has accepted the position as children's librarian of the University branch of the Seattle Public Library and began her duties May 23.

HALL, Drew Bert, succeeds the late Sam Walter Foss as librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library. Mr. Hall comes from the Millicent Library at Fairhaven. He is a graduate of Bowdoin, 1891, and has had 16 years' library experience.

HIGGINS, Miss Marion V., for the last three years assistant in the McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, Colo., has been appointed librarian of the West Seattle branch of the Seattle Public Library, succeeding Miss Dorothy Hurlbert, who resigned her position the first of June.

HILL, Galen W., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned his position as assistant in the New York State Law Library to succeed Mr. Drew B. Hall as librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

JOHNSTON, W. Dawson. At the annual commencement of Rutgers College, June 21, the degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University.

McKNIGHT, Miss Mary K. (Wellesley, 1910), who is just completing a year of study at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, has been appointed children's librarian of the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library, and will begin work August 1.

NELSON, Charles Alexander. A medallion portrait of Mr. Charles Alexander Nelson was presented in the Avery Library, Columbia University, June 2, 1911.

OLCOTT, Miss Frances J., has resigned her position as director of the Training School of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, in which she has achieved a reputation of leading professional importance, during a long term of service.

THOMPSON, Mr. J. David, for 10 years a member of the staff of the Library of Congress, and for the last six years chief of the Division of Documents, has been appointed librarian of the Columbia University Law School, and will enter upon his duties at once. Mr. Thompson was educated in England at the universities of Manchester and Cambridge, being a wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and subsequently was an instructor in mathematics and physical sciences at the universities of Sheffield (England), Chicago and West Virginia.

### Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. United States. *Dept. of Agriculture. Bu. of Statistics.* Publications of the Bureau of Statistics. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

—United States. *Dept. of Agriculture.* Publications of the library. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

—United States. *Superintendent of Documents.* Public documents issued by the secretary's office, library, publications division, and solicitor, Agriculture Department. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

—United States. *Dept. of Agriculture.* Monthly bulletin of the library, March, 1911 (v. 2, no. 3). 90 p. D.

ALCOHOL. Harden, A. Alcoholic fermentation. N. Y., Longmans, '11. 9+128 p. (12 p. bibl.) O. (Monographs on biochemistry.) cl. bds., \$1.25 n.

ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE. Ayres, Harry Morgan. Bibliographical sketch of Anglo-Saxon literature. N. Y., Lemcke & Buechner, 1910. 20 p. 8°, 25 c.

This pamphlet is a good example of some of the bibliographical work which is being done in the larger universities. It was originally compiled in connection with a course given in Columbia University during the spring of 1910, and was designed first to save labor in the classroom, and second, to place before students who are independently in search of guidance amid the accumulated literature the most convenient title for beginning their studies. It is interesting to note that the profits from the sale of the pamphlet will be devoted to the purchase of books for the department library.

ANIMALS. Plumb, C. S., ed. A partial index to animal husbandry literature. Columbus, O., C. S. Plumb, '11. c. 94 p. 8°, \$1.

BIBLE. Bibliography of the King James version of the English Bible. N. Y., Am. Bible Soc. 3 c.

BIBLE. Moffat, J., D.D. An introduction to the literature of the New Testament. N. Y., Scribner, '11. 41+630 p. (bibl.) O. (International theological lib.; ed. by C. A. Briggs and Stewart D. F. Salmond.) \$2.50 n.

BIRDS. Wayne, A. T. Birds of South Carolina; with an introd. by the editor. Charleston, S. C., [Charleston Museum,] '10, ['11.] 21+254 p. (16 p. bibl.) fold. map, 8°, (Contributions from the Charleston Museum; ed. by Paul M. Rea.) \$3.25.

BOOKS AND READING. English (The) catalogue of books for 1910; giving in one alphabet, under author and title, the size, price, month of publication, and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom; being a continuation of the "London" and "British" catalogues; with the publications of learned and other societies, and directory of publishers; 74th year of issue. N. Y., Publishers' Weekly, '11. 327 p. O. \$1.50 n.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. Benton, J. H. The Book of Common Prayer and books connected with its origin and growth; catalogue of the collection of Josiah Henry Benton. Bost., [J. H. Benton, Ames Bldg.] '10, ['11.] c. '10. 6+83 p. 4°, \$5.

BOTANY. Standley, P. C. Type localities of plants first described from New Mexico: a bibliography of New Mexican botany. (16 p. bibl.) 20 c. Gov. Pr. Off.

BOTANY. United States. *Superintendent of Documents.* Plant industry bureau publications. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

BROWNING, Robert. Leavens, Pauline. Browning; biographical notes, appreciations, and selections from his "Fifty men and women." N. Y., A. Harriman, '10, ['11.] c. 128 p. D. \$1.25 net. Bibliography (2 p.).

CAESAR, Julius Caius. Sihler, E. G. Annals of Caesar; a critical biography, with a survey of the sources, for more advanced students of ancient history, and particularly for the use and service of instructors in Caesar. N. Y., Stechert, 1911, [1910.] c. 9+330 p. O. cl., \$1.75 net. References.

CAMPING. Worcester Free Public Library, Mass. Selected list on camping. (4 p. bibl.) Worcester, Mass., Free Public Lib.

**CATHOLIC BOOKS.** Books by Catholic authors in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; a classified and annotated list. Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Lib., '11. 240 p. D. bds., 25 c.

The catalogue is a book of 243 pages, and consists of a classified list, with annotations, of all the books in the library in English, by authors of the Catholic faith. Books in Latin are included also, but not those in other foreign languages. The children's books are not included in the main list, but are arranged in a separate section. There is an author index which brings together under the author's name the titles of all his books included in the list, except works of fiction, which are arranged alphabetically by authors in the latter part of the catalog.

The library has had, in the preparation of the list, the approval and the cooperation of the Bishop of Pittsburgh. To him and to his secretary the final decision as to the inclusion or exclusion of various authors has been left.

Outside of current fiction the names of historians, biographers, writers on science and theology, etc., are numerous, and, of course, going back to earlier days when the Catholic was the sole Christian church the great names abound. There are over 600 authors included.

**CATHOLIC CHURCH.** Brief (A) history of the Catholic church in the United States; comp. for use in Catholic schools, by the Sisters of Notre Dame, Namur. N. Y., Schwartz, Kirwin & Fauss, ['11.] c. '10. 8+97 p. maps, 12°, 36 c.  
Bibliography (1 p.).

**CHARLES II., King of England.** Brett, A. C. A. Charles II. and his court; with 17 illustrations. N. Y., Putnam, '10, ['11.] 14+323 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. (Mémorial ser.) \$3.50 n.

**CHEMISTRY.** Fowler, G. J. An introduction to bacteriological and enzyme chemistry. N. Y., Longmans, ['11.] 6+328 p. (6 p. bibl.) D. \$2.10 n.

**CHEMISTRY.** United States. *Superintendent of Documents.* Chemistry bureau publications. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

**CHILDREN.** Child welfare: list of references in the Chicago Public Library. '11. 35 p. S. pap.

**CHILDREN'S READING.** Stanley, H. H., comp. 550 children's books; a purchase list for public libraries. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1910. 24 p. S.

*Contents:* Stories; Fairy tales; Myths; Legends; Literature; Plays for amateurs; Poetry; Bible stories; Foreign countries; United States; Biography; Industrial arts;

Amateur arts; Art of living; Amusements; Handy books; Natural sciences; Animal stories; Easy reading for youngest children.

**CIVIL SERVICE.** References on civil service. Indianapolis, Ind., *Special Libraries* (v. 2, no. 5), May. (p. 51.)

**COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.** Foster, W. Tru-  
fant. Administration of the college curriculum. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, ['11.] c. 14+390 p. (10 p. bibl.) D. \$1.50.

**CONSTITUTIONAL DECISIONS.** Bibliography of constitutional decisions. Indianapolis, Ind., *Special Libraries* (v. 2, no. 5), May. (p. 48-51.)

**CONVERSION.** Weatherford, W. D. Introducing men to Christ; fundamental studies. Nashville, Tenn., Pub. Ho. of M. E. Ch., So., '11. c. 176 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. 75 c. n.

**CRIME AND CRIMINALS.** Ferrero, Gina Lombroso. Criminal man according to the classification of Cesare Lombroso, briefly summarized by his daughter; with an introd. by Cesare Lombroso. N. Y., Putnam, '11. c. 20+322 p. (3 p. bibl.) O. (Science ser.) \$2.

**CRIME AND CRIMINALS.** New York Public Library. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to criminology. (57 p. bibl.) N. Y. Pub. Lib.

The complete list is arranged under the following heads; Bibliography; Periodicals, societies, congresses, etc.; General and systematic works; Criminal anthropology and sociology; Language of criminals; Special classes of criminals, (a) female, (b) habitual, (c) insane, (d) juvenile, (e) miscellaneous; Special crimes; Criminal jurisprudence; Penology; police, identification of criminals; forms of punishment, (a) general works, (b) capital punishment, (c) torture, (d) transportation, (e) other forms; imprisonment, (a) general works, (b) prison labor, (c) prisons; reformation, (a) reformatories and industrial schools, (b) pardons, (c) indeterminate sentence, parole and discharged prisoners. This instalment covers four of the nine main divisions.

**DEACON, Thomas.** Broxap, H. A biography of Thomas Deacon, the Manchester non-juror. [N. Y., Longmans,] '11. 19+215 p. (4 p. bibl.) por. O. (Publications of the Univ. of Manchester; Historical ser.) \$2.50 n.

**DIVINING ROD.** Klinckowström, Karl von. Bibliographie der Wünschelrute. (Added, a study on) "Der gegenwärtige Stam der

- 'Wünschelrutenforschung," by Dr. Eduard Aigner. Munich: O. Schonhüth nachf. (*Börsenblatt*, Feb. 11, 1911.)
- DOMESTIC ANIMALS.** United States. *Dept. of Agriculture. Bu. of Animal Industry.* Publications of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- DOMESTIC SCIENCE.** American School of Home Economics, Chicago. The profession of home making; a condensed home-study course on domestic science; the practical application of the most recent advances in the arts and sciences to the home industries, prepared by teachers of recognized authority. Chic., Am. Sch. of Home Economics, '11. c. 736 p. (bibls.) il. 8°, \$3.
- DOMESTIC SCIENCE.**—The Public Library of Boston has just published at the price of 10 cents (by mail, prepaid, 15 cents) a List of books on domestic science, containing 88 pages. An index refers to all authors and subjects. Under the divisions Domestic economy, Food, Beverages, Cookery (including recipes), The table, Dress and clothing, may be found many titles helpful to the students of household management in its various branches.
- DRAMA AND DRAMATISTS.** Dramatic index for 1910; covering articles and illustrations concerning the stage and its players in the periodicals of America and England; with a record of books on the drama, and of the texts of plays published during 1910; ed. by F. Winthrop Faxon and compiled with the co-operation of librarians. Bost., Bost. Bk. Co., '11. 260 p. 8°, \$3.50 n.
- EDUCATION.** Henderson, E. N. A text-book in the principles of education. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. c. 14+593 p. O. cl., \$1.75 net.
- Bibliography (11 p.).
- Hoyt, C. O. Studies in the history of modern education. N. Y., Silver, Burdett, ['11.] c. '10. 223 p. il. map, pl. pors. 12°, \$1.50.
- Bibliographies.
- EMBRYOLOGY.** Castle, W. E., and Phillips, J. C. On germinal transplantation in vertebrates. (4 p. bibl.) Pittsburgh, Carnegie Inst. 50 c.
- ENGINEERING.** Frost, Harwood. Good engineering literature. Chic., Chicago Book Co., '11. 12+422 p. (bibl.)
- Contains chapters on the making of a book, indexing and filing, the engineer's library and a list of technical indexes appearing serially.
- ENGLAND.** Perkins, Rev. Jocelyn. The coronation book; or, the hallowing of the sovereigns of England; il. by Mrs. Temple Perkins; together with reproductions of numerous ancient prints. N. Y., Pitman, '11. 17+424 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. \$2.50.
- ENTOMOLOGY.** United States. *Dept. of Agriculture. Bu. of Entomology.* Publications of the Bureau of Entomology. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- EUROPE.** Hazen, C. D. Europe since 1815; with 14 colored maps. N. Y., Holt, 1910. c. 25+830 p. O. (American historical ser.) cl., \$3.
- Bibliography (35 p.).
- FINANCE.** United States. *Superintendent of Documents.* Finance, United States public documents rel. to. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- FISHERIES.** United States. *Dept. of Commerce and Labor. Bu. of Fisheries.* List of publications of the Bureau of Fisheries available for distribution. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- FLINT, Timothy.** Kirkpatrick, J. Erwin. Timothy Flint, pioneer, missionary, author, editor, 1780-1840: the story of his life among the pioneers and frontiersmen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley and in the Northeast and the South. Cleveland, O., A. H. Clark Co., '11. 331 p. (bibl.) 8°, \$3.50 n.
- FORESTS AND FORESTRY.** United States. *Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service.* Publications of the Forest Service. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- GARD (DEPARTMENT), FRANCE.** Bonduband, E. Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790. Gard: archives civiles. Série E. iv: Notaires (suite et fin). Nîmes, imp. Chastanière, 1909. In-4, xii-432 p. 10 fr.
- By an error this item appeared under PARIS in the L. J. bibliographies for May (p. 238).
- GENEALOGY.** Baker, Mary Ellen. Bibliography of lists of soldiers. *Register Reprints*, Series A, no 36. Bryn Mawr, Pa., Bryn Mawr College.
- GEOLOGY.** O'Harra, C. C. Badland formations of the Black Hills region. (9 p. bibl.)

Rapid City, S. Dakota, State Sch. of Mines. gratis.

— United States. *Geological Survey*. Publications of the United States Geological Survey. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

GEORGIA. Wegelin, Oscar, *comp.* Books relating to the history of Georgia in the library of Wymberley Jones De Renne, of Wormsloe, Isle of Hope, Chatham County, Georgia. N. Y., O. Wegelin, [29 W. 42d St.,] '11. 268+18 p. 4°. (Priv. pr. Limited number only.)

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. Reeder, C. Wells. Government documents in small libraries. 9 p. Springfield, O., 1910 (reprinted from Report of Board of library commissioners of Ohio for year ending Nov. 15, 1909).

A descriptive list (with useful notes regarding indexes, prices, number of items necessary to form complete set, etc.) of about twenty serial U. S. documents suggested by the author as most useful to the small library. There is no discussion of the administrative problems which arise in connection with government documents, such as their shelving, classification, cataloging and reference use.

GREEK RELIGION. Fairbanks, Arth. A handbook of Greek religion. N. Y., Am. Bk., [11.] c. '10. 384 p. D. (Greek ser. for colleges and schools; ed. by Herb. Weir Smythe.) \$1.50.

Bibliography (11 p.).

GREEKS IN THE UNITED STATES. Fairchild, H. P. Greek immigration to the United States. New Haven, Ct., Yale Univ., '11. c. 17+278 p. (3 p. bibl.) pls. O. \$2 n.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE. Affleck, G. B. Bibliography of physical training. Springfield, Mass., Am. Physical Educ. Assn. 40 c.

HOME BUILDING AND FURNISHING. Washington (D. C.) Public Library. Books for home builders: planning, decorating, furnishing; comp. by the Public Library of the District of Columbia and issued coöperatively by several public libraries. . . . Published by The Sherwin-Williams Co., 1910. 9 p. S.

The list contains only a selection of the latest and best literature on the planning and furnishing of large and small houses. A few titles are included on allied subjects, such as construction, heating, plumbing, gardens, etc.

The books included are contained in the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

HORSE. Pfungst, Oskar. Clever Hans (the horse of Mr. Von Osten); a contribution to experimental animal and human psychology; with an introd. by C. Stumpf, and 1 il. and 15 figures; tr. from the German by Carl L. Rahn; with a prefatory note by Ja. R. Angell. N. Y., Holt, '11. c. 6+274 p. (8 p. bibl.) D. \$1.50 n.

HYGIENE. United States. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Publications of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

INDIANS. Hodge, F. W., *ed.* Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico. In 2 pts. pt. 2. Wash., D. C., Smithsonian Inst., '10, [11.] 4+1221 p. (42 p. bibl.) il. O. (Smithsonian Inst., Bu. of Am. Ethnology, bull.) \$1.50.

INFANTRY. Beca, Colonel. A study of the development of infantry tactics; tr. by permission of the author, by Captain A. F. Custance, with a preface by Colonel Hackett Pain. N. Y., [Macmillan,] '11. 14+129 p. (2 p. bibl.) D. 75 c. n.

INJUNCTIONS. United States. Library of Congress. Division of bibliography. Select list of references on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Phillipson, Coleman. The international law and custom of ancient Greece and Rome. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. 24+419; 16+421 p. (26 p. bibl.) O. \$6.50 n.

JAPAN. San Francisco Public Library. List of books in the library on Japan. San Francisco Public Library *Bulletin*, November, p. 128-132.)

JASTROW, MORRIS, JR. Clay, A. T. Bibliography of Morris Jastrow, jr. Phil., A. T. Clay, 415 S. 44th st. (Priv. pr.)

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. Library of Congress. Select list on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off., Supt. of Docs. 10 c.

LIBRARY ECONOMY. Cannons, H. G. T. Bibliography of library economy; a classified index to the professional periodical litera-

- ture relating to library economy, printing, methods of publishing, copyright, bibliography, etc. Lond., Russell, 1910. 448 p. D.
- LUTHER, Martin. Smith, Preserved. The life and letters of Martin Luther. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, '11. c. 16+490 p. (42 p. bibl.) il. pors. O. \$3.50 n.
- MARIE DE FRANCE. Three lays of Marie de France retold in English verse by F: Bliss Luquiens. N. Y., Holt, '11. c. 33+63 p. 6 p. bibl.) D. \$1.10 n.
- MEDICI, THE. Ross, Mrs. Janet, Ann Duff-Gordon, [Mrs. H. J. Ross,] ed. and tr. The lives of the early Medici, as told in their correspondence. Bost., Badger, 1911, [1910.] 19+352 p. pors. O. cl., \$4 net. References in notes.
- MILITARY LITERATURE. Almanach der Militär-Literatur. Quellennachweis für jede militärwissenschaftliche Arbeit. Nachtrag, 1910 . . . von Otto Limpan. Leipzig, Friedrich Engelmann, 1911. x, 212 p. 1 mark. Review in *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Jan. 14, 1911, p. 571-2. Contains biographies of military writers and record of new publications in German.
- MISSIONS. [Special list.] (In Indianapolis Public Library *Bulletin*, March, p. 15-16.)
- MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES. Zwemer, S. M. The unoccupied mission fields of Africa and Asia. N. Y., Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, '11. c. 20+260 p. (9 p. bibl.) pls. pors. maps, 8°, \$1.
- MUHAMMADANISM. List of works relating to Muhammadanism. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin* (v. 15, no. 4), April, p. 211-246.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Beard, C. A., ed. Loose leaf digest of short ballot charters; a documentary history of the commission form of municipal government. N. Y., Short Ballot Organization, 383 Fourth Ave., [11.] various paging, (bibls.,) O. \$5 n.
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Public affairs-references. Indianapolis, Ind., *Special Libraries* (v. 2, no. 5), May. (p. 42-48.)
- Robbins, E. C., comp. Selected articles on the commission plan of municipal government. 2d and enl. ed. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co., '10, [11.] 26+178 p. (16 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) \$1 n.
- MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT. Selected list on municipal improvement. (In Worcester Free Public Library *Bulletin*, Jan., 1911, p. 27-31.)
- MUSIC. Plainfield, N. J. Public Library. Finding list of music scores in Plainfield Public Library. Plainfield, N. J., Plainfield Pub. Lib. gratis.
- NEWSPAPERS. James, E. J. Newspapers and periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Rev. and enl. ed., by Franklin W. Scott. Springfield, Ill., Ill. State Hist. Lib., '10, [11.] c. 5-104+610 p. facsim., 8°, (Illinois State Historical Library collections; Biographical ser.)
- NORWAY. Pettersen, Hjalmar. Bibliotheca Norwegica. Norge og Nordmænd i Udlandets Literature. [vol. 2.] Christiana, 1910: Cammermeyer's Boghandel. xvi, 301-566 pp. [A bibliography of non-Norwegian literature relating to Norway and the Norwegians.] (*Börsenblatt*, Feb. 11, 1911.)
- PALATINATE. Häberle, Daniel. Pfälzische Bibliographie. Band III. Heidelberg, Ernst Carlebach. 298 pp. (*Börsenblatt*, Feb. 11, 1911.)
- PARALYSIS. Frost, W. H. Acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). (4 p. bibl.) Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- PATENTS. United States. *Patent Office*. Price list of publications of the United States Patent Office, with schedule of fees of the office. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.
- PEDRO, "the Cruel." Storer, E. Peter the Cruel; the life of the notorious Don Pedro of Castile; together with an account of his relations with the famous Maria de Padilla; with a front. in photogravure and 16 other illustrations. N. Y., J. Lane, 1911, [1910.] 10+355 p. O. cl., \$4 net. Bibliography (2 p.).
- PERIODICALS. Annual magazine subject-index, 1910; a subject-index to a selected list of American and English periodicals and society publications not elsewhere indexed; including as pt. 2, The dramatic index for 1910; ed. by F. Winthrop Faxon, and compiled with the co-operation of librarians. Bost., Bost. Bk. Co., '11. 225+260 p. 8°, \$5.50 n.
- PEWTER. Massé, H. J. L. J. Chats on old pewter; with 91 illustrations. N. Y., Stokes, [11.] 422 p. (2 p. bibl.) O. \$2 n.

PHILOSOPHY. Die Philosophie der Gegenwart. Eine internationale Jahresübersicht, herausgegeben von Dr. Arnold Ruge. 1. Doppelband. Heidelberg: Weiss'sche Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1910. 10 Mark. Boum, 12 Mark.

Arranged by classes, with a full index of names.

PLANTS. United States. *Dept. of Agriculture. Bu. of Plant Industry.* Publications of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

POE, Edg. Allan. The complete poems of Edgar Allan Poe; collected, ed., and arranged with memoir, textual notes and bibliography [6 p.] by J. H. Whitty; with illustrations. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, '11. c. 86+304 p. por. O. \$2 n.

POPE, Alexander. Grolier Club, New York. A catalogue of the first editions of the works of Alexander Pope (1688-1744), together with a collection of the engraved portraits of the poet and of his friends. N. Y., Grolier Club, '11. c. 3-7+85 p. pors. facsim., 8°, \$3.

PUBLIC DRINKING CUP. Select list of references on the public drinking cup question. Indianapolis, Ind., *Special Libraries* (v. 2, no. 5), May. (p. 42-44)

RECIPROCITY. Library of Congress. Additional references relating to reciprocity with Canada; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 44 p. O. price 5 c.

RECIPROCITY. United States. *Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography.* Additional references rel. to reciprocity with Canada. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

RELIGIONS. Kennedy, J. M. The religion and philosophies of the East. N. Y., J. Lane, '11. 11+276 p. (4 p. bibl.) D. \$1.50 n.

ROADS. Publications of the Office of Public Roads. Gov. Pr. Off.

ROADS. United States. *Superintendent of Documents.* Public roads office publications. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

RUSKIN, John. Wingate, A. K. P. Life of John Ruskin. (4 p. bibl.) N. Y., P. P. Simmons, 3 E. 14th St. 75 c.

SECRET SOCIETIES. Birch, Una. Secret societies and the French Revolution, together with some kindred studies. N. Y., J. Lane, '11. 261 p. (4 p. bibl.) D. \$1.50 n.

SIERRA LEONE, Africa. Lukach, H. C. A bibliography of Sierra Leone; with an introductory essay on the origin, character and peoples of the colony. N. Y., [Oxford Univ.,] '10, ['11.] 144 p. O. \$2.90.

SKIN. Pusey, W. A. Principles and practice of dermatology. (19 p. bibl.) N. Y., Appleton. \$6 n.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. Earp, E. L. The social engineer. N. Y., Eaton & M., ['11.] c. 23 +326 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. \$1.50 n.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. Howard, G. E. Social psychology. (28 p. bibls.) 50 c. Univ. of Neb.

SOCIALISM. Skelton, O. D. Socialism; a critical analysis. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, '11. c. 9+329 p. (9½ p. bibl.) O. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.) \$1.50 n.

SOIL. United States. *Dept. of Agriculture. Bu. of Soils.* Publications of the Bureau of Soils. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off.

STEARNS, R. E. C. Stearns, Miss M. R. Bibliography of the scientific writings of R. E. C. Stearns. (13 p. bibl.) Pittsburgh, Smith. Inst.

STORY-TELLING. Special list on story-telling (in Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library *Bulletin*, February, 1911. p. 24-27).

SYPHILIS. Noguchi, Hideyo. Serum diagnosis of syphilis and the butyric acid test for syphilis. (41 p. bibl.) Phil., Lippincott. \$2.50.

— Plaut, F. Wassermann sero-diagnosis of syphilis in its application to psychiatry. (3 p. bibl.) N. Y., Journ. of Nervous and Mental Disease Pub. \$2.

TAXATION. Seligman, E. R. A. The income tax; a study of the history, theory, and practice of income taxation at home and abroad. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. 11+711 p. (21½ p. bibl.) O. \$3.

TECHNICAL LITERATURE. Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. Industrial and technical books purchased from the E. G. Burnham fund in 1910. 1911. 16 p. S.



TRADE-MARKS. Bibliography of trade-marks; origin and history. Indianapolis, Ind., *Special Libraries* (v. 2, no. 5), May. (p. 52.)

UNITED STATES. Mowry, W. A. and Mrs. Blanche Swett. Essentials of the United States history; with many maps and illustrations. N. Y., Silver, Burdett, ['11.] c. 10+382+56 p. (8 p. bibl.) 12°, 90 c.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. *Monthly Bulletin*, July, 1910 (v. 1, no. 7). Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910. 198 p. D.

UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. *Monthly bulletin*, February, 1911. 58 p. D.

— Clark, G. Ramsey, and others. A short history of the United States navy. Phil., Lippincott, '11. c. '10-'11. 505 p. (6 p. bibl.) pls. por. maps, O. \$3 n.

USEFUL ARTS. Washington (D. C.) Public Library. Pract. books for pract. boys; list compiled. gratis. Washington Pub. Lib.

VIRGINIA. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. Swen, E. G. A bibliography of the conventions and constitutions of Virginia, including references to essays, letters and speeches in the Virginia newspapers. Richmond, Va., 1910. 441 p. D. (Virginia State Library *Bulletin*, v. 3, no. 4.)

In the March LIBRARY JOURNAL this title was entered with incorrect author entry.

WALES. Loyd, J. E. A history of Wales from the earliest times to the Edwardian conquest. In 2 v. N. Y., Longmans, '11. 24+356; 7+357-815 p. (12 p. bibls.) fold. map, O. \$6 n.

WATER. Don, J., and Chisholm, J. Modern methods of water purification; with 96 illustrations. [N. Y., Longmans, '11.] 16+368 p. (4 p. bibl.) fold. diagrs., O. \$4.20 n.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. Bent, A. H. A bibliography of the White Mountains. Bost., Appalachian Mountain Club, [1905 Tremont Bldg.,] 11. c. 114 p. por. O. \$1.

WILLIAM the Silent, Prince of Orange. Putnam, Ruth. William the Silent, Prince of Orange [1533-1584], and the revolt of the Netherlands. N. Y., Putnam, '11. c. 24+506 p. (9 p. bibl.) il. map, D. (Heroes of the nations ser.; ed. by H. W. C. Davis.) \$1.50 n.

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Ct. Bacon, W. P., comp. Bibliography of class books and class records, 1792-1910. New Haven, Ct., Class Secretaries Bu.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BAER, Joseph. Antiquariats-katalog 591: Bavarica, bücher, handschriften, ansichten, portraits, autographien zur politischen und kultur-geschichte. 160 p. D. Frankfurt-am-Main.

### Notes and Queries

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23, 1911.

A CAUTION.—As we learn that several libraries have already done so, it may be well to caution others against taking memberships in associations which agree to supply all publishers' net books at a discount of 25 per cent. It cannot be done. Initiation fees and membership dues have been paid in a number of cities, with no prospect of adequate returns. Yours truly,

WALTER L. BROWN.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS.—It will interest a large number of libraries to learn that "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, volume III., part 1, of 1853, has just been reprinted, and such reprint may be obtained through G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, at \$1.50. This part has been out of print for many years, because the largest part of the edition was destroyed in a fire and most sets lack this number.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.—The office of the Travelling Libraries, formerly located at 190 Amsterdam avenue, New York City, now occupy new quarters in the central building of the New York Public Library. All mail matter should be addressed to the Office of the Travelling Libraries, New York Public Library, 42d street and Fifth avenue, New York City. All shipments of books should be sent to the 40th street entrance of the building, No. 11 West 40th street.

### Humors and Blunders

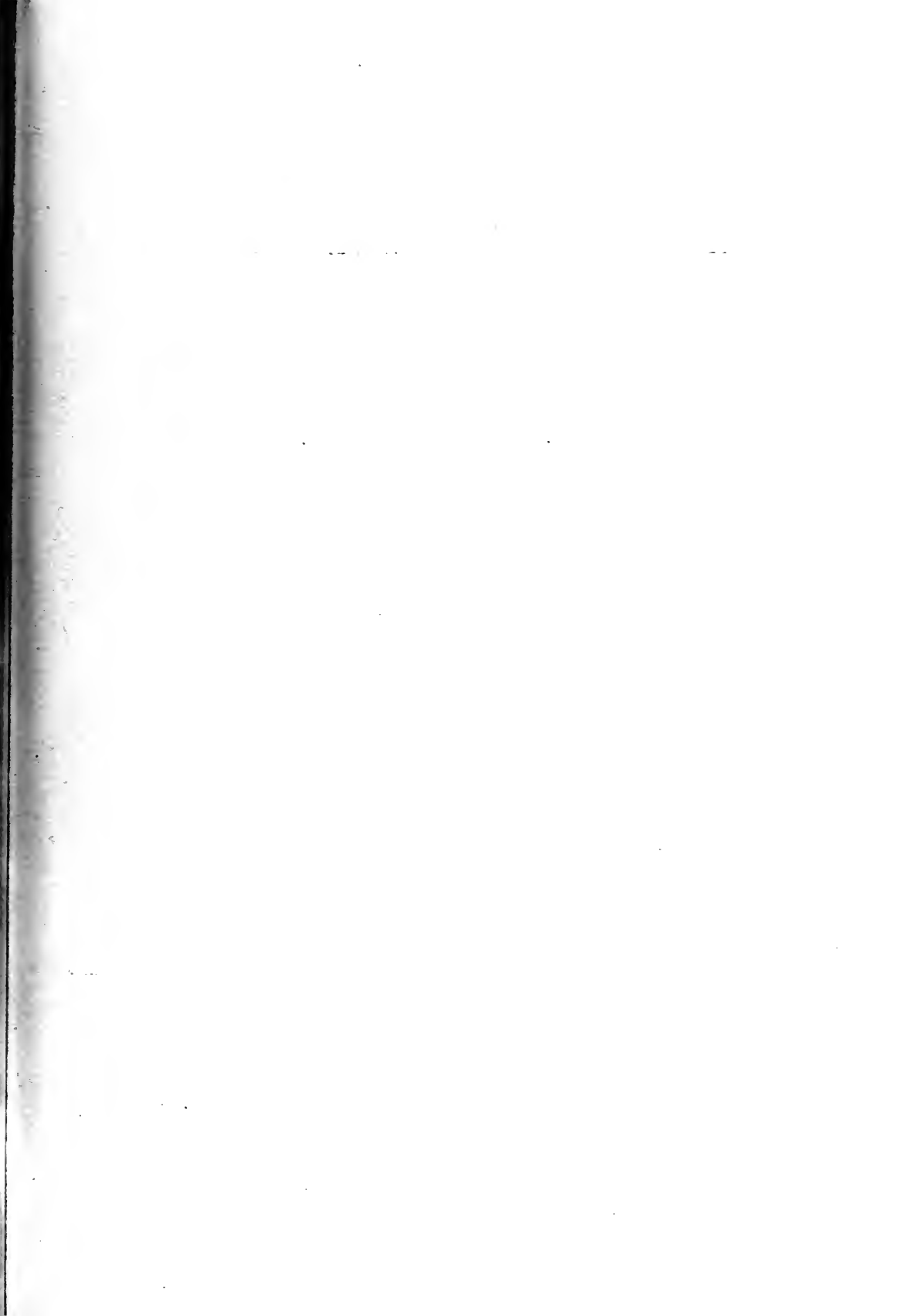
LIBRARIANS' HEELS.—An advertising circular with a picture of the New York Public Library has been recently issued and presents the following interesting information:

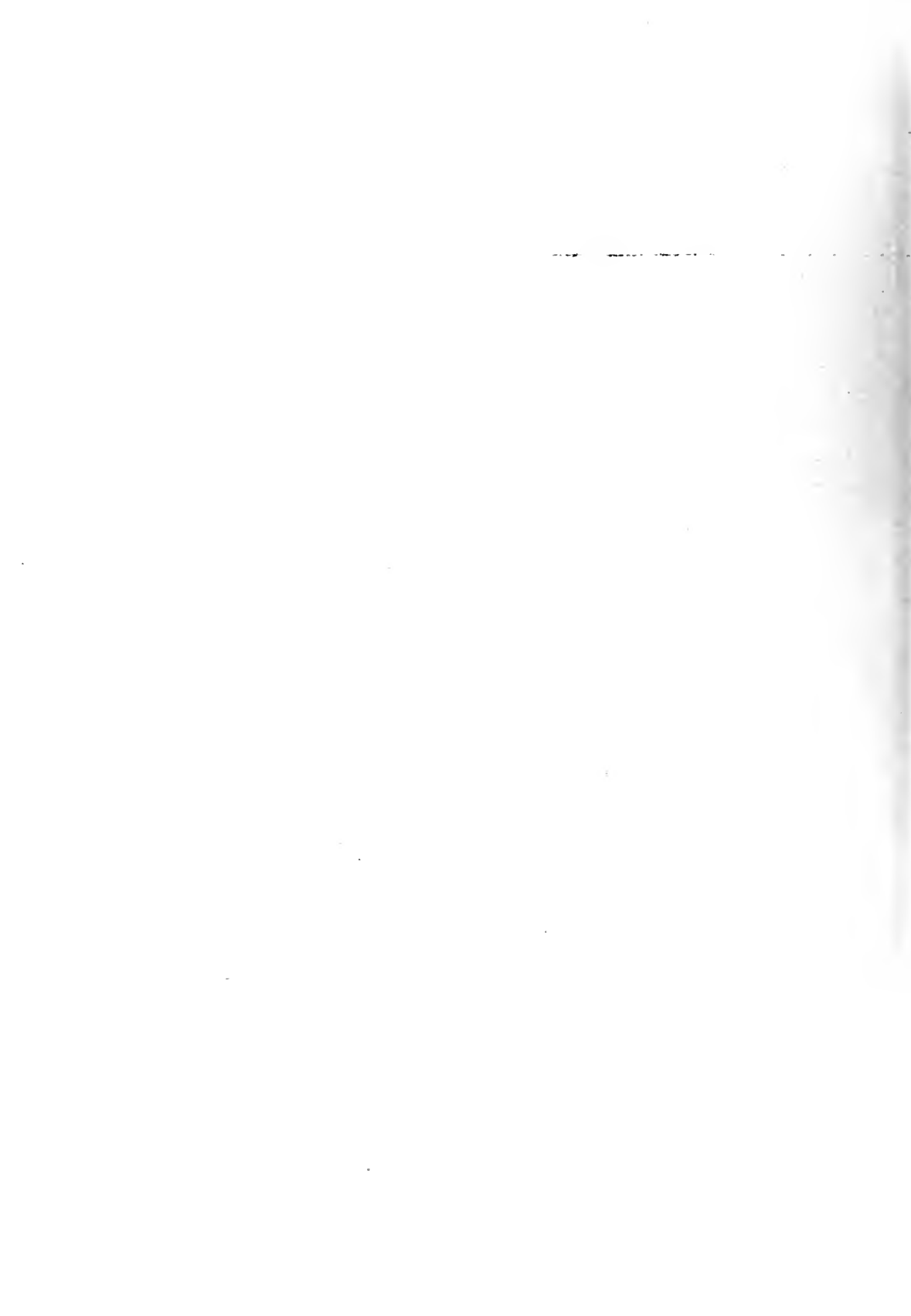
This notable example of the best in architecture was officially opened on May 23d. Of course you will visit it. You cannot fail but note the beauty of it all, and the thoroughness of its equipment. Every possible aid for the comfort and convenience of the public has been considered. All the attendants are equipped with

O'Sullivan Rubber Heels

Do you wear these comfortable and healthful aids to

Quiet efficiency





# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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AUGUST, 1911

No. 8

THE recent publication of the long-expected seventh edition of the Dewey decimal classification marks another mile post on the highway of library progress. There have been few more remarkable feats than the development by Mr. Dewey in his collegiate years of this application of the decimal system to book classification. In the thirty-five years since the first publication, the advantages of the system have brought it into such general use that probably nine-tenths of the wide-awake libraries of this country rely upon the "D. C.," and it has been making its way, though less rapidly and generally, into European practice. The Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie based the development of its own work on this scheme, with differentia in details on which comparison with this seventh edition of the "D. C." will be interesting and enlightening. A remarkable feature of the Brussels scheme has been its ingenious addition of subsidiary marks or methods which indicate special relations of subclasses or of books within them. There were of course in the original scheme of Mr. Dewey misfits of classification, or rather of juxtaposition, which have been criticised and which he himself would now prefer to have otherwise; on the other hand, once standardization is effected, the arguments for change must be very strong to justify rearrangement. Taken all in all, the "D. C." is a phenomenon, not simply in library relations, but in linguistic relations and in coördination generally, worthy of careful consideration from every point of view; and we hope at no distant date to present an adequate review of the seventh edition with these large considerations in mind.

It was a singular omission from the Pasadena program that no report was called for at the general session from the delegates to the important international congresses at Brussels last year, and that the subject of the Anglo-American cataloging rules was not even mentioned there. An important step in line

with the national and international development promoted by these congresses was nevertheless taken in the provision by the Council for a committee to promote the coördination in printed catalog cards. This committee includes leading authorities on the subject in most of the libraries which are printing or which contemplate printing catalog cards; and the deliberations and actions of this committee, at this opportune time, should result in approaches toward standardization which will permit the general use of printed cards in each library without duplication and waste of effort in any library. Most of the libraries have adopted the standard size, used notably in the Library of Congress as well as in the A. L. A. cards; Harvard will adopt the standard size for its recataloging, and it is to be hoped that the Boston Public Library, which has printed on a larger card, in such wise that it may be trimmed to standard size, will definitely return to the fold and make its cards interchangeable with those of other printing libraries. Abroad the time is ripe for international coördination, and the American committee should be of effectiveness toward this end. It was agreed at Brussels that the Anglo-American cataloging rules should be made as far as practicable the basis for an international system, and there was every disposition to develop printed catalog cards on similar international lines. At the round table held at the Institute on this subject, the Royal Library of Berlin, through its representative, showed a truly catholic and sympathetic spirit, and it is now reported that the British Museum authorities are not so adverse as was supposed to looking forward toward international coördination and coöperation. When the next international congresses are held it should be possible to report more advances in this direction, in which the American committee should prove most helpful.

We print elsewhere in full Mr. Jennings' able paper on civil service reform methods which called forth considerable comment at

Pasadena. It was the sentence "civil service (*sic*) . . . has been applied in few libraries and has not been a success in them," which provoked instant protest from several who coincided otherwise in Mr. Jennings' positions, and which led to the motion for a discussion. The motion was carried, but not carried out—for the reason that at the ensuing sessions the crowded program left no opportunity for discussion of any sort. In this connection librarians will do well to reread the excellent paper giving the experience of individual libraries and librarians presented by Miss Helen E. Haines during library week in 1906, and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1906. In both Mr. Jennings' and Miss Haines' papers the advantages and disadvantages of the merit system as applied through examinations are admirably set forth, partly through the statements of librarians of experience in this field. There is essential unanimity on the part of librarians who have experienced and suffered the difficulties and vexations incident to appointments in large libraries and the disadvantages from ill-considered examinations. It cannot too often be emphasized that modern library development in America has been closely coincident with the development of "civil service reform," and if the "spoils system," prevalent in 1876, had not been superseded by the "merit system," the library progress in this country since that time would have been practically impossible. Only those who knew conditions of thirty-five years ago can fully appreciate what this means, for under old conditions librarian and trustees would have been hounded by politicians for every "job" in their control, and the chief librarianship in many cities would have been a fat place for a political henchman.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTE.**—The Pasadena conference photograph unfortunately arrived from California too late for inclusion in the July number, and is furnished with this number, although it should have been frontispiece to the July number. It is the work of the Panama Pacific Photographic Company, of San Francisco, and proves to be one of the best of the convention photographs, although taken in front of the Hotel Maryland in the blazing sun of noonday.

PLANS are rapidly taking shape for the fall meeting of the New York State Library Association, which will be held in New York City for the week beginning Sept. 25. The meeting should be an unusual one in attendance, as many librarians outside the Association membership are expected through the meetings of the Special Libraries Association, the A. L. A. Publishing Board and College and reference section, and the American Library Institute. With such speakers as Mayor Gaynor, Dr. Billings, President Nicholas Murray Butler, and Mr. John M. Glenn, and Mrs. Elmendorf, president of the American Library Association, the program is one of unusual promise. Interesting features of the convention will be the reception extended to the Association by the New York Library Club; also a luncheon by the Long Island Library Club, after which it is planned to take the delegates for an automobile ride through the park, along the shore drive, and through other attractive parts of the city. As it is probable that headquarters will be at the Park Avenue Hotel, opportunity to reach meeting places will be easily afforded.

#### EDITORIAL NOTE.

*To the Editor of the Library Journal.*

MAY I call your attention to a misunderstanding evidenced in your editorial statement of July, that the library school of the New York Public Library "will incidentally serve the purpose of the apprentice class within the New York Public Library scheme"?

The former apprentice course trained in the methods of the New York Public Library only, and the apprentices were eligible only for grade D, the lowest grade of the library service. A large part of the training consisted of practice in the branch libraries and was planned largely for the benefit of the libraries. The school will give the same first-year training, in comparative methods, to all who enter, and the same certificate. It will offer no elementary course. The amount and variety of practice will be assigned with reference to the needs of the students rather than to those of the library; and certificate-holders who apply for positions in the library will be eligible for grade C.

For present needs, a method of supplying grade D assistants, formerly the task of the apprentice class, has been decided upon by the library and will be announced shortly.

Very truly

MARY W. PLUMMER.

## MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE AS AFFECTING LIBRARIES\*

By JUDSON T. JENNINGS, *Librarian, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.*

IN searching for the beginnings of civil service reform or the application of the merit system, we find that while the majority of the appointments to the civil service in the British Empire previous to 1855 were made by nomination, still in some of the government departments in England examinations as a test for appointment had been in use since 1834. By 1870 the principle of open competition had been established there as a general rule.

It was the intention of the founders of the American government that the tenure of office in the government employ should be permanent or at least during good behavior, and this laudable idea was rigidly adhered to during the first forty years in the life of the Republic. In 1820, however, Congress passed what was called the "Four years' tenure of office" act, which opened the doors of the service to all the evils of the spoils system. This act was suggested by an appointing officer, who wished to use the power it gave in order to secure his own nomination for the presidency, and was passed without debate and apparently without any conception of its effect. The theory that "to the victor belong the spoils" was not actually applied, however, until 1829, or nine years after the passage of the act. In 1836 the four-year rule was further extended to include postmasters, and it rapidly became the practice to regard public office not as an agency for the transaction of public business, but as a tremendous political power or piece of party machinery. These corrupting influences steadily increased and developed a system of spoils and corruption that culminated in the assassination of a President. The death of Garfield at the hands of a disgruntled office-seeker undoubtedly gave a great impetus to the civil service reform movement. The spoils system had previously been vigorously opposed in the Senate by such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun, but the fight was long and hard and the sentiment in favor of reform gathered force

slowly. In 1867 Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, made a report to the House of Representatives recommending the establishment of a merit system. This report was submitted again in 1868. In 1871 a clause in the general appropriation bill authorized the President to appoint a commission to prescribe rules for admission to the civil service. Under this authority, President Grant named the first civil service commission, but this first movement was entirely suspended in 1875. Two years later, in 1877, the Civil Service reform League was organized and this league gave valuable help in bringing about the reform. The movement was also ably supported by George William Curtis and other men of great prominence in public life. "Every four years," said Mr. Curtis, "the whole machinery of the government is pulled to pieces. The country presents a most ridiculous, revolting and disheartening spectacle. The business of the nation, the legislation of Congress, are subordinated to distributing the plunder among eager partisans."

The real beginning of civil service in this country was made in 1883 when Congress passed the Pendleton act for the remedy of the abuse known as the spoils system. This act empowered the President to determine from time to time by executive order what classes of the public service should come under the civil service law. The national civil service at first covered only 14,000 positions, but its scope has been extended by each succeeding President until it includes at the present time about 240,000 positions, or 60 per cent. of the total number of government employees. The inauguration of the system at Washington has been followed by its adoption in six of the states and in about 100 cities, and also in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Unlike many of the other prominent reform movements, such as woman suffrage, prohibition, popular election of senators and uniform divorce laws, the civil service reform movement has steadily gained headway and has at all times had popular support. A

\*Read before American Library Association, Pasadena, May 20, 1911.

somewhat significant indication of this public support is the fact that what was formerly known as "civil service reform" has popularly come to be known by the shorter name of "civil service." The present sentiment in regard to the movement is well stated by the Board of Freeholders of Kansas City in the following words: "Any city in the present state of municipal advancement and progress which has no provision for civil service is as much behind the times as a city without electric lights, telephones or street cars." The commission form of government now being adopted by so many cities usually provides for the selection of employees by a civil service system, and there is little doubt that the popular support given to civil service reform will cause it to be adopted sooner or later for all municipalities.

In view of these facts it is time that we as librarians and as the American Library Association should pause to consider the advantages and disadvantages of civil service, especially as applied to libraries. Is it desirable that assistants in our city libraries should be selected by municipal civil service commissions? Or, to state the question in a broader way, what is the best and safest method of selecting library workers? Is there any better plan than that of selection by the civil service commission? One obvious method of approaching the problem would be to ask: To what extent has municipal civil service been applied to public libraries? And with what result? Are public libraries under civil service better or worse than libraries not under civil service? Some two years ago, when investigating this question in connection with the Seattle Public Library, which was at that time operating under a civil service law, we sent to 53 different libraries one of those ponderous communications so heartily welcomed by the busy librarian, a *questionnaire*. The 53 libraries to which this list of 25 questions was sent included all in cities of over 100,000, as well as all that we knew to be under municipal civil service, and a few smaller libraries because of their reputation for good management or because they were near Seattle. The answers sent us in reply to the *questionnaire* showed that of the 53 public libraries only 9 were controlled by municipal civil service, 8 of the 9 reported

unsatisfactory results, although only 4 of the 9 were under as rigid restrictions as the Seattle Public Library then was. None of these nine civil service libraries took high rank among libraries. The nine were: Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Seattle, Everett, New Haven, Syracuse, New Orleans. Perhaps I may be pardoned for mentioning the names since Seattle is included in the list.

The general conclusions that may be reached, then, from this investigation are that civil service has been applied to comparatively few of our public libraries, only about 17 per cent., and in these it has not been a success. The statement has just been made that eight of the nine libraries having civil service reported dissatisfaction with the plan. I might add that a short time after making this investigation, it was my privilege to visit the ninth library—the one that had no complaint to offer when replying to our *questionnaire*. The assistant who showed me about had been employed there 17 years and he explained to me that the service in the library was much inferior in character and spirit since the installation of civil service. Several of the nine libraries mentioned were hoping to substitute internal for municipal civil service. The Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library, two strong institutions, had already made this change, and with great joy I may add that Seattle has since followed suit. So that in Seattle we no longer have to say, "We are nine," but rather, "They are eight."

A second method of approaching this question might well be the reverse of the above; that is, of the 53 cities investigated, how many have municipal civil service systems, and of these how many exempt the public library from the control of such system. We find that 28 of the 53 cities have civil service commissions and that in 19 of these 28 the library is exempt. In many of these 19 cities, notably Pittsburgh and Buffalo, the libraries take high rank. From this point of approach, then, we learn that the majority of civil service cities have considered it advisable to exempt the public library and that the results seem to justify the exemption. The most notable exemption in this country is the Library of Congress. While civil service is in



force in most of the departments at Washington, it is not applied to the Library of Congress. The Librarian of Congress has the authority to select and employ the best available assistants without examination. The question of placing the Library of Congress under national civil service was discussed at great length by a congressional committee in 1897 when that library was thoroughly reorganized and placed in its new building. Several prominent librarians were called to testify before this committee. It was finally decided to leave the power of appointment in the hands of the librarian without civil service restrictions. The wisdom of that decision has since been amply justified. It would be hard to find to-day a better managed library or a more efficient staff. A few extracts from the evidence given at this investigation are worth quoting.

Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, testified: "I think that the librarian who is responsible for the results in so great and useful an institution should have the selection of the means of accomplishing those results."

Melvil Dewey, State Librarian of New York: "The head of the library should have power to dispense with the services of any one found incompetent for his place and of the people who become mere machines and do their work perfunctorily, only to get out as soon as their hours are over."

Representative Quigg asked Mr. Herbert Putnam, then librarian at Boston: "Should you be willing to have the selection of your employees so far taken out of your hands that you were compelled to choose from a list of two or three alleged-to-be-qualified persons, which list was submitted to you by a board of examiners over which you had no authority?"

Mr. Putnam: "I should be willing only in place of worse evils, if I saw those to exist; I mean greater embarrassments. . . . It is much easier to test technical library training, library science, than it is to test persons of administrative ability. . . . I should say that if the Librarian of Congress is absolutely free from political control in the selection of his men, if he will not have to recommend persons who are forced upon him, then it is safe to leave it to him. . . .

I believe that librarians in general if they have the responsibility vested in them . . . will not misuse their authority. . . .

"I believe so much in the centering of responsibility and I deem it of so much advantage that the men that are finally responsible should choose their subordinates that I would not altogether favor a civil service in the selection of the employees in the Congressional Library."

Mr. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, testified: "I am not prepared to recommend a system by which any library is brought under any sort of supervision from outside parties."

Mr. Harris, Commissioner of Education, testified in favor of "efficient clerks, such as library schools furnish, because they can do more work in a day each than six unskilled persons can do." It seems quite evident that Mr. Harris had tried both kinds.

Mr. Putnam was afterwards appointed Librarian of Congress and had an opportunity to put his theories into practice. After nine years' experience, he wrote in answer to our questions: "During the past nine years political influence has not impaired the efficiency of appointments to the Library of Congress, although this was not protected by the civil service system. That it has not done so is due in part to patient representation and consistent action by the librarian, but also to the fundamental desire of Congress as a whole to promote efficiency in the service. . . .

"Applicants quite commonly write to senators or representatives asking their influence or recommendations, and communications are frequently received from senators and representatives. They are treated as introductions, but see paragraph in red at the head of the application form."

The paragraph which is printed in red at the head of this form reads as follows: "In view of these requirements, any recommendations or 'endorsements' of a political nature are not merely unnecessary, but a disadvantage to the applicant as suggesting considerations in the appointment not recognized by law."

He also adds: "The decision of the librarian in dismissal as in appointment is final."

In the scheme of library service adopted by the library board after the Seattle library

became exempt is the following sentence: "Appointments to positions in the library service will, so far as possible, be based on merit only, and recommendations from members of the board of trustees or the use of influence or pressure of any kind to secure an appointment will be considered prejudicial to the interests of the candidate." The scheme of library service, including this sentence, was unanimously adopted by the board.

Another important instance of the exemption of libraries is the new civil service law in the state of Wisconsin. This law was adopted in 1905 and is considered by experts as one of the best and most scientific codes. As stated in the *Canadian Magazine* for April, 1906—"There are necessarily certain persons exempt from the control of the Wisconsin civil service commission. These comprise chiefly those selected by the people, all professors, teachers and librarians, and heads of the state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions."

So far as I have been able to ascertain the British Museum is not under civil service, although it is practically a department of the government, and appointments to positions in the English government departments are usually controlled by civil service examinations.

If now we approach this question from still another viewpoint and compare the library with other similar institutions, we find that the public library is most often classed with the public school as an educational institution. Every succeeding number of the periodical "Public libraries" reminds us that the public library is an integral part of public education. The justification for the support of libraries by public tax is chiefly on the ground that they are educational institutions. To what extent, then, we may ask, are teachers selected by municipal civil service commissions? I have been unable to discover any city in the United States where teachers are chosen in that way. In investigating this subject we discovered a draft of a model civil service law for cities, prepared by Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, and in this law superintendents, principals, and teachers in the school system of the city are placed in the unclassified or exempt class. This is

strong testimony in view of the fact that the Civil Service Reform League is composed of civil service enthusiasts and is usually exerting its efforts to extend the scope of the system.

It is thought that character and personality are such important qualifications for successful teachers that they could not be well chosen by competitive examination. Also that the schools are so closely in touch with the people that there is little danger of their coming under political control, and further that the schools are under the control of non-partisan boards of trustees, and therefore not in the same danger as the single headed city department.

Every one of these reasons for exempting schools applies with equal force to libraries. It is true that every teacher is required to hold a state certificate and that this certificate is secured by passing an examination, but it is a qualifying, not a competitive, examination and the plan is entirely different from civil service.

The advantages claimed for civil service are: That it prevents appointments through political influence; that it selects for each position the best qualified candidate; that it promotes continuity of service by protecting employees from removal when the administration changes, or for insufficient reasons; that it is democratic, the opportunity for appointment being open to every citizen; and finally that it saves the time of the appointing officer.

On close examination or in actual practice many of these claims appear to be not well founded. It does, in the majority of cases, eliminate politics. This is the main purpose of civil service, and the strongest argument in its favor. If your library is under political control and there is no other way out, by all means take the civil service route, as it is undoubtedly better than the political road.

There is no question but that the operation of the civil service law has greatly improved the conditions in the government departments at Washington and elsewhere for such positions as could be fairly well filled by competitive examination and where the only alternative was the spoils system. It has produced greater economy and efficiency. Many unnecessary positions have been abolished. Sta-

bility has been secured in the service. Superfluous positions are no longer desired, since it is impossible to give such places to favorites. Employees are no longer required to contribute to campaign funds. It is claimed that a saving of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in salaries has resulted.

For these reasons the civil service commissions and the advocates of civil service are always trying to extend the scope of its application, and are constantly on the defensive to prove that it may be successfully applied even to positions requiring expert, or technical, or confidential service. By executive order in 1909 the President extended the service to include the lower grades in the diplomatic service. By another order in 1908 over 15,000 fourth class postmasters were placed in the competitive class. Chemists in the government service are now selected by civil service examinations. The additional clerical force for the 13th census was so chosen. In 1910 assistant postmasters and clerks in first and second class postoffices were included.

In New York City Mayor Gaynor has decided in favor of placing the selection of probation officers in the hands of the civil service commission. They were formerly appointed by a board of judges. This change has also been made in Buffalo in spite of the fact that many students of probation claim that the character of the work of probation officers demands peculiar personal qualifications that cannot be brought out or measured in a competitive examination.

The civil service commissions and advocates are also constantly making and urging changes in the rules to overcome the difficulties heretofore supposed to be inherent in the system. One of the most important changes was that made last year in Chicago, where the rules were so amended as to provide for efficiency tests and records kept up to date in the office of the civil service commission for all civil service employees.

The New York City scheme also provides for such efficiency records, but they are made by and kept in the department and submitted to the civil service commission only at annual periods. They apparently are not so thorough, nor are the results so rigorously applied as in the Chicago plan.

Civil service rules have been confined heretofore to appointments and removals only, and paid no attention to the employee during his term of service. These new efficiency records, if widely applied, will probably have an important effect. In Chicago they are to form the basis for adjustment of salaries and for promotions or reductions in rank, as well as for removals. If applied to libraries this might have the obvious advantage of relieving the librarian of embarrassment, since promotions, removals, reductions in rank, and salary would be based on the candidate's own record as shown by his efficiency card, and not on what he probably would regard as the bad judgment or personal enmity of the librarian. Most librarians, however, would prefer to submit to the embarrassment rather than have such important matters taken out of their hands.

Another change now being made is designed to overcome the objection that an examination is no test of personality. This is supposed to be accomplished by an oral test in addition to the written examination. In spite, however, of these extensions in the service and improvements in the rules, we find that civil service is admitted even by its advocates to be not ideal, but merely better than the spoils system. Senator Lodge, who is an ardent advocate of civil service, made the following admission on the floor of the Senate:

"Nor do I undertake to defend the merit system as an ideal or as an absolutely perfect system. Very few things of human manufacture are perfect, certainly civil service is not. The real proposition is that it is better than the patronage system. If the head of a department could select his own subordinates there would be no need of competitive examinations, or of an artificial system to select them for him. He would certainly select good assistants, for his own credit and reputation would be bound up in the success of his administration. But when they are forced upon him from outside then we have the injurious condition of one set of persons selecting subordinates and another being responsible for their work."

C. D. Willard, writing on civil service in the *Outlook*, says: "The drawbacks of the civil service reform methods are those that

arise inevitably out of the effort to apply any general system—necessarily more or less rigid—to so complicated a proposition as that of securing hundreds of helpers in a great variety of lines of work. The commission and their examining force unfortunately are not inspired and they sometimes make mistakes. Excellent men fail to pass examinations and those of mediocre ability manage to pull through. Heads of departments are often cursed with men who are too good to throw out and not good enough to keep. Worse than all else the commissioners themselves are now and then accused of playing politics, and in some cases the accusation has been true."

It may be well at this point to outline some of the chief objections to civil service as applied to libraries. First among these I should place the fact that the examination is not a satisfactory test. Many people can give good accounts of themselves in such tests, but afterwards prove to be very poor and inefficient assistants. On the other hand, many industrious and reliable employees are very much at a loss when they try to write or tell of their work. A written examination does not touch the qualifications of character, personality, industry, gumption, integrity and tact; such considerations are of vital importance for any educational work, and if they are lacking, the work must be, to a great extent, a failure.

Under the civil service system the appointing officer is often required to appoint candidates against his better judgment, simply because they are on the civil service eligible list. Mr. Frank Vrooman, writing on this subject in the *Arena*, says: "While possibly the best test in sight, the competitive examination is an overworked idoi. It is only better than the irresponsible power of partisan appointment to which no one but a spoilsman would return. The competitive examination is a register of too much of the memorizer and too little of the man. No one who has ever seen advanced standing given in college not to the ablest men, but to the men with the most fatal facility for chattering their 'Polly wants a cracker' forwards and backwards and sideways, can fail to see one of the pitfalls of the competitive examination system.

"Almost nothing of the educational side of competitive examination counts for standing but the fact that the candidate remembers so much of what he has been taught. It registers almost nothing of the ability to think, to act, to do; only to remember."

As Ex-governor Black of New York pointed out: "Experience, character, tact, and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of a per cent. in an examination."

A second objection is the geographical limitation which forms a part of most civil service systems, and which requires that candidates for examination shall be residents of the city, or the state, or the nation, as the case may be. The absurdity of this limitation ought to be apparent at a glance. Under such rules a government department at Washington may select from the entire country, a state department from the state only, and a city department from the residents of its own city. The state department is at a disadvantage, since it cannot compete with a government department for good assistants unless they happen to reside in that particular state, while the city is hopelessly handicapped when it wishes to fill positions for which special training is required, and for which the number of desirable candidates is very limited. This residence rule is probably more burdensome to a library than to any other city department because of the limited number of trained or experienced library workers. There is ordinarily only one library in each city, and that library usually has already on its staff those residents who are experienced in library work and who want positions. The number of library schools is also limited as compared to the number of other special schools. If the city wishes to employ an engineer, or a clerk, or a policeman, or a fireman, or an architect, there are plenty to choose from right in their own town. This is not true of the library. To be sure the civil service regulations permit the commission to waive the residence rule when in their judgment it is necessary. We had illustrations in Seattle of the fickleness of their judgment in this connection. How can they be expected to have judgment in such a matter? When asked to waive the rule for four positions, they granted it in two cases

and declined in the other two. Of the two requests that were refused, one was to fill a vacancy, for which they had at a previous time waived the residence rule; the other position was that of confidential secretary, the kind of position for which commissions usually waive, not only residence qualifications but examination as well.

But suppose the rule is waived, what happens? The imported assistant is required to pass the examination after she arrives, sometimes after working for six months. If for any reason she fails to pass it, or is beaten by some other unexpected candidate, who happens to be more glib at written examinations, then she loses her position. Having persuaded her to give up a position elsewhere, the librarian is now under moral obligation to take care of such an assistant and to find work for her elsewhere. Under such conditions, I need hardly tell you it is difficult to persuade good candidates to relinquish positions elsewhere to come to your library and take chances.

To my mind this residence restriction is only another kind of spoils system. In this rule the citizen practically says, "We pay the salaries, we ought to get the jobs." Like many other phases of civil service, especially the restrictions on removal, its real result is the protection of the employee, not the improvement of the service.

A third difficulty, and perhaps a more serious one, is the impossibility of removing an employee except for charges of the most flagrant nature. When the assistant is removed, charges in writing must be filed with the civil service commission. The discharged employee then has the right of appealing within ten days. A trial is then held, at which the librarian and members of the library board and library staff must appear as witnesses. The evidence is usually heard and judged by men who know little or nothing about library work, and to whom the finer qualities of character and personality, that count for success in library work, have little or no weight.

If an appeal is sustained the employee is reinstated, and the last condition of that library is worse than the first. No librarian can afford to take such chances. No self-respecting man wishes to prefer charges or

give testimony against a woman in such a trial. The scandal and newspaper notoriety in such a proceeding will injure the library as an institution.

Except for this right of appeal it would be possible for the librarian to remove incompetent or undesirable assistants quietly and without upsetting the whole library and the whole staff. Under civil service, employees know that their positions are practically safe, and this fact alone, in many cases, destroys efficiency and promotes laziness and insubordination. In my opinion, it is poor business judgment to place a man in charge of a number of employees and expect to hold him responsible for results unless these employees are strictly accountable to him, not only for their work, but for their tenure of office. This point can be appreciated fully only by those who have actually had the direction and control of a large force of people. Responsibility and authority go hand in hand, and without one it is useless to expect the other. If, given this authority, his administration fails, the place to begin correction is at the top and not at the bottom, as civil service tries to do.

The fourth objection is that the system wastes time through an unlimited amount of correspondence and interchange of blanks and "red tape" with the civil service commission. While we are manipulating the machinery it frequently happens that some other library not handicapped by civil service secures the good assistant whom we were trying to engage.

The general conclusions that were derived from our study of this subject of civil service show that it has been applied to but few libraries, and in these libraries it has not been a success. The consensus of opinion is in favor of exempting libraries from civil service control, since there is just as much reason for the exemption of libraries as for the exemption of schools.

The problem before us, as librarians, is the selection of the best persons to carry on the work of the library. The librarian should have more to say about this than any one else, since it is the most important duty he has to perform. If he is to be responsible for the success of the library he should have

authority here, as the institution may succeed or fail according to the judgment shown in appointments.

The establishment of several good library schools during the last 20 years has developed a corps of trained library workers, entirely

removed from politics, that is helping rapidly to improve the library service of the country. If your library is to keep pace with those in other cities you must be able to compete with them in the open market for the best training your salaries will secure.

## THE BASIS OF SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK\*

ABSTRACT OF PAPER BY FRANKLIN F. HOPPER, *Librarian, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.*

TAXATION must in some form provide the chief means of support for public libraries. The gross municipal expenditures is increasing at the rate of 8.08 per cent. per annum, which if continued will double in eleven years, and the per capita cost is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, which if maintained will double in thirty-three years. Even under normal conditions, if the present rate of increase in the cost of municipal government continues the tax on city real estate must ultimately equal its rental value. Of course, the moment that this occurs taxation has become confiscation, and the dearest wish of the pure socialist has been realized. There is nothing to fear for the library in a possible ultimate socialistic society or in a city supported by single tax, but we must be on guard. It is time we studied more carefully taxation in relation to libraries, the principles which underlie their support, discover their present status in municipal activities, and be prepared for the future.

Four chief considerations are naturally suggested by the topic, "The basis of library support": First, the reasons for asking for support by taxation; second, methods of effectively presenting budgets to appropriating bodies; third, principles which govern the amount of budgets; and fourth, means by which libraries may secure continuously progressive support in proportion to advance in efficiency and work accomplished.

The reasons why libraries are fully justified in asking and expecting adequate support from their public, whether State, county or municipal, have been so often fully dis-

cussed in meetings of librarians that there is no need for me to dwell upon them. Ample support of free public education needs no argument. It does remain our duty fully and finally to *convince our citizens* of our complete justification. We must prove to them the important factor which the library is in public education, the elevating and enriching influence which it should have on the character of the people, the economy which it is in the ownership and use of books, the increased value which it undoubtedly gives to property, the reduction which its existence probably causes in taxes necessary for the care of crime, the slight per capita cost, the value the business and trades of the city may derive from the efficiently administered public library.

The presentation of budgets to most city councils or State legislatures is one of the things which make librarians gray before their time. If our appropriating bodies are made up of the strong, businesslike men they ought to be, they will rightly demand full justification for the increased appropriations we are certain to ask. It is to be feared that few library budgets would stand analysis from the point of view of an experienced financial man. Our estimates for expenditure for administration and books need more careful preparation. First, we must demonstrate that the library is efficiently serving the community in strict proportion to its resources. We must show exactly what we have done with the money we have already had, and we must be able to demonstrate by comparison with other libraries of known efficiency in the same section of the country that the proportion of money spent for salaries, books, etc.,

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is right. The idea of trained, expert people at the head of library departments appeals to business men. They know the value of efficiency, but we ought to be able to prove that our experts keep down costs and increase use, that the library receives proper return for the larger salaries paid. We should be able to show what it costs to run the different departments in our library—for instance, what are the costs for preparing books for circulation. How many of us know just what we pay for ordering, cataloging and shelving our books? Most of us do not care to know, for we realize we should be ashamed of the facts. We should be able to compare the cost of these phases of our work with those of other libraries. How else are we to know if we are getting due return for the money spent and at what points the outlay shows the best returns? But no one of us is able to make any such comparison, because our bookkeeping is so bad and because we do not want to make it any better. Surely the time has come when the American Library Association needs to adopt and recommend a more detailed form for expenditures and for circulation statistics—perhaps two forms, one for the larger and one for the smaller libraries. May not some committee of the Association, perhaps working with an expert accountant familiar with our requirements, devise a scheme of accounts which will help us to know where we are extravagant and where stingy, to compare our own costs with those of our neighbors? We are neither businesslike nor sensible until we keep our books in such a way that comparisons can easily be made.

The average city official will do what he believes to be his duty by the library, but the demands for appropriations for many municipal enterprises are insistent, and we must never for an instant let him forget his duty to the library. Of great value are tables and diagrams of increases in number of volumes and circulation, percentages of increases in appropriations for the different city departments, in population, in valuation of property; such tables as we find in the last report of the Seattle Public Library. It pays to keep councilmen interested throughout the year, not only at the time for appropriations. Much depends on the personal relations be-

tween librarian and councilmen, even more, I think, than between board and councilmen.

Influential men of the city who have no official connection with the library should see the councilmen in its behalf. Appropriating bodies take it for granted that boards of trustees and librarians are interested to the point of bias, but it is another story to have leading business men talk library to them. Personally I believe that women's suffrage is a tower of strength for a library. There is no force so potent for civic betterment as the women's clubs as they are conducted on the Pacific Coast. They interest themselves actively in the best things, and I know from experience the wonderful work they can and will do for library efficiency. I personally believe the presence of women on library boards is of great importance, particularly where women's suffrage exists. The increased ease with which appropriations are secured from city councils when women members of a board appear before them is a sidelight worth notice. All over the country the socialist party is gaining strength. Socialists stand for liberal appropriations to public institutions, good salaries and efficient administration.

The principles which govern the amount of money libraries are justified in expecting for their maintenance have received little systematic investigation. My brief study and tentative conclusions I venture to consider merely an introduction to the subject.

Given two cities each having 100,000 inhabitants, other things being equal, a public library in one city should do as much work and be of as much service as the other. It should be possible to measure in terms of use the normal efficiency of either library. It is safe to say that our first factor in determining the extent of work is population. But, one city is prosperous, progressive, the other is not; one has a high property valuation, the other is poor. The former city can consequently afford to spend more for its public library. The library in the latter city will as nearly as possible approximate the service and use of that in the former city, but it can serve only in proportion as the means for service are provided. The second factor in determining our budgets is the amount of taxable property in the city and



the income it will produce. Under present conditions one ought also to take into consideration city income from licenses, police court fines, etc. Single tax would remedy this complexity. These, then, are the two chief factors in our budgets: first, population and library service per capita, and, second, property values. But other factors everywhere must be considered—as the location of the city, the character of the population (as in the South the use per capita will be reduced by the non-reading negro population), the density of population, affecting the number of branch buildings (which inevitably increase per capita cost), the special and endowed libraries which tend to reduce per capita use and also per capita cost, the plans of our library buildings, making great differences in the cost of administration.

The basis of support for the public school systems varies in almost as many ways as there are States. But school authorities have given the subject careful thought, and the foundation principles which they seem to be actually accepting are illustrated by the practice of some of the most advanced States. There seems to be a double basis for maintenance (buildings are a separate consideration). First, a per capita basis, that is, the number of children of school age in the State. A State tax is levied to produce, say, \$10 per child. That gives a distinct and equitable foundation for every district of the commonwealth. But the character of the counties varies, so the county commissioners are instructed by law to levy a county tax which will produce up to a certain amount for each child of school age, say, again \$10. These two levies will produce in the maximum, say, \$20. There is another basis, in which one takes into consideration primarily property values and such other local factors as were referred to above. Local school boards decide how much the local property can stand for school purposes in addition to the two tax levies already mentioned; just what are the local characteristics which cause the problem to vary; and they then make whatever additional levy is necessary to meet the needs. You will observe that the law, in so far as it applies to the State and county tax, provides an automatic increase in the total income in proportion to the increase in the

number of children of school age. The conclusions of those States which have either adopted or are working toward the plan just outlined are suggestive as a basis of support for libraries. The population which the public schools consider is the number of children of school age; the population which libraries have to consider is the total population. The schools do not reach all their population; and certainly the libraries do not reach nearly as large a percentage of theirs, but the difference is not in kind but one of degree only, and that difference will gradually disappear as our libraries grow in efficiency. The organization toward which the public libraries in many of the States are tending seems to be roughly about as follows: (1) A strong central library system consisting of commission and State library, supplying the rural districts, district schools and the small towns with library facilities, organizing new libraries, and in addition acting as the central library storehouse. (2) A county library system, supplying the needs of every nook and corner of the counties. To support this dual system, a State tax might be levied which would produce a certain sum for the service the commission should render to every inhabitant not served by the county libraries, and, in case an efficient county organization exists, making it unnecessary for the commission to act, the amount raised by State tax for such a county could be paid over to the proper county library board. It should be possible to find a unit of cost per capita, varying, of course, in different States in proportion to property valuation and other factors. Such a cost unit, once discovered, could be embodied in State law, and the revenue would accordingly increase with the increase in population to be served. In this way a certain minimum amount would come automatically to every public library organization in the State, directly proportional to the population to be served. In addition, each county should be empowered to levy a tax for libraries which would produce enough to meet estimated expenses. The millage of the State tax would vary with the number of people to be served; the millage of the county tax would either remain the same from year to year, thus producing additional revenue as the county prop-

erty valuations increased, or it would vary between certain maximum and minimum limits, the degree of variations to be decided by the appropriating bodies. So we would have a dual basis of support, one a definite minimum income for the service of each person whom it is our duty to serve, and the other additional income increasing or diminishing with property valuations. Under present conditions it is possible for a municipal library partially to adopt some such method by determining what a fair cost per capita would be, taking into consideration local conditions and comparison with other libraries. Once having determined such cost per capita, it is easy to find what millage of the tax levy would produce the total amount. There is no absolute test of a library's efficiency. Comparative study of work accomplished and cost of maintenance must be our chief resources. In making comparisons of work, circulation is by no means the only test, for much of the work and expenditures of libraries is devoted to other fields, such as reference work and reading rooms. But it is still a fact that comparative statistics of reference work and reading room attendance are too inaccurate to form a basis for comparison. Neither is the number of cardholders as yet much of a test, as the life of the cards varies altogether too much. It remains true, then, that statistics of circulation are the best *comparative* test we have of work accomplished. Unfortunately even circulation statistics are not strictly comparable, so great is the divergence in methods of counting. Next in importance to the adoption of some good definite system of accounting, it seems to me that the American Library Association should adopt some standard system for counting circulation statistics. Varying rules in regard to the loaning of books for two weeks or four weeks, the counting of renewals, seven-day books, counting circulation of books loaned to schools, clubs, etc., are merely some of the reasons why accurate comparison is so difficult. However, in order to come to any conclusion at all we must find some basis of comparison if it is only approximate.

In collecting some statistics of library support and use in the United States, I tried to get returns from each of the 51 cities which has more than 100,000 population according

to the census of 1910. Counting Allegheny, Brooklyn and Queen's Borough separately from Pittsburgh and New York, there are in all 54 cities. Three of them have no public libraries, and from 19 others insufficient data was obtained to make comparison possible. I was also able to secure figures from eleven cities ranging in population from 27,000 to 90,000. To get a common basis of comparison for appropriations, I reduced the assessed valuation of property in all the cities to a 100 per cent. valuation, ascertained what millage on these property values produced the income for 1910 from taxes, even if appropriations were made in a lump sum, and what millage would have produced the total income for the year 1910, including income from dog licenses, police court fines, library fines, etc., but excluding income from endowments because comparatively few public libraries have more than very small endowments, and even in such cases the interest is usually spent for the purchase of certain classes of books, for which the library would, without the endowments, spend but little of its city appropriations.

In the group of large cities the rate of levy in mills which produced the income from taxes in 1910 averaged .218 of a mill, and the rate of levy which would have produced the total income except from endowments averaged .26 of a mill. The income per capita averaged 17 8/10 cents in 1900 and 29 cents in 1910, an increase of 62 per cent. The circulation per capita in 1900 averaged 1.617, and 1910 it averaged 2.187, an increase of 35 per cent. It is interesting to note that in 1910 the average expenditure for each book circulated was 13 3/10 cents; for purposes of comparison we are considering only circulation and disregarding entirely reference work.

The corresponding averages in the smaller cities are interesting. I venture to give the list of these eleven cities: Brookline (Mass.), Cedar Rapids, Duluth, Elizabeth, Erie, Jackson (Mich.), Lynn, Peoria, St. Joseph (Mo.), Springfield (Mass.), Tacoma (Wash.). The rate of levy in mills which produced the income from taxes in 1910 (based on a valuation of 100 per cent.), averaged .304 of a mill, and the rate of levy which would have produced the total income except from en-

dowments averaged .329 of a mill. The income per capita averaged 35 7/10 cents in 1900 and 35 5/10 cents in 1910 (practically the same), but the circulation per capita increased from an average of 2.61 in 1900 to 3.259 in 1910, or 25 per cent. The average expenditure for each book circulated in 1910 was 10 5/10 cents. In 1910 the small cities received an average income per capita of 22 per cent. more than the larger cities. As showing the very distinct connection between income and circulation, it may be noted that in the two groups of cities, the one which has the largest per capita income (Brookline) also has the largest per capita circulation, and the one which has the smallest per capita income has the second smallest per capita circulation.

It is approximately correct to say that in 1910 appropriations for schools averaged

about 15 to 16 times those for libraries, but the percentage of increase since 1900 was greater for libraries. According to the Census Bureau, in the 148 largest cities of the United States, from 1902 to 1907, the per capita expenditures for the police department increased 10 per cent.; for fire departments, 21 per cent.; for schools, 23 per cent.; for libraries and museums, 37 per cent. From these figures it seems evident that the per capita expenditures for libraries have increased more rapidly than those for any other department of municipal activity.

At present the average rate which will produce our library income is approximately three-tenths of one mill on the dollars, reckoning on the basis of 100 per cent. valuation. It is safe to say that this average rate is too small, for the inadequately supported libraries are in the majority.

## CLASSIFICATION: A BRIEF CONSPECTUS OF PRESENT DAY LIBRARY PRACTICE\*

By C. MARTEL, *Chief Classifier, Library of Congress*

AMONG the problems which confront the librarian called upon to organize or reorganize a library, the twin problem of catalog and classification is one of the foremost. That its importance was early recognized and is not exclusively an article of faith of our later day professional librarians, has again been pleasingly illustrated by Alfred Franklin<sup>1</sup> in drawing from its resting place a classified catalog of the Sorbonne Library of 1338, prefaced by the modest compiler with an explanation beginning with the following legend from Ecclesiasticus, which may well serve as our motto: *Sapientia abscondita et thesaurus invisus, quae utilitas in utrisque!* In order that wisdom may be readily accessible to the searcher for knowledge and that the treasures of the library may not remain hidden, it should not only possess a good alphabetical catalog, but should be well arranged in methodical order. Indeed, until it is thus arranged a collection of books cannot well serve the

purpose of a library and does not deserve to bear that title. As there are still some, however, who are heard from time to time maintaining that classification is futile and a waste of time and labor, since it fails to bring together *all* the resources of the library on a given subject and that the catalog alone is a satisfactory method of exhibiting them, it seems justifiable to reiterate some of the advantages to be gained from shelf classification. The student or business man in the pursuit of his investigations finds the literature which concerns his inquiry collected for him ready for examination. In so far at least as the material exists in the library in separate form, he is saved the time of bringing it together title for title by the roundabout method of referring first to bibliographies and then to catalogs, writing out separate slips for every item, frequently only to be disappointed in the scope or character of the books when they reach him. The librarian who has to answer these same and thousands of similar quests over and over again is saved that time in each instance. Classification is an economy. But it is more. Having before

\* Read before New Zealand Library Association, Auckland, N. Z., April, 1911.

<sup>1</sup> Franklin, Alfred. *Guide des savants . . . dans les bibliothèques de Paris*. Paris, Welter, 1908.

him the material belonging to allied classes and connected subjects in logical sequence his mind is constantly refreshed and kept in touch with the sources of information, his service becomes more and more efficient. And last, but not least, he is made aware of the deficiencies as well as of the resources and growth of his library in a most impressive way.

In attempting the solution of the question, "What classification is best?" for a given library the librarian may not always have before him in convenient form the data which he desires to assist him in arriving at the right conclusion. The literature of the subject has grown to vast proportions, and much of it is not readily accessible even in library centers. It is the object of this paper to give a brief account of the more generally available schemes, and more particularly of some of the printed classifications which may be regarded as best adapted for general application. Time was too short for a more comprehensive digest. A few references to some of the principal bibliographical sources of information on the classification question are appended, however, which may be followed most profitably in a detailed study of the subject.

Two courses are open to the librarian in determining what shall be the classification of his library: 1. He may decide to work out an individual system, specially adapted to the scope and character of the collections in his charge and their use. This procedure has been largely followed in the past, and is still preferred in many instances by the larger university and reference libraries, libraries of other learned institutions and societies, and particularly those devoted to special sciences and research or to professional interests. That the interests of the specialist should govern the classification of such libraries is self-evident. How, for instance, the literature of pure food should be grouped in my library, depends clearly upon whether I am a dairy man, a chemist in a municipal laboratory, a doctor, or a legislator.

For the librarian of the public library dedicated to the service of a constituency of all classes the case lies differently. The construction of a scheme meeting adequately the demands of a modern library is a most difficult undertaking requiring much time and

means as a rule greatly beyond the resources of the average library. And even if practicable the advantages of such a system, however well carried out, would be largely offset by the greater cost as compared to that of applying an existing scheme. In addition there would be the disadvantage of being able to share in a much lesser degree the benefits to be derived from participation in coöperative cataloging and bibliographical enterprises.

2. The alternative course then of adopting or adapting an existing scheme of classification will commend itself to him for its superior practical advantages. How favorably he is situated in this respect compared with his colleagues of a generation ago he may easily demonstrate to himself by a glance at "Public libraries in the United States of America; their history, condition and management; special report, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1876." This valuable encyclopedia of library science and practice of some 1200 pages, which is not yet superseded in the English speaking world by any comprehensive treatise, and retains all of its interest and much of its authority, devotes some forty pages in all to classification, including under the head of Catalogs and cataloging a description of the Dewey Decimal classification; of that of the New York Apprentices Library by Jacob Schwartz; and of the "modification of the Baconian plan" prepared by William T. Harris, as applied in the catalog of the Public School Library of St. Louis. Dr. F. W. Poole outlines on two pages "a classification . . . sufficient for the class of circulating libraries we are considering" in his chapter on Organization and management of public libraries; and Prof. Otis H. Robinson, librarian of the University of Rochester, gives in another chapter one page of practical advice on the classification of college libraries. From that date (1876) which marks the organization of the American Library Association, and the establishment of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, followed the next year by the London Conference of Librarians and the organization of the Library Association of the United Kingdom (now the Library Association pure and simple) the contributions in form of classification schemes and discussions of their relative merits with

special reference to the needs of public libraries begin to multiply rapidly. Notice here of all of them would lead too far; the record may be followed in the files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries* of Chicago, and the British and continental periodicals devoted to library science, among the latter more notably the *Zentralblatt* (formerly *Zentralblatt*) für bibliothekswesen. Full references may also be found in the list of bibliographical authorities given at the end of this paper.

As already mentioned, the Dewey Decimal classification was the first to make its appearance at the very beginning of the new era. For many years it remained the only general scheme in print, complete and fully indexed. In this availability more than in anything else lies its practical usefulness which is the cause of its popularity. It is easily applied and may be worked even by persons with little or no experience in classification. An excellent illustration of its application is furnished by the A. L. A. catalog.<sup>1</sup> One of the purposes of this volume, it is stated in the preface, was "to take the place of the printed catalog in small public libraries;" this purpose it has fulfilled most admirably. A printed card catalog of the collection was prepared also, and may be procured from the Card Section of the Library of Congress.

In its later, more expanded form it has been adopted also by a number of larger libraries, in practically all instances, however, with more or less extensive modifications amounting in some cases to the substitution of independent schemes for certain classes. The seventh or twentieth century edition, with revised headings and expansions providing for new subjects which have come into existence since the issue of the sixth edition is

now in press.\* Few libraries of continental Europe use the Decimal classification. But the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, founded in 1895, adopted it for all the contributions to its projected universal bibliography (*Bibliographia universalis*) and those of its many affiliated institutions and collaborators. The Brussels form of the schedules is greatly expanded in part and considerably modified, and translations in several foreign languages have been issued. In its numerous publications, prospectuses and bulletins devoted to standardization and unification of bibliographical methods the Institut recommends with special urgency the exclusive adoption of the Decimal classification by all libraries and for all bibliographical purposes whatsoever. (It may be remarked here that the combination decimal symbols employed by the Institut for the classification of titles, whether on cards or in bibliographies in book form, are for the most part impracticable in marking books and catalog cards in libraries.) At the International Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, held Aug. 25-27, 1910, at Brussels, under the auspices of the Institut, it was recognized, however, that there may be reasons for the existence of other classifications, and a declaration was voted in favor of the establishment of concordance tables between the Decimal and such other classifications, and that the Decimal classification be adopted as an "auxiliary international bibliographical classification." The congress also expressed to Mr. Dewey its appreciation of the great services rendered by him through the invention of the Decimal classification.

Next to the Decimal classification the Expansive classification of C. A. Cutter is undoubtedly the one of widest application in public libraries. Richardson<sup>1</sup> refers to it as "the most logical and modern in its nomenclature, of recent systems," and "a really scientific work of high value," and Brown<sup>2</sup> introduces it as "one of the most scientific and complete modern schemes of classification."

These expressions may be regarded as reflecting the estimate of the library profession

<sup>1</sup> Full title: Library of Congress. A. L. A. catalog; 8000 volumes for a popular library, with notes. 1904. Prepared by the N. Y. State Library and the Library of Congress under the auspices of the American Library Association Publishing Board. Editor, Melvil Dewey; associate editors, May Seymour and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. In two parts. Pt. 1: Class list, with synopsis of Decimal classification and subject index. Pt. 2: Dictionary catalog, with synopsis of Decimal and Expansive classifications.

The catalog may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, cloth, \$1.

\* Has been issued since the writing of this paper.

<sup>1</sup> Richardson, E. C. *Classification*. N. Y., 1901. p. 206-7.

<sup>2</sup> Brown, J. D. *Manual of library classification*. L., 1898. p. 73.

generally. Since the publication of the first six classifications in 1891-93 the Expansive classification has been adopted by an increasing number of libraries with very satisfactory results. The completed system will embrace seven classifications, representing graduated expansions of the scheme from the simple divisions into classes sufficient for the needs of the smallest library to the full and minute schedules of the seventh, designed to meet the requirements of the largest libraries. The characteristic features of the system, its superior elasticity, brevity and mnemonic values of the notation are well described by Mr. Cutter in a paper read at the International Library Conference held at London, 1897. The second part of the A. L. A. catalog referred to above shows the Decimal classification and the Expansive classification side by side in their application to a library of about 8000 volumes. In a recent paper on "Old classifications—and the excuse for new ones,"<sup>3</sup> devoted largely to a comparison of the Decimal classification and Expansive classification with a bias somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter, the writer in speaking of exceptions which had to be made to the underlying decimal principle of coördination and subordination expresses himself as follows: "... On the other hand, the Decimal classification never has the anomaly not unusual in the Expansive classification of having subheads—subheads in notation at least—which belong in reality under an entirely different subject. For instance, RFY 'Rural life,' and RFZ 'Management of agricultural estates,' are not subdivisions of RF at all, for RF is 'Metallurgy,' but subdivisions of RG 'Agriculture,' the subject following. Despite the comparatively smaller number of symbols in the Decimal classification it is never forced to 'back up' thus into the preceding heading to get room for its 'expansion.' He seems to have overlooked the many instances where the Decimal classification instead of meeting the exigency by backing up into the preceding heading makes provision in such a way that a general head becomes a subdivision of one of its parts. Thus for instance Classical philology becomes a subdivision of 480 (Greek); Romance philology a subdivision of 479 (Minor Italic. Medieval Latin); Teu-

tonic philology a subdivision of 439 (Minor Teutonic). These subjects are represented in many libraries by large bodies of literature, and if placed in their proper positions in the Decimal classification Classical philology would have to 'back up' into 469, becoming a part of Portuguese; Romance philology would be under 439.9 Gothic; Teutonic philology under 419, Hieroglyphics." In the paragraph next following the writer seems to entertain the delusion that because the Expansive classification affords a possibility of twenty-six subdivisions under any division of a higher rank they must all be filled in every case, and that it will be as difficult to "stretch" the classification to fill twenty-six places as to "squeeze" it into ten, which latter to be sure is one of the serious defects of the Decimal classification. The incomplete state of the seventh Expansive classification, which still awaits the issue of several schedules and of a full general index to the whole system, has probably proved a bar to its adoption in the case of many libraries. It is to be hoped that the delay in the completion of the schedules caused by the regretted death of the author will soon be overcome by those in charge of the material left by him.

The most recent of the general classifications, issued complete in book form, is the Subject classification, with tables, indexes, etc., for the subdivision of subjects; by James Duff Brown, London, Library Supply Company, 1906, "compiled in response to a demand from many libraries in the United Kingdom for a greatly extended version of the Adjustable classification, which was published in 1898." Its distinctive character may perhaps be best described in the author's own words (Introduction, p. 11): "General principles.—Like every other system of exact classification, this one is arranged, as regards its main divisions, in a logical order, or at any rate according to a progression for which reasons, weak or strong, can be advanced. Its basis is a recognition of the fact that every science and art springs from some definite source, and need not, therefore, be arbitrarily grouped in alphabetical, chronological or purely artificial divisions, because tradition or custom has apparently sanctioned such a usage. The divisions seen in most classifications in vogue—Fine Arts, Useful Arts and Science, are examples of the arbitrary sepa-

<sup>3</sup> Rider, A. F., in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Sept., 1910, p. 337-396.

ration of closely related subjects, which in the past have become conventional, and it may seem heretical even at this late time to propose a more intimate union between exact and applied science. Nevertheless, this is what has been attempted here, and those who use the scheme will find many departures from established convention which may at first sight appear a little drastic. The alliance of Architecture and Building, Acoustics and Music, Physical Electricity and Electrical Engineering, and other groupings of a similar kind are departures from the convention that there exists a clear difference between theory and practice, pure and applied science, and so on, which renders their amalgamation undesirable. The old distinction between theoretical and applied science is gradually disappearing from all modern text-books, and it is obvious that, as the systematization of science and its teaching improve, the separation between physical basis and practical application, hitherto maintained, will no longer be insisted upon. In this scheme of Subject classification every class is arranged in a systematic order of scientific progression, as far as it seemed possible to maintain it; while applications directly derived from a science or other theoretical base have been placed with that science or base. Composite applications of theory have been placed with the nearest related group which would take them without strain, and, as a general rule, all through the classification the endeavor has been to maintain a scheme of one subject, one place."

The main classes designated by the letters of the alphabet are grouped under four heads — Matter and force, Life, Mind, and Record, which indicate the theory upon which the order of the classes is founded. Subdivisions under classes are numbered decimally 000 to 999. Many blanks are left throughout the classification for new subjects or further subdivision. When these blanks are exhausted expansion may be provided for by the addition of decimals. I have no information as to what extent the Subject classification is being applied in libraries.

No librarian who is seriously engaged with the classification question can fail to derive the greatest benefit from the study of Dr. Otto Hartwig's "Schema des Realkatalogs der Königlichen Universitätsbibliothek zu Halle a.S.," which was published as "Drittes Bei-

heft zum Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen," Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1888. Although it was designed without particular reference to the wants of other libraries and developed with more fulness in certain special directions than in others, its plan and the consistent and scholarly execution of it may be regarded as constituting a prototype for libraries of its class, and the "Schema" may well be employed by such libraries with very little adaptation. The practical usefulness of it for this purpose would have been greatly enhanced if the notation actually in use had been printed. It is often erroneously supposed that the various letters and figures employed in the scheme to differentiate the rank or subordination and coordination of divisions and subdivisions form combined the notation.

During several years past requests for information in regard to its classification were received by the Library of Congress in increasing number. The interior service of the library itself could not be supplied readily with the requisite number of copies of the schedules as the reclassification advanced. To satisfy administrative requirements and to meet more promptly and satisfactorily requests from other libraries it was decided therefore to put the existing schedules into print. As the reclassification of several main classes was still in progress (three being incomplete at this date) revision of the substance had to be dispensed with for the time being, and preparation for printing was practically limited to matters pertaining to the typographical disposition and arrangement. The following statement is quoted from a descriptive pamphlet on "The Library of Congress and its work," issued in 1907:

"The new system of classification is devised from a comparison of existing schemes (including the 'decimal' and the 'expansive'), and a consideration of the particular conditions in this library, the character of its present and probable collections, and its probable use. It is assumed that the departments of history, political and social science, and certain others will be unusually large. It is assumed that investigators will be freely admitted to the shelves. The system devised has not sought to follow strictly the scientific order of subjects. It has sought rather convenient sequence of the various groups, con-



sidering them as groups of books, not as groups of mere subjects. It has sought to avoid technical, foreign, or unusual terms in the designation of these groups. It has selected for the symbols to denote them: (1) for the classes, a capital letter or a double letter; (2) for the subclasses, these letters combined with a numeral in ordinary sequence. Provision for the insertion of future groups is: (1) in intervening numbers as yet unused; (2) in the use of decimals."

This notation secures for future development the greatest possible elasticity in providing for intercalation of new classes or subclasses as well as for divisions and subdivisions under subjects. A third letter could be resorted to without inconvenience if desired, while the numbers for divisions might be easily converted into decimals by writing them in the form 0001 to 9999. The advantage of a shorter mark for many thousands of books was considered to outweigh the slight esthetic defect of a little less symmetry in appearance. This consideration was also one of the factors which determined the incorporation of the local lists in the schedules themselves wherever a country or other local subarrangement was desired under a subject, at the loss (to a certain degree only, however) of the mnemonic value of a constant symbol for such divisions when affixed to the subject number, as is the practice in the *Expansive* and the *Brussels* schedules, and less effectively in the *Dewey Decimal* classification.

The other factor, and the far more important one, is that the Library of Congress arrangement permits the grouping under a country of all the subdivisions of a subject in logical order which are immediately related among themselves and have jointly a more intimate relation to the country than to the general theoretical works on the subject, while the mechanical application of a local list under every subject and various subdivisions under it has the effect of scattering in many places material which belongs together. The value of the Library of Congress practice will be recognized, I believe, if, for instance, the subarrangement of such subjects as Money, Banking and Insurance is examined in class HG. This does not preclude the introduction of more or less extended local lists under special subjects whenever that interest predominates, as is

often the case with questions of the day in the stage of discussion. The schedules also embrace a mass of technical detail in the way of tables of form divisions and similar devices for the treatment and orderly arrangement of masses of material such as official documents and the like. As a convenient and reasonable compromise between the chronological (or scientific) arrangement of single works which separates editions of the same work, and the alphabetical arrangement by author, which places side by side works belonging to different periods of development of a science, period divisions with alphabetical subarrangement have been introduced; they are fixed to correspond as nearly as may be to the periods of development of the science in any given case. Pamphlets and similar material are, however, as a rule arranged by date, even within the period division. It is hoped that such specifications in the schedules may be of service at times to others who have occasion to deal with these minor problems.

The general principle of arrangement within the classes or under subjects is as follows: (1) General form divisions: Periodicals, Societies, Collections, Dictionaries, etc. The placing of this material at the head of a class, or subject, has besides its logical justification the great practical advantage of marking on the shelf, visible even at a distance, the beginning of a new subject. (2) Theory. Philosophy. (3) History. (4) Treatises. General works. (5) Law. Regulation. State relations. (6) Study and teaching. (7) Special subjects and subdivisions of subjects progressing from the more general to the specific and as far as possible in logical order. When among a considerable number of coördinate subdivisions of a subject a logical principle of order was not readily discernible, the alphabetical arrangement was preferred. This general principle has also to a certain extent governed the order of the main classes, looking upon the group as a comprehensive class: A Polygraphy; B Philosophy. Religion; C—G Historical sciences; H—K Socio-political sciences, Law; L Education; M Music; N Arts; P Language and Literature; Q Science; R—V Applied sciences, Technology, etc.; Z Bibliography, the Index to the whole.

It is expected that in the course of the year all the schedules will be printed. They have

been applied in the classification of over 1,000,000 volumes in the Library of Congress, and when completed will have been tested on twice that number. A number of other libraries, among them several highly specialized ones, are using this classification and have expressed themselves well satisfied. Their experience in some cases points to the conclusion that with the Library of Congress printed cards and classification a library may be more economically cataloged and classified and with better results than by any other method at present available.

For the convenience of those who may wish to pursue the classification question in detail, reference is added to a few of the principal bibliographical sources, which may be followed with most profit:

- Petzholdt, Julius. *Bibliographische systeme*. (In his *Bibliotheca bibliographica*, Leipzig, 1866, p. 20-65.)  
 Fumagalli, Giuseppe. *Sistemi di collocazione praticati nelle diverse biblioteche* . . . (In his *Della collocazione dei libri nelle pubbliche biblioteche*, Firenze, 1890.)

Kephart, Horace. *Classification*. (In U. S. Commissioner of Education Report, 1892-3, vol. 1, chap. ix.: Papers prepared for the World's Library Congress; p. 86-897.)

Maire, Albert. *Des systèmes bibliographiques*. (In his *Manuel pratique du bibliothécaire*, Paris, 1896, p. 181-248.)

Brown, James D. *Manual of library classification*, London, 1898.

Richardson, Ernest C. *Classification, theoretical and practical . . . together with . . . a bibliographical history of systems of classification*. New York, 1901.

Graesel, Arnim. *Handbuch der bibliothekslehre*. 2e aufl. Leipzig, 1902. p. 228-240, 509-538.

Hortzschansky, Adalbert. *Bibliographie des bibliotheks- und buchwesens 1904*. Leipzig, 1905.

Annual since 1904, covers Classification under the heading *Katalogisierung*.

Based on the monthly lists contributed by him to the *Zentralblatt für bibliothekswesen*.

Library work [bibliography and digest of current library literature]. Minneapolis, The H. H. Wilson Company.

Quarterly since April, 1906. Analyzes some twenty serial publications devoted to library interests.

### CHECKING SERIAL PUBLICATION\*

WILLIAM R. REINICK, *Chief of the Department of Public Documents, The Free Library of Philadelphia*

How to properly check periodicals so that you may know that you are receiving them as issued, without costing too large a sum of money, has been a question, and especially so for a collection of documents where there is no pecuniary return for promptly sending the library the various bulletins, reports, etc.

During my incumbency of the position of Chief of the Department of Public Documents, my attention was called, very forcibly at times, to the necessity of some means of keeping track of the thousands of publications issued daily, weekly, monthly, semi-yearly, yearly and bi-yearly which were received, and especially the numbers issued at irregular intervals.

All of these serials were listed upon the regulation library cards, and we now have about 35,000 cards in our checklist. It was simply out of the question to think of going over these cards once a month to see if the numbers were being regularly received on account of the amount of labor involved

and the time consumed. The keeping of these daily and weekly cards in separate files did not seem to be practicable, as an assistant when asked for a certain publication, not knowing at what intervals the publication requested was issued (and certainly the patron would seldom know) would have to look under the various files, involving a loss of time and money. By keeping all the cards of one department together, it saved time in checking when large numbers of publications were received, as was often the case. This proper checking became more necessary because it was found impossible to have the lists of annual reports, bulletins, etc., entered upon the cards in the catalog, and the various numbered reports amounting to thousands received each month added to these cards without an expenditure beyond all proportion with the practical use made. As it was necessary to have a checklist for the office force and for the catalogers in order to tell when reports were received, I decided to have the checklist give all the

\*(Copyrighted 1911 by the Author.)

information necessary, and in the catalog instead placed cards as follows:

Pennsylvania

Health, Department of:—

Annual reports.

(A list of Annual reports contained in The Free Library of Philadelphia may be referred to in the Department of public documents.)

Anyone familiar with checking, will see at once the time that is saved by using the words enclosed in brackets.

So, after trying various schemes and suggestions, I thought of the following plan, which is now proving very practicable in keeping track of our serial publications. Some of these forms with one or two changes were already among the stock of a firm dealing in library supplies and the others were designed by me and they are to be obtained, I believe, from the same source.

if all the numbers for the previous month have been received, the December signal is used and a January signal attached.

The first form shown (p. 418) is for publications that are issued weekly. The card being divided into 52 spaces allows the issue of an entire year to be placed upon one card. Each space has headings, under which may be noted the part of the volume, or week of the year if the volume part is not given, the date of publication and when it was received, *i.e.*, vol. 2, no. 37 should be entered in the space under no. 37 on the card, but if not numbered, we take the day of the month on which it was published, find out which week of the year it is, and place it in the numbered space corresponding to the date on the publication, *i.e.*, September 27, 1910, being the thirty-ninth week of the year; the data concerning a weekly publication issued upon this date would be placed in the space under

#### DAILY PUBLICATIONS

*Manufacturers' bureaus. Consular reports. Daily.*

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Vol.																															
Jan.																															
Feb.																															
Mar.																															
Apr.																															
May																															
June																															
July																															
Aug.																															
Sept.																															
Oct.																															
Nov.																															
Dec.																															

For publications published daily this card is used. They have the twelve months of a year on them and each month is divided into thirty-one spaces, one for each day. One card receives the entries for a year. The space given to each day is large enough to place within it the serial number if given and also the date of receipt. If there is any day on which the publication is not published, *n. p.* may be written, or in the case of Sunday the letter *S.* As there are not many daily publications, these have signals one month ahead placed on them, *i.e.*, the card now being used to receive the November publications has a December signal placed on it, and in December the cards marked with a December signal are examined and

no. 39. This last may look as if it necessitated too much work, but after it is once done, all that is necessary thereafter is to add seven days to the last date. The same signals are used for these cards as those for the daily cards, *i.e.*, a card made out in November will have a December signal on it. In December all cards having a December signal are examined, and if the numbers have been received the December signal is placed with a January signal, but if the numbers have not been received, a letter is written requesting those that are lacking.

Monthly publications (p. 418) entered on cards having a column for each month in the year, with headings to enter publications under month for which it was issued, the number

WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS <i>San Francisco, Cal. Municipal Record</i>															
No. Pub'd Rec'd	1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29	33	37 10/3 10/6	41	45	49		
No. Pub'd Rec'd	2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50		
No. Pub'd Rec'd	3	7	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	39 9/27 9/30	43	47	51		
No. Pub'd Rec'd	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52		
Year 1910 Vol. 3	Source Mayor														

with the entire twelve months on each, note the two months of the year in which the publication has been received, not published, during the preceding year, and cut off all the tabs except these two.

This card has spaces for eighteen years' reports, and headlines to enter the term of the report (*i.e.*, September 26-August 25), number of the series and when received. These cards are made with tabs for each month of the year, and when a report is received a card having a tab for the last month of the fiscal year is used.

#### YEARLY PUBLICATIONS — ANNUAL

Exactly the same style of card is used

#### MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS *Manufacturers' Bureau. Consular Reports. Monthly*

Year 1910	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vol. 3. No. Received Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vol. No. Received Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vol. No. Received Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.

Source, Supt. of Docs.

of the part of the volume and when received. One card will do for three years.

As the time consumed in going over the monthly cards every month of the year would be expensive, the cards are made with tabs. By using one hundred with the January tab, then one hundred with the February tab., etc., every twelve hundred cards are divided into twelve portions, one for each month of the year, dividing the work in such a way that only one-twelfth has to be gone over each month. There is seldom any difficulty in obtaining monthly numbers for a year back, or the cards could be used without tabs and signals used instead. Or, as we do, add signals to all monthly publications that are frequently called for.

A few publications are issued semi-annually, and these cards (*see* p. 419) have years divided into two portions, which headings to show the term and number of the report received if numerical number is given, one card showing the receipts for nineteen years. But as these reports are issued twice a year, two months are necessary to be shown, so we have cards made

with the exception of the year printed in the spaces. (See also p. 419.)

Biennial reports—Two fiscal or annual years. In these cases 1910 and 1911 are printed for two annual years and 1910-1912 for two fiscal years. The heading "Term" enables you to enter the correct term.

#### IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS

These are entered upon the ordinary library cards, and the date of receipt marked to the left of the number received. Signals are placed on these cards, *i.e.*, a publication received in November would have a February signal placed on it and in February if no publication had been received since November, and the dates on the previous numbers showed that they had been issued at closer intervals, a letter of inquiry would be sent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Publications such as reports of commissions, reprints, etc., would come under this heading. As these do not have any serial numbers on them, they are simply typewritten on catalog cards, date of receipt entered

## SEMI-YEARLY PUBLICATIONS

Jan. Feb. Mar. Aug.  
*Massachusetts Cattle Bureau. Semi-annual Reports*

Year; Term No. Rec'd	1910-1	1912-1	1914-1	1916-1	1918-1	1920-1 Aug. Jan. 17 3/10	1922-1	1924-1	1926-1	1928-1	1930-1	1932-1	1934-1
Year Term No. Rec'd	1910-2	1912-2	1914-2	1916-2	1918-2	1920-2 Feb. July 28 8/7	1922-2	1924-2	1926-2	1928-2	1930-2	1932-2	1934-2
Year Term No. Rec'd	1911-1	1913-1	1915-1	1917-1	1919-1	1921-1	1923-1	1925-1	1927-1	1929-1	1931-1	1933-1	1935-1
Year Term No. Rec'd	1911-2	1913-2	1915-2	1917-2	1919-2	1921-2	1923-2	1925-2	1927-2	1929-2	1931-2	1933-2	1935-2

Source, Bureau.

## YEARLY PUBLICATIONS—FISCAL

Feb. *Michigan, Public Instruction. Supt. of:—Annual reports* Dec.

Year Term No. Rec'd	1910-1911	1913-1914	1916-1917 9/26-8/25 25 12/16	1919-1920	1922-1923	1925-1926
Year Term No. Rec'd	1911-1912	1914-1915	1917-1918	1920-1921	1923-1924	1926-1927
Year Term No. Rec'd	1912-1913	1915-1916	1918-1919	1921-1922	1924-1925	1927-1928

Source, State Librarian

and filed, except where there are parts or volumes, in which case a signal would be placed on the card, in order to be on the lookout for the next part or volume.

At first glance, this seems, as it did to me, to be entirely too much time to give to checking, but you must consider that the careful entering of your receipts is the most important part of the library's work. If this is not properly done, you will find some day when too late to obtain them without a large expenditure of money, that many publications which you should have been receiving have not been sent regularly, if at all. Writing a request to a department to have the name of your library placed upon the mailing list does not mean that you will from thenceforward receive all future publications. Officials are constantly revising lists, new officials are elected and the first thing they generally do is to destroy everything in the way of lists that their predecessors had, and

also most of the mailing is generally done by incapable persons who either skip your name or else include two copies of one report and forget another which you should have received. They simply know that you are to receive so many pieces, and as the lot shows the required number, including a duplicate or two, they are satisfied.

Some patrons ask for a report of a certain date, others one published at such and such a time, and again others for the 27th report. It is also useful when persons come in and insist that a certain report has been issued. A glance at your cards will at once show you that he is wrong, as they often ask for a fiscal report, the term of which is still running, and then getting the last fiscal report find that that is the one meant. Again, the date of receipt of those of preceding years will show about what time the next should be expected. The word "Source" is placed on the cards to place the name of

the office to which requests are to be sent, as very often reports of one division are distributed by another.

The signals, in six colors, are also sold by various office supply firms, one color for January and June, another for February and July, etc., and as another safeguard the abbreviated name of the months are printed on them. In the case of the publications which are entered upon cards with tabs, when they are gone over for the month that the tab calls for, if the publication has not been received a letter of request is sent. If, instead of the publication, a letter is received stating that the publication will not be published until a future period, a signal for the month designated in the letter is placed upon the card and removed upon its receipt. All letters of request are kept in a temporary file, and on the fifteenth of each month the letters sent out the preceding month are gone over, compared with the checklist and if the reports requested have been received, are filed permanently, and if not, a second request is sent. If the second letter is not replied to, the letter is simply marked "not answered," and an entry made on the card alongside of the report requested.

As the tabs for each month of the year are always placed in a certain position on the cards it is also very easy to place the signal for a particular month in its proper location on the card. Then once a month, the assistant in charge of the work simply opens the first drawer containing the cards, runs down the line containing the tabs and signals for that one month, looks at only the cards so marked, sends for lacking numbers, and changes signals to a succeeding month, and then to the next drawer and so on. If the signals for the various months have been properly placed as they should be, there will be no necessity to look either to right or left of the line. The short printed lines at the top of the cards without tabs, divide them into twelve spaces, so that the signal may be placed in the proper place. Compare looking at only a small portion of the total number of cards each month, instead of 40,000 (serial and separate publications) that we now have, and think of the time, which is money, that is saved by this checking device.

## BEST BOOK CARDS

THE American Association for International Conciliation, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is president, is a branch of Conciliation Internationale, founded and still under the presidency of Baron D'Estournelles de Constant.

All librarians are familiar with the American association through its two publications, which are sent gratuitously to libraries, schools and persons specially interested. The first of these publications is a monthly periodical called *International Conciliation*, each number of which consists of an article by a well-known writer on some subject of international interest. The second is a "Monthly bulletin of books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing with international relations."

Since January, 1911, the Association has been extending the scope of its bibliographical publications to include "best book" cards, issued at intervals and sent free to all libraries which will agree to insert them in their public card catalogs. The first card issued was on the Hague peace conferences. Accompanied by a return post card, and the following explanation, it was sent to a selected list of libraries:

The accompanying card is one of a series which the American Association for International Conciliation is issuing for distribution to libraries. The cards are intended for filing in public card catalogs, whether or not the books noted are in the library. A space has been left for the insertion of call numbers. The cards will all relate to the general subject of international relations, under such headings as Diplomacy, Arbitration, etc., and will be revised from time to time.

Kindly indicate whether or not you wish to receive these cards by filling out and mailing the enclosed postal card.

About 400 libraries have expressed a desire to receive these cards, and an edition of 1000 cards is printed monthly. At the top of each card printed in red ink is the subject. The body of the card is filled with from three to five titles of books which in the opinion of the bibliographer are the best books on the subject. The titles are annotated.

The primary purpose of these cards is to bring into prominence books which tend to create a friendly feeling between citizens of different nations. By the mere act of inserting these cards in its public card catalog it is hoped that each library may bring to the notice of many readers the best books on a subject which is demanding the attention of the entire world. It is hoped also that the cards will be of bibliographical value to librarians. Any library which is not now receiving these cards may be put upon the mailing list by addressing the American Association for International Conciliation, Post Office Substation 84, New York City. Suggestions concerning improvements in the cards themselves should be sent to Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University, New York City.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES IN THE  
BOOKBINDING ART\*By JOHN J. PLEGER, *Manila, P. I.*

OF the one hundred and sixty-three replies received to a letter of the Congressional committee on printing to librarians throughout the United States requesting their preference for style of binding for Congressional documents and reports (taking into account durability, utility and popular favor, disregarding entirely the element of cost), seventy selected buckram; twenty-five, cloth; twenty, linen duck; nineteen canvas; eighteen, half russias; and eleven, sheep. As the majority preferred full cloth or buckram to full sheep or half russias and as the following statements were made, it is evident that a considerable number of librarians have but a limited knowledge of bookbinding:

No leather of recent manufacture, except the most expensive morocco, is fit for bookbinding. I trust that the time will soon come when the national government will quit the use of leather in binding.

No. 1 sheep is by far the most objectionable style of binding. Books bound in this material are becoming disintegrated. They constantly deposit fine powder on the shelves.

Sheep is useless, and is being generally discarded by publishers who are abreast with the best methods. It would be a pity to have the government continue to use an antiquated, not durable method, especially as it is a very expensive one.

I do not think of anything published by the government for which I would recommend sheep.

My preference is for buckram. One effect of time has been the crumbling away of the sheep bindings in such a manner as to leave very much of the binding on the hands and clothing when handling.

I should specify the polished buckram, but no leathers.

Our sheep bindings are rotting; would much appreciate a change.

If buckram and cloth could be made uniform in appearance, use both; prefer them to sheep or russias.

The librarian of the Colonial Library at the Hague, in discussing bindings received from various countries, said that the cheap cloth bindings from the United States were a national disgrace, yet popular russias (American cowhide) was favored by only eighteen of one hundred and sixty-three American librarians, although this leather is constantly used where durability is the prime requisite: in at least one library in the United States there are books bound in 1879 with American cowhide which are in a good state of preservation. Full sheep seemed to have been hopelessly outclassed but there are volumes in San Francisco bound in sheepskin, or "medical sheep," in 1842-1856 which have been subjected to the usual conditions and usages of a public library and still show neither breaks at the joints nor other signs of dissolution or decay.

In the endeavor to cheapen production, all styles of leather bindings have undergone so many labor-saving devices that the libra-

rians pass judgment on russias when it is, in reality, buffing, on bark skiver instead of sheep, on grained roan or buck instead of morocco, on seal grain cowhide instead of levant, morocco, etc., and libraries are full of decayed bindings due to such substitutions.

There is no doubt that the returns on leather bindings were not caused altogether by the rapid decay of the leather, but that the method of binding had much to do with the unfavorable comments. While bookbinders may discourage the use of a case instead of a laced-in book, as the use of the former means more machine work and less work for the journeyman, still it is true that the latter style excels that of the case book in point of durability, as the signatures are sewed on twine, commonly called sunken bands, and the ends are laced in the boards. In a case book the sewing has no connection with the boards except by being pasted to the end sheets. Since the invention of sewing machines, case books have increased and laced-in books decreased and, in the majority of cases, twine or tape has been eliminated because of the additional labor. To give the required appearance for library style, a substitute for lacing has been adopted; the most popular way is to glue a piece of super to the convex back to which the boards are tipped. To produce a book consistent in all its parts, the merits of a laced-in book when contrasted with such methods will be hardly disputed. A machine-sewed book can be sewed to permit the boards being laced to the volume by sawing the signatures between the stitches, then drawing the soft twine through the sawing after the signatures have been sewed and the books cut apart. Or, better still, the signature may be sewed to linen tapes, the ends pasted between the two thicknesses of boards and then forwarded like a laced-in book.

The Government Printing Office at Washington, in its endeavor to cheapen production, tips the projecting ends of the tapes to the boards and covers the joints with paper, eliminates the bands and pastes the titles on the back of cover. Titles stamped on thin skiver and pasted on the backs of leather-bound volumes should not be tolerated. A consistent leather-bound book has a title stamped in the leather and bands to protect the lettering when the book is in use.

The back lining, or loose back, is usually made in the least possible time and little attention paid to the necessity of the lining sticking to the convex back. Some forwarders in the hurly-burly of the everyday shop rub the back lining with the palm of the hand, eliminating the folder. The constant opening of the book demands that the back lining be of a strong thin material well glued to the convex back. As a general thing, the joints of a laced-in book get the least atten-

\*Reprinted from *Printing Trade News*, July 15, 1911.



tion, notwithstanding that there is more wear on the joints than on any other part of a book. A visit to any library reveals books bound in leather (sometimes genuine morocco) case book style, the joints covered with paper, an inconsistency which is readily apparent. The character of the book should determine the style of binding. A case book will suffice where a permanent cover is unnecessary. Where permanency is desired, the boards should be attached to the sewing, which should last as long as the covering, and the joints should not be covered with paper but with cloth or leather, and sewed to the outer sections of the book. Why cover a book with expensive leather embellished in gold when the joints will crack long before the outside of the book shows any wear?

The principal enemies of Congressional documents and reports are cockroaches, and the full cloth or buckram, in which most of the documents on recommendation of the Congressional printing committee are bound, is especially attractive to them. The Government Printing Office, in consequence of the experiments conducted by the Bureau of Standards, concluded that certain buckrams were immune from attack, to which Public Printer Donnelly gave endorsement, "One of the strongest guarantees which accompanies this material is that it is positively bug-proof, which is an important factor in material for use in this country and undoubtedly would be of great superiority for use in the Philippine Islands."

The closing section of the 46-page memorandum issued by the Congressional printing committee to justify its action regarding the change of binding material follows:

After full discussion of the reports of the Bureau of Standards and the Librarian of Congress and examination of the samples of book cloths submitted, the sample marked "666" was unanimously selected.

It would appear that the Director of the Bureau of Standards and the Assistant Physicist, by reason of the unanimous selection of "666" buckram as a substitute for sheep, stamped that material immune from attack of insects and croton bugs.

These covering materials, which are said to be immune in the United States, were found to be appetizing to cockroaches in the Philippines, of which there are at least two kinds, *ryparobia maderae* and *periplaneta americana*. It was thought that the albumen or gelatine size, which is used by stampers to affix the gold or metal leaf, attracted these bugs to book cloth and buckram covers, but this theory proved erroneous, as these materials were readily attacked when there was no application of sizing. It was then thought that the glue and paste were responsible, but this likewise proved erroneous, and the conclusion has been reached

that these bugs find the coloring substance nutritious.

During the past three years thousands of bound volumes have been sent over the world by the Insular Government, in which coupons were inserted requesting information as to whether or not the covers were attacked by insects or croton bugs. On these books was used a varnish said to have been recommended by a commission appointed by the British Government, composed of 2 ounces dammar resin, 2 ounces mastic, 1 ounce Canada balsam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce creosote, 20 liquid ounces spirits of wine, and one prepared from a formula of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, containing 400 grains bleached shellac, 160 grains white resin, 8 grains bichloride of mercury, salicylic acid, or tymol, 8000 grains c.c. alcohol (96 per cent. or stronger). The Governor-General of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, made the statement regarding books varnished with the second preparation that "cockroaches, which abound in this country, gnawed a greater part of the binding in ten days." This varnish was issued with the caution, "Do not get on the hands during use or it is apt to cause eruptions." Any preparation which is strong enough to cause eruptions and to kill the bugs which it has not prevented from attacking the material is dangerous to use on books as it can be easily transmitted to the eyes, and as the returns indicate that varnish does not give immunity, none should be used.

The Bureau of Printing, in its endeavor to find a substitute for cloth which would be free from attack, has been reasonably successful, as it was demonstrated that certain colors of fabrikoid, pluviusin and texoderm were immune; these materials are said to be water and stain-proof, which enhances their value. Owing to the limited number of colors on hand, a positive statement regarding all colors cannot be made. Each experiment was made with from sixty to one hundred and seventy-five cockroaches in screened boxes with only water for sustenance, and was severe, as only one color or material was tested at one time. The material was prepared in the regular way required by stampers to affix the gold or metal leaf, and later washed off, as albumen, gelatine, shellac or any preparation to affix the stamping material is attractive to the roach, and it was thought best to remove all temptations. The roaches perished in about ten days without attacking the material. The results of such experiments should be of great value, as an analysis of the colors found to be immune will probably suggest the method of making fabrics which are free from attack. For no book cloth or buckram should be used as a covering material for tropical countries unless it is safe from destruction by croton bugs.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

BOSTON MEETING, MAY 23-25

WHEN President Lowell, of Harvard University, told the delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums at Boston that our modern museums often reminded him of the plan of a German scholar for making a model of the world, and everything in it life-size, he did more than hit upon a humorous comparison. He indicated one of the serious problems confronting our larger organizations to-day. Every year it is becoming less the duty of these institutions to assemble illimitable collections; rather is their task that of displaying to the best advantage the collections already owned, and of exercising the greatest discrimination in the selection of their accessions. This was one of many points illustrated in the reading of an interesting set of papers before the convention.

The delegates, numbering 95, were received for registration Tuesday morning, May 23, at the Boston Society of Natural History, and then proceeded to the Museum of Fine Arts for the opening session. President Frederick J. V. Skiff, of the Field Museum of Natural History, called the convention to order and introduced Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for the address of welcome. Very properly, his welcoming speech was in the nature of an introduction to the museum. The vertical division of the building into distinct museums representing different schools of art, and the horizontal division into a floor for display and a floor for reference, were explained, together with the policy of associating objects "of the period." This description was later supplemented by Mr. Louis Earle Rowe's explanation of the "Docent Service," which has been used so advantageously in the Boston Museum. Mr. Edward Robinson followed with an address on "The organization and work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art." When it is considered that last year over eleven thousand paintings were offered to the Museum, of which number only a few were accepted, the enormous amount of routine work governing accessions alone in this and other departments may be realized.

Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman analyzed very accurately with the aid of mathematical formulæ the functions of the label. Because the necessary restriction as to size necessitates a brevity in the wording of the label, that conduces to falseness, he characterized the result as a libel. For this reason the Boston Museum prefers merely to number its objects, trusting that the visitor will look up the reference in gallery guides. Thereupon Dr. Frederic A. Lucas tried to show that Mr. Gilman had libeled the label. Although his topic was "Docent versus label," Dr. Lucas was of the

opinion that there should be no competition between docent and label, but that the one should be used to supplement the other.

After luncheon in the Museum of Fine Arts, the delegates enjoyed an automobile ride to the Harvard Medical School and Warren Anatomical Museum, and through the parkway to the Arnold Arboretum and Museum. On the return to Boston the party was conducted through the Public Library. An evening session was held at the Boston Society of Natural History, where a general discussion of the problem of the label was indulged in. Mr. Henry W. Kent's paper on "Business systems in the Metropolitan Museum of Art" revealed the methods which make possible the organization and work of the institution to which its director, Mr. Robinson, had already referred. In the absence of Mr. Charles Louis Pollard, his paper on the "Double card entry museum catalog" was read by Miss Pollard. Mr. E. L. Morris also spoke on "Museum catalogs," and Mr. A. H. Cooper-Prichard explained the "Geographical cataloging system" and its usefulness for field work.

On the morning of the second day the convention convened at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. The first order of business was the election of officers for the following year, which resulted as follows: president, Edward S. Morse of the Peabody Museum, Salem; 1st vice-president, Henry L. Ward of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee; 2d vice-president, Benjamin Ives Gilman of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; secretary, Paul M. Rea of the Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.; assistant secretary (a newly-created office), Miss Laura L. Weeks of the Charleston Museum; treasurer, W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Museums, Philadelphia; councillors (to serve three years), Frederick J. V. Skiff of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and Henry W. Kent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The convention then listened to papers by Mr. Edward W. Forbes, on the "Relation of the art museum to a university," and by Miss Anna D. Slocum, on "Possible connections between the museum and the school." Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber had been unable to prepare a formal paper on a "Comparison between American and European museums," but presented as the result of his European tour of inspection a decision distinctly favorable to the American museums. Plans for the new Germanic Museum of Harvard University were exhibited by Professor Kuno Francke, after which the delegates were entertained at a luncheon in the Harvard Union.

The afternoon session had been arranged with especial regard for the needs of the science people, an opportunity to visit other museums thereby being offered those delegates not wishing to attend. At the joint

evening session at the Boston Society of Natural History a number of papers omitted from the previous order of business were then read. Dr. A. H. Griffith advised as "How to make museums valuable to the public." "The work of a local museum" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Charles W. Johnson, and Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff explained a "Device for fastening labels to glass shelves." With the aid of the stereopticon Miss Delia I. Griffin illustrated "The Fairbanks Museum and its work."

Not the least of the many attractive features of Boston as a convention seat is the number of excellent museums in the near vicinity of the city. Advantage was taken of this fact by holding the third day's session at Salem. The morning was occupied with an inspection of the Peabody Academy of Science, whose interesting collections originated in the East Indian voyages of early Salem sea captains, and of the Essex Institute, which is preserving for us the life of our New England forebears. After luncheon in the Peabody Museum, the convention was entertained by papers in Academy Hall on "Exhibition cases in European museums," by Professor Edward S. Morse, and "Endowment of research work by museums," by Dr. Franklin W. Hooper. This completed the program of the convention, but the majority of the delegates chose to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit neighboring museums on Friday. The institutions which acted as hosts to the visitors were: the Thayer Ornithological Museum of Lancaster, the Archaeological Museum of the Phillips Academy, Andover; the Worcester Art Museum, the Museum of the Society of Antiquity, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Society of Natural History, all of Worcester.

This terminated the successful sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums. It was determined to hold next year's convention in the city of New York.

MILTON MATTER.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Bibliographical Society of America met on Friday, May 19, at 8.15 p.m., at Pasadena, California, Mr. C. W. Lane, former president of the Society, in the chair. Mr. G. T. Clark acted as secretary *pro tem*.

Dr. H. E. Bolton, of Leland Stanford Junior University, read a paper entitled "Contributions to the bibliography of Father Kino," and Mr. H. L. Leupp gave a short talk on the two university presses at Chicago and California universities. Mr. C. W. Andrews reported on the International Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, Brussels, 1910, and Mr. L. J. Burpee reported informally for the Committee on survey of bibliographical literature.

#### A. L. A. COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

##### PASADENA MEETING

THE College and reference section was called to order on Saturday afternoon, May 20, by Mr. J. C. Rowell, librarian of University of California. Miss Julia Steffa, librarian of Pomona College Library, was appointed secretary.

The first paper, on "Some problems in book numbers," by H. Ralph Mead, of University of California Library, was read by Mr. G. T. Little, of Bowdoin College. A discussion of problems in book numbers followed.

The second paper was by J. E. Goodwin, Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, on "Necessary red tape."

W. E. Henry, University of Washington Library, read the last paper of the session, "The academic standing of college library assistants and their relation to the Carnegie foundation." The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Lane, Andrews, Daniels and Rowell.

On motion of Mr. Lane it was voted that separates of Mr. Henry's paper be printed by the secretary of the A. L. A. and sent to all of the college and university libraries in the United States.

Mr. Lane then spoke of the meeting of the Association of New England Libraries, held at Wellesley recently, where the question of inter-library loans was discussed. He spoke of the time and labor involved in sending out books and in checking up lists for books in the library and those *not* in the library. The advisability of charging a small fee was considered, the fee being not for the use of the book, but simply to cover in some degree the cost of the extra labor involved. The payment of a fee would perhaps insure greater freedom in asking for inter-library loans. Discussion by Messrs. Andrews, Henry, Lane, Leupp and Miss M. L. Jones.

On motion of Mr. Andrews it was voted that the matter of the purposes, principles and methods of inter-library loans be referred to the Committee on coordination.

JULIA STEFFA, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute, organized in 1905, did not begin formal operations until 1908. It then included 50 elected fellows; this number was increased to 60, all of whom paid dues. There have been losses since then by death and resignation, and yet others elected. It has now 56 members in good standing.

Meetings of the Institute have been held: in 1908, Atlantic City, March 12 and 13, with 17 present; and New York City, December 10 and 11, with 27 present.

1909, Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1, with 37 present.

1910, Chicago, January 6, with 15 present; and Mackinac Island, June 30 and July 4, with 24 present.

1911, Pasadena, Cal., May 22, with 14 present out of 22 attending the A. L. A. conference.

Much that was instructive and interesting was expressed at all meetings, the discussions proving remarkably so; but, other than brief abstracts in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, no printed reports or proceedings have appeared.

In a circular letter of January, 1908, the then President Dewey said: "The American Library Institute thus far is only an admirable plan, carefully worked out, with a large field for usefulness." Scarcely more can be truthfully said concerning it at present, and little can be ever expected of the Institute unless it brings about the publication of timely and effective papers, and discussions thereon, in shape worthy of preservation and use.

With that intent, and in view of a proposed second meeting of 1911 to be held in New York City in September next, request was made of the fellows by secretary's circular of March 14, as follows:

"For this latter occasion, the desire is to have contributed (and printed in advance) a number of articles of considerable length, prepared with view to publication; such papers, together with the discussions at that meeting, to be issued in a volume suitable for distribution and sale. Something of this kind may be made a regular feature of the work of the Institute, yearly or otherwise.

"The subject of each paper should be named by the contributor and submitted to the program committee beforehand. Some articles are already under consideration, others are expected in due time.

"Each fellow who will participate therein is asked to communicate within the next few weeks prior to the end of July, with Mr. John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., one of the program committee."

Up to the present writing, however, the program committee has received little encouragement, and but few responses even to certain personal appeals for the material desired. Mr. Dana reports nothing yet in hand for the purpose in question, and feels that the time for advance printing of papers is rapidly slipping away. Hence this further reminder is now sent to all the fellows, and urgent request is made that as many as possible act at once, advising Mr. Dana direct.

Copies of articles must be in Mr. Dana's hands on or before August 5 or they will not be printed beforehand, and consequently cannot be presented.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

## PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE. PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

THE Public Documents round table was called to order by George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on public documents, at 8:35 p.m., Friday, in the private dining room of the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, Cal. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library, also a member of the committee on public documents, was chosen secretary.

The prevailing interest in public documents was made very evident by the large number of librarians present.

The secretary read a letter from the superintendent of documents, Mr. Donath, expressing his regret at not being able to be present to participate in the proceedings, as he believed it would better serve the interests of the office of superintendent of documents and the libraries in whose behalf this office was originally created if this representative of the government could meet with the librarians and talk over the needs and hopes of the library world.

As Mr. Donath's paper concerning the public documents situation from the standpoint of the superintendent of documents, with accompanying suggestions, had not been received, the attention of the meeting was devoted to some of the letters which have been received by the committee and the questions asked by those present.

The first letter read was from Mr. Ernest Bruncken, assistant register of copyrights and a member of the committee on public documents, who was unable to be present. In this letter Mr. Bruncken repeated his suggestions made at the Public Documents round table at Mackinac Island, viz., that provision should be made whereby the superintendent of documents can issue a bulletin daily, or at least three times a week, showing all the new publications of the departments of government, especially during a session of Congress, which bulletin should be promptly and regularly sent to the larger libraries in order that librarians may know what has been officially published and endeavor to secure such as they require either from the superintendent of documents or through their representatives in Congress. Such a list would enable our librarians to secure needed documents very shortly after mention had been made of them in the daily press. The publication of such a list is very much needed and would, without doubt, do much in simplifying the whole document question.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hitt, state librarian of Washington, which was discussed by Mrs. H. P. Davison, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, and by Mr. Bliss J. Lien, state librarian of Minnesota, the rec-

ommendation of Mr. Bruncken was endorsed by the meeting unanimously.

The committee on public documents summarized this recommendation and the debate on the same in the following resolution, which it reported to the council, where it was adopted:

"As many librarians are seriously handicapped in their reference work through lack of definite information as to what publications have been issued by the several departments at Washington, until the receipt of the monthly catalog of government publications, which is not published until several weeks after the period covered by each issue,

"*Resolved*, That the superintendent of documents be respectfully urged to publish, if possible, a daily or weekly check-list of all such government publications issued by the several departments at Washington. Through such a check-list librarians will be informed concerning the many documents and reports now called for, having been mentioned in the daily press. We believe that this early information should be regularly supplied to depository libraries also."

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. J. David Thompson, chief of the division of documents in the Library of Congress, another member of the committee on public documents, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present at the meeting. Mr. Thompson called attention to the fact that the *Monthly List of State Publications* with its several subject indexes had involved a great deal more labor than was anticipated, as several of the states have been rendering but very little assistance. Mr. Thompson stated that although this *Monthly List* is now well started, largely through his constant personal attention, its continuance is likely to depend on the extent to which state librarians assist the Library of Congress by seeing that the Library of Congress receives all of the material issued by their respective state governments. This closer co-operation by the states is all the more necessary now that the preparation of the *Monthly List* must soon become a part of the routine work of the office.

On motion of Mr. Adam J. Strohm, librarian of the Public Library, Trenton, N. J., it was voted unanimously that we express our appreciation to the Librarian of Congress and the chief of division of documents for the preparation and publication of the *Monthly List of State Publications* and that we express the hope that the several states will send their documents promptly to the Librarian of Congress so that all the official documents issued by each state will be promptly included in the *Monthly List of State Publications*, and also in order that the necessary Library of Congress cards can be

made directly from the documents themselves.

A roll call by states was taken in which it was shown that a large number of states were represented. In every case the person answering from a state promised to do his or her utmost to assist in making the *Monthly List of State Publications* as complete as possible so far as his or her particular state was concerned.

The last letter read by the secretary was from Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Canada, in which he proposed and advocated an extension of the distribution of United States public documents so as to include various libraries in the Dominion and the extension of the distribution of Canadian public documents so as to include various libraries in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Hitt, of Washington, it was unanimously voted to endorse the following resolution, which was later adopted by the Council:

At a time when the advantages of reciprocity in trade have been recognized by the United States and Canada, it is appropriate that steps should be taken to bring about something in the nature of reciprocity in public documents; as the Government of the United States issues annually a large number of public documents that would be of service to Canadian public libraries, and similarly the Government of the Dominion of Canada issues many publications that would be of value in the United States,

*Resolved*, That representations be made to the two governments looking toward the adoption of some plan by which the superintendent of documents at Washington, or some other official, could be made an agent for the distribution of Canadian public documents to American libraries, and the King's Printer at Ottawa an agent for the distribution of United States public documents to Canadian libraries.

Meeting adjourned.

GEO. S. GODARD, *Chairman*.

## THE PLACE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY\*

THERE was a strong dominant note in the recent American Library Association convention at Pasadena that could not fail to impress itself upon the general observer, possibly even more sharply than on the more active participants in the meeting. Many currents of professional interest meet and mingle and cross in any assembly of workers from a field at once so varied and so specialized as the library field has become to-day; but in reviewing the Pasadena meeting it is evident that the interest centered upon a single broad phase of modern library activity—the analysis and presentation of the Place of the Public Library in the Community: a presentation dealing not with technical details of library organization and administration, but with the broader side of the library's relation to state

\* Reprinted from *The Dial*, June 16, 1911.

and municipal government, the support and privileges it should receive, and the recognition it deserves as a far-reaching agency of public education. In Mr. Wyer's presidential address, on "What the community owes the library," the central thought of the convention was set forth in concise statements of the right of the public library to fair financial support, to carefully chosen and effective trustees, and to clearer recognition of its influence and its needs. Interesting and significant in the further development of this theme was the address of Dr. Bostwick on "The exploitation of the public library," showing how the increasing importance of the library in the community carries with it a danger that its influence may be deflected into commercial channels or used to give publicity to personal enterprises unconnected with legitimate library activity.

A discussion of the relations between libraries and municipalities carried forward the treatment of the central theme. The effect of the commission plan of city government, the influence of branch libraries within their specific districts, the conditions of city civil service as bearing upon library efficiency, were the sub-topics; and in their discussion it was evident that the place of the public library in the scheme of city government has not yet been defined with precision. Perhaps the greatest general interest attached to the discussion of civil service restrictions upon library administration. Certainly this subject was a most vital one in its relation to public library efficiency on the Pacific coast. The point at issue was the need of a system of civil service regulating appointment and control of the library staff, maintained and controlled by the library itself, as against the inclusion of the library in a general city civil service system applying indiscriminately to employees in all city departments, which practically removes all administrative control from the hands of the library authorities. The excellent address of Mr. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, and the resultant discussions based on the experience of the leading libraries of the country, were of the greatest value in making clear the basic facts that libraries must be dissociated from all political influences and that library service must be regarded as a specialized calling in the field of public education.

Turning from the municipality to the state, another session was given to the remarkable extension of library privileges to all sections of the community, now being carried on through state commissions, county libraries, and kindred agencies. The latest departure in this field is that undertaken by the state of California in the establishment of a carefully planned and coördinated county library system. This is in some respects the most significant piece of library legislation yet adopted, and the course of its development will be fol-

lowed with interest by all concerned in educational affairs. It is planned to reach not only isolated hamlets and small settlements with good selections of books—"branches" of a county library organization, with headquarters at the county seat—but through this medium to bring books direct to individual homes far removed from public library facilities. What California has now undertaken is already familiar in other states, though in somewhat different guise. In Wisconsin the small public library has achieved perhaps its highest efficiency, through the fostering care of the state's Free Library Commission. Here the travelling library was made the basis of development—these small collections being sent out to all parts of the state, to remote settlements, cross-roads stores, or even to single farmhouses, for community use. Such travelling library stations gave impulse to public library organization in many of these small communities, and the libraries thus established were through the services of the commission organized on proper technical methods, while at the same time through the commission workers the communities themselves have been led to recognize the library's importance and its right to fair financial support.

Under the California plan the county libraries will be in no way dependent upon or controlled by the community they serve; but will be independent agencies of the general county system, focussing in the central county library. It will be seen that these two states thus represent two different principles of library development, and a comparison of results after a few years' experience cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. One notable advantage to the California system is the much larger income it makes available for library extension, through the county taxation provided for; another is that under effective county organization general development must be more rapid than through individual effort under supervision; it is also evident that the California system will mean a raising of the standard of public librarianship throughout the state, an improvement in library salaries, and the consequent placing of library service upon a higher professional level. An extremely useful analysis of the basis upon which library extension work has been developed in different sections was given by Mr. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, pointing out differences of method that are inherent in the choice of different administrative units, such as township, county and state. Miss Harriet G. Eddy, of the California State Library, spoke for the California plan; Miss Isom, of the Portland Public Library, described county library extension in Oregon, where most interesting results are following upon the efforts of the State Library Commission and the Portland

library authorities to bring good books to the people outside of the larger cities and towns. The pioneer work of the Brumbach County Library of Van Wert, Ohio, one of the first county libraries in the United States, was reviewed; and an interesting glimpse was given of the unique extension methods developed by the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Maryland, where a "book wagon" makes its regular rounds through the sparsely settled primitive country regions, its precious freight eagerly awaited by the dwellers in the isolated farmhouses and mountain cabins.

In logical pendant to this varied and enlightening review of ways and means by which books are being made a part of the daily current of American life, was the vigorous and well-ordered statement of "The basis of support for public library work," given by Mr. Hopper, of the Tacoma Public Library, which, while dealing specifically with the fiscal details of library support—methods of effective preparation and presentation of budgets, principles regulating increase of appropriations, etc.—was at the same time an excellent presentation of the development of the public library into one of the great educational departments of municipal and state government. The efficiency of the library as an educational factor was further emphasized in a well-considered paper by Mr. Arthur H. Chamberlain, of the National Education Association, who urged the advantages of closer relations and coöperation between the two great national associations of teachers and librarians.

While this summary is necessarily both brief and selective, still it is believed that it fairly indicates the dominant note of the latest conference of American librarians—the main channel along which thought and speech were directed and in which after-influence is most likely to be realized. That such after-influence will be of special value to the library development of the Pacific coast there is every reason to believe. The growth of public libraries within the last decade has been notable through all this region; but there is not yet the full response from the community that is necessary to bring library service to its highest efficiency. The clear and certain tones in which at this meeting the basic principles of modern library development were set forth must prove both stimulating and informing. The removal of the library from political influences, the improvement of librarianship in qualifications and in material reward, the power of books for education and for recreation in every walk of life, and the duty laid upon state and city to make the library valuable and available to every citizen—when these essentials are more clearly understood the place of the library in the community will be less vital a subject for argument and exposition.

HELEN E. HAINES.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE UNUSED BOOK\*

EVERY circulating library of considerable magnitude that has been in operation for a number of years gradually accumulates many volumes that are seldom or never used. In a general way it was long known that we had such a problem here, but just what it was we did not know. An effort was made last winter to get some knowledge and light on this subject. During the Christmas vacation and early in January a number of the boys and substitutes were used at odd hours to go over the shelves of the circulation department of the Ryerson Building and to note from the book slips the books that had not gone into circulation for the last two years, that is, for 1909 and 1910; in other words, to make a record of all books that had been on the shelves two years or more without going into circulation. There are 80,803 volumes in our circulating collection, including the children's room, the branch libraries and the school libraries. Inasmuch as the branch and the school libraries and the shelves in the children's room are gone over from time to time and the books that do not go into circulation removed, what follows does not apply to them. The total number of volumes used for comparison at the time this count was taken was 64,162. This number includes all the circulating works for adults in the Ryerson Building and branches and also all juvenile non-fiction (this last is a comparatively small number and statistics of it are not separate from adult non-fiction). The number of these volumes that did not go into circulation during the last two years or more was 13,373, or over 20 per cent.

The following table shows the number of books that have never circulated and those that have not circulated in a series of years:

Never.....	614
Not since 1885.....	2
Not since 1886.....	51
Not since 1887.....	13
Not since 1888.....	22
Not since 1889.....	25
Not since 1890.....	17
Not since 1891.....	45
Not since 1892.....	60
Not since 1893.....	77
Not since 1894.....	185
Not since 1895.....	125
Not since 1896.....	218
Not since 1897.....	257
Not since 1898.....	234
Not since 1899.....	359
Not since 1900.....	403
Not since 1901.....	474
Not since 1902.....	470
Not since 1903.....	626
Not since 1904.....	781
Not since 1905.....	1107
Not since 1906.....	1439
Not since 1907.....	2184
Not since 1908.....	3585

\*Reprinted from Grand Rapids Public Library, 40th annual report, year ending March 31, 1911, pages 37-40.



The following table shows the different classes of books, the number of volumes in these classes in the library, and the number in the class that did not circulate since 1908 or before:

Class Number	Subject	Volumes in Library	Vols. not circulated since 1908 or before
000.....	Polygraphy.....	3057	691
100.....	Philosophy.....	1162	250
200.....	Religion.....	3023	693
300.....	Sociology.....	4333	1226
400.....	Philology.....	1226	95
500.....	Natural Science.....	4785	911
600.....	Useful Arts.....	2667	543
700.....	Fine Arts.....	2236	347
800.....	Literature.....	6447	1394
910-919.....	Travel.....	3226	940
920.....	Biography.....	5311	1899
900-930-999.....	History.....	6690	1568
Golden Star Collection—Lubbock's best books.....			46
Everyman's Library.....			28
(Two preceding collections included in count of classified books.)			
A-Z.....	Fiction.....	12,764	1933
French.....		381	90
German.....		2,330	661
Holland.....		1,567	33
Italian.....		121	.....
Norwegian.....		29	5
Polish.....		648	1
Swedish.....		159	19
		64,162	13,373

Of the 614 books that never went into circulation since they were put on our shelves, 115 were added in 1908, 77 in 1907, 58 in 1906, 140 in 1905, 13 in 1904, 4 in 1903, 7 in 1902, 3 in 1901, 7 in 1900, 14 in 1899, 9 in 1898, 4 in 1897, 6 in 1896, 6 in 1895, 29 in 1894, 8 in 1893, 11 in 1892, 15 in 1891, 5 in 1890, 2 in 1889, 9 in 1888, 1 in 1887, 71 in 1886.

This investigation I regard as important in a number of ways, although the study is not yet completed. After getting a list of the books that had not gone into circulation for these years, the superintendent of circulation began in March to place blocks of them on open shelves to see what would happen. The first section so placed was 205 volumes of "Old time biographies"—collections of biographies, and frequently the most uninteresting kind of biography. In one month 28 volumes of these went into circulation. Gradually the library expects to place before the public nearly all or all of these books which, so far as the circulating work of the library is concerned, have been dead. It will be interesting to notice how many can be galvanized into life in this way. Another interesting fact disclosed is the number of books among these that at one time were exceedingly popular. The whole study will give us a better insight into and understanding of this matter than we have had before.

After we have finished testing these books on the public on the open shelves, there will doubtless remain a considerable number of volumes which are practically dead. The

question will then arise, "What shall we do with them?" To keep them on the shelves with the other books blocks the regular work of the library and takes up valuable space which ought to be used, and is needed, for live books. It seems to me that the solution of this problem will be to find shelf room in some part of the library where books of this character can be stored in as little space as possible, but where they can be gotten at, should the occasion require, without great difficulty. For the present the easiest way to handle them would be to find another place for the bound newspapers, now in the basement stack, and then use the basement stack as a place for books in cold storage, so to speak. This would also mean that we should have to add to the shelf number a mark indicating that they were in the cold storage collection. This problem of the unused book is one that will increase as the library grows older, and I believe that we cannot undertake the solution of it too soon or too carefully.

It is not at all surprising that the class biography should contain more volumes unused than any other, and vastly more in proportion to the number of volumes in the library than any other. In the first place, many of these biographies are written and published from a sense of duty, as pious memorials, rather than for any real literary or historical reason; nevertheless, these volumes frequently do have a certain historical value, and to that extent they are in reality reference books rather than books for the circulation department. For that purpose they can well be given a place and should be preserved in a library of this kind. It is also to be noted that a large proportion of the gifts that come to the library are biographies. Most of the people who had them probably never read them, and therefore they are glad to pass them on. Furthermore, I think that many people do not exercise the same degree of suspicion with reference to a biography as they do towards fiction and some other classes of books, and therefore are likely to gather in their homes a considerably larger proportion of biographies than would otherwise be the case.

#### COLLEGE LIBRARIANS IN THE LIBRARY WEEK PROGRAM

DURING the coming New York State Library week in New York City an attempt will be made to inaugurate an organization among college and university librarians for the discussion of the special problems arising in this class of work. The plan is to include all college librarians of the eastern states in much the same way as the college librarians are now organized for the middle states with their annual meeting at Chicago.

The New England college librarians have a peripatetic organization now, but there are many of the New England librarians who would be glad to meet in some central place once a year with all the college librarians of the eastern states for the purpose of getting a wider range of views and practices.

The state meetings are as a rule too restricted in territory and too much occupied with the wider range of topics to afford an adequate opportunity for the discussion in detail of the many unsolved problems peculiar to college and university library work.

Mr. Hill, president of the New York State Association, has kindly set aside one day, Thursday, September 28, for the college librarians, and this opportunity will be taken to discuss such a plan and if thought best to inaugurate such a movement.

The program for this day will have two sessions, one in the morning for the consideration of some of the problems to be dealt with, and one in the evening of a more general character in alignment with other phases of library work.

As the problems of high school librarians are in many respects allied to those of college libraries, especially those having to do with the work of students, the high school librarians are expressing an interest in such an opportunity to meet with college librarians for mutual aid and assistance. All high school librarians are therefore invited to be present at this initial meeting.

Those interested in the project are not unmindful of the fact that library workers are approaching the limit of organization and that every new call must show cause; but this kind of an organization is not a new and untried one. The college librarians of the New England states have a flourishing organization of this character, and the college librarians of the middle states have their annual meeting in Chicago during the Christmas holidays. This will therefore not be a new organization, but an opportunity for those college librarians not included in either of the above categories to get the same kind of help and inspiration from other's experience and practice.

WILLARD AUSTEN.

## A LIBRARY REPORT IN VERSE

(Berkshire (Mass.) Athenæum and Museum Report,  
1910-11.)

I have the honor of presenting here  
The report of the library for the year:  
Books on hand when the year begun,  
55,391;  
Added to June 1, 1911,  
2387;  
Total number of books to date,  
57,238;  
The parts and the total will now be proved.  
By noting 440 removed.  
By reason of wear, or tear, or age,  
Or the fatal defect of a missing page.

The circulation last year, I see,  
Was 91,073;  
We have added this year to the former score  
8530 more.  
The total number this year will be  
99,603.

March has led for many a year  
In the number of books delivered here;  
But now, as we shall long remember,  
The largest total was last November.  
The weather was cold, the winds were shifty,  
And the count was 9250.

The largest day was Feb. 1-8;  
When we issued 938.  
Memorial Day showed reason plenty  
For closing on holidays: loaned but 20.  
The new cards issued this year we fix  
At 3626.  
Of pamphlets, 12,023  
Were reported in 1910 by me;  
Since then, all told, some old, some new.  
We have gained 642.  
Of these but 71 were bought;  
The others, presented, have cost us naught.

Of the volumes gained as the months have run,  
We bought 1441.  
One hundred are books or papers bound,  
And two by means of exchange were found;  
While generous gifts increased the store  
By 744.  
Miss Fannie S. Davis deserves a line;  
She gave us 339.

The cost of rebinding our books has been spared,  
For 15,000 have been repaired;  
Miss Pierce has carefully planned this work,  
Which none of the ladies have tried to shirk.

The quality sought in our literature  
Has shown improvement, slow but sure,  
There still are thousands of boys and girls  
Who revel in stories of knights and earls,  
There still are thousands of women too,  
That borrow our novels and read them through;  
But as nothing relieves the average mind  
So quickly as these, I am half inclined  
To believe that those writers have served us best  
Who have brought to the weary the gift of rest.

And yet I am glad to report again  
A growing use of our books by men;  
To men of the factory, shop and farm,  
The library calls with increasing charm.  
There is high reward in the grateful look  
On the face of the toiler who finds the book  
That will teach him the better to use his tools;  
Or give for his guidance the latest rules;  
And many a man is rejoiced to learn  
That the more he knows the more he can earn.  
For every one, sooner or later, finds  
That better books make better minds.

Conversely, the people's good taste will cure  
The evils that trouble our literature.  
The law of supply and demand is here  
As potent as in the commercial sphere.  
Authors of readers must take good heed,  
For folks must write what folks will read!

We note already a higher trend  
(You know it is never too late to mend)  
In fiction; the books show greater care,  
A brighter sky, and a purer air;  
For example, in "Molly-Make-Believe"  
There's the merriest, sauciest child of Eve;  
The story is bright, and the wit is keen;  
And it loses no strength for being clean,  
Another good tale is "The broad highway,"  
As sweet as the flowers that bloom in May;  
Yet, brimming with love, and with blood and fire,  
It thrills with courage and strong desire.  
A hero and heroine self-reliant  
Are drawn by the pen of "Magaret Bryant";  
And many a heart has warmly glowed  
For Anne's career, and Aston's road!

In "Flamsted Quarries," away down east,  
Is the tale of a dear old parish priest;  
It teaches the truth as few books can,  
That he best serves God who best serves man,  
While in Day's "King Spruce," and in "Nathan  
Burke,"  
Are shown the rewards of faithful work.

But it isn't my purpose to burden you  
With a catalog, or a rhymed review;  
But only to prove that a book's not hurt,  
By having it decent and free from dirt.

Outside of fiction the number is great  
Of excellent books received of late;  
But few will be read with more delight,  
Than "The great white north," by Helen Wright,  
Though, strange as it seems, I cannot but fear  
There are some don't know that she lives right here.

Miss Peck has charge of the catalog still,  
And none could better the task fulfil;  
Miss Axtell examines with patient care  
Each book returned, for a blot or tear;  
Miss Elizabeth Downs at the desk presides,  
And verifies all our accounts besides;  
The diligent hand of Miss Hawes is seen  
In each reference-book and magazine;  
She is questioned a hundred times a day;  
And no one, unanswered, is turned away.  
As first assistant, by every test,  
Miss Waterman's excellence stands confessed;  
Miss Lewis, Miss Feeley, Miss Mafred Rice,  
Are faithful in service, in judgment, nice.

Not much has been done to the building; so  
It's about the same as a year ago;  
We have only done what we had to do.  
The roof has been patched where the rain came  
through;

Some ceilings and walls have been kalsomined;  
And the danger averted of being fined;  
(The repair committee deserves the praise;)  
For the doors have been hung so they swing both  
ways!

And among the minor improvements made  
The lawn has been brought to a better grade.  
The unfortunate state of the upper floor  
Is not much worse than it was before;  
The stairs are still crooked, and narrow and dark;  
We still lack windows to face the park;  
And congestion below is harder to bear,  
On account of the wasted room up there!

It is not the conventional thing to do:  
To present a report in rhyme, to you;  
But I solemnly promise to break this pen,  
And never do such a thing again:—  
I offer no further excuse; for indeed it  
Is written in hope that some people may read it!

P.S.—An important fact I forgot to mention;  
Deserves a moment of your attention:—  
A room-ful of things from the Athenæum  
Have been placed down stairs in the art museum;  
Historical relics, that long have been  
Neglected, and dusty, and all unseen,  
New labelled and clean, have now their places  
In twenty or more appropriate cases:  
There are ribbons and laces, and beads that show  
The fashions of Pittsfield, long ago;  
There are belts and buckles and curly-cues  
Of the style our ancestors used to use;  
There are old-time scissors, and shears and fans,  
And tables and chairs and warming pans;  
Decanters and runlets with wooden cords;  
There are lamps and lanterns and moulds for  
candles,  
And quaint umbrellas with ivory handles;  
Scales and steelyards, and keys, and rings,  
And pistols and flintlocks, and lots of things;  
Things of linen and things of yarn.  
Things for the house and the shop and the barn;  
Things for the use of the men that fight.  
And things for the service of men that write;  
Things of iron and brass and steel,  
Things that belonged to the spinning-wheel;

Things that remind us of church and choir,  
Things to light and put out a fire;  
Things for city and village and farm,  
Things for good and things for harm;  
Things for the road and things for the stable,  
Things for the hearth and things for the table,  
Things of most every sort I think  
With the single exception of things to drink!  
And now they are there and the people know  
We have them, it's pleasant to see them go,  
And study the relics of long ago  
Arranged in the cabinet down below;  
Some go to see what their grandfathers wore;  
Some go to look at the arms they bore;  
Some go to study a soldier's rig;  
Some go to look at a doctor's gig;  
Some go to behold an old plug hat,  
Some go for this and some for that;  
And some are most eager to scan the shelves  
Where the things are kept they once owned them-  
selves!

## American Library Association

### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

The Review of Reviews Company has decided to issue a special edition of the photographic history of the Civil War for library use. The extra cost for this binding will be \$1 for the entire set of 10 volumes. The sample submitted to the committee on binding was strongly bound in No. 18 library buckram, and ought to give good service. The regular edition is poorly bound and the light cover is easily soiled.

The firms of Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton have submitted samples of books especially bound for library use. The books are exceedingly well bound and will give good service. The catalog of these editions contains many titles not familiar to readers in this country, but such books as "Robinson Crusoe," "Little Women," Andersen's "Tales," "Tom Brown's Schooldays," "Water Babies" and others may be found among them. The prices of these books are very reasonable and it will pay librarians to send for catalog.

## State Library Commissions

### PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

A six weeks course in library work was opened to the libraries of the state on June 26, at the Pennsylvania State College, under the auspices of the Free Library Commission and in connection with the State College Summer School for Teachers. It is hoped a two-fold advantage will be gained in the bringing together of these two important educational forces. First, a more sympathetic understanding of each other's work; second, an opportunity for the librarian to take a part of her work in the various courses offered by the college; and, through a special course, the teachers will be given a chance to learn "how to use a library," to study children's books, and to gain an appreciation of what the library can do to help her in her work.

Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the Drexel Institute Library School, and Miss Helen G. Betterly, children's librarian, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barré, have assisted in the teaching. The special lecturers are: Dr. E. W. Runkle, librarian, Carnegie Library, State College; Gilbert D. Emerson, Philadelphia; Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, and Robert P. Bliss, assistant secretary, Harrisburg; Miss Mary A. True, Foxburg, Pa.; Miss Caroline Burnite, Cleveland; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo. Fifteen pupils are enrolled.

ANNA A. MACDONALD, *Instructor-in-charge.*

## State Library Associations

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 75th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Gloucester, at the Hawthorne Inn, June 15-17, 1911. The meetings were held in the casino; they were of well-sustained interest throughout, and were much enjoyed by the 135 or more people present. The first evening session was opened by an address of welcome from Mayor Patch, of Gloucester, and a response from President Robert K. Shaw, of Worcester, followed by Mr. G. W. Woodbury, of the reception committee, who made announcements about places of interest that the club was invited to visit during its stay in Gloucester.

The address of the evening was made by Miss Helen B. Merchant, of Gloucester, who spoke about "Gloucester in fact and in fiction."

The Friday morning session was opened by a discussion of the subject, "Trustees, their duties and opportunities," as viewed, first, from the standpoint of the trustee himself, and, secondly, from that of the librarian. Prof. Z. W. Coombs, of Worcester, said that trustees should be responsible, interested, free from all tendency to graft or favoritism in appointments, should show no political or religious bias, and should regard public office as a public trust. The body of trustees should not be self-perpetuating nor chosen *ex officio*, as the superintendent of schools, etc.

Their duties are to represent the people at large, hear complaints, and pass on matters of public concern, like hours of opening and closing, closing on holidays, making repairs, planning new buildings, additions, etc. But their chief duty is to select an expert librarian and to coöperate in choosing his assistants. They should look to him in shaping a general policy, give him free swing in minor details of administration, but hold him responsible for results.

Miss Alice G. Chandler, of Lancaster, who spoke next, confined her remarks to towns where the income was from \$15 to \$100 a year.

Mr. E. C. Wheeler, of Cambridge, made a few remarks, and then Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of Salem, started the discussion for the libra-

rian. He said among other things that the trustees should get as good a librarian as possible, should defer to him in the matter of book purchase, and should back him up against the public. Disagreement between the librarian and assistant is a sufficient reason for discharging an assistant, if the librarian be efficient. Trustees should visit the library often to give the librarian a chance to talk things over with them, should visit other libraries often, and should resign when unable to attend their duties properly. There should not be too many meetings of the trustees, if there be a good librarian; and the meetings will be well attended, if the librarian keeps up the interest of the trustees.

Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, of Pawtucket, closed the formal discussion of trustees, and said summarily: "It is a perfectly evident fact that their duty is to see that the library bills are paid, and their opportunity is the chance to 'fire' the librarian!"

"The chief general criticism that can be made of trustees is that as a class they seem to lack a live, stirring, working enthusiasm, and to be controlled by a strong tendency toward inertia and conservatism."

The other two speakers of the morning had not arrived, and Mr. Leslie Hayford, field secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, was called upon, and he said in brief that the greatest opportunity for service was open to librarians, because the library is about the only educational institution that can get hold of adult foreigners and teach them civic usefulness.

Mr. Brigham, state librarian of Rhode Island, offered to send the bulletin of the Rhode Island Club on foreign books to any applicant.

The following officers for the year 1911-1912 were proposed and the secretary instructed to cast a single vote for them: president, Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston; vice-presidents, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee, Boston Athenæum, Harriet L. Matthews, Lynn, Clarence S. Brigham, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, ex-President Robert K. Shaw, Worcester; secretary, John Grant Moulton, Haverhill; treasurer, Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenæum; recorder, Louise Prouty, West End Branch, Public Library, Boston.

Mr. Hunting, of Springfield, spoke next about library bindings, and discussion followed.

Mr. Ayer moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider the matter of special bindings for libraries. The motion was carried.

The arrival of Dr. Eva March Tappan, of Worcester, the next speaker on the program, continued the morning session. Dr. Tappan spoke on "Reading for children."

The last paper of the morning on the "Boy scout movement," by Mr. Frederick N.

Cooke, Jr., executive secretary, New England Headquarters, Boy Scouts of America, was postponed until the evening session.

Friday afternoon was given up to excursions, and more than a hundred people enjoyed a trolley trip "around the Cape."

The evening session was opened by the reading of a tribute to Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville. The committee who prepared the tribute consisted of Mr. George H. Tripp, chairman; Mr. Charles K. Bolton, and Miss Nellie M. Whipple, and they said as follows:

The Massachusetts Library Club mourns the loss of a former president, and a man for many years an active member, whose sunny nature and hearty good-fellowship enlivened the meetings, and whose good sense and fund of knowledge, deeper than book-lore, made his counsel of the greatest value to the association. His advice was always sane, and his happy optimism and friendly disposition endeared him to all who were privileged to know Sam Walter Foss.

As he aptly expressed it in his own verse, he so lived

"That other travellers following on  
May find a gleam, and not a gloom;  
May find their path a pleasant way,  
A trail of music and of bloom."

The chief speaker of the evening was Mr. James B. Connolly, who spun many delightful sea-yarns about the Gloucester fishermen.

Mr. Cooke, in speaking on the Boy Scout movement, described the objects of the movement, its origin and aim, and told something about its organization. In conclusion he answered some objections which have been made to the movement, and warned librarians against so-called boy scout magazines, as there is as yet no official publication of that sort.

At the Saturday morning session the general subject for discussion was the "Great out-of-doors," and the first speaker was Miss Helen A. Ball, of Worcester, who spoke upon "Two aspects of bird study."

Dr. Burton N. Gates, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, followed Miss Ball, and talked upon the subject "Possibilities in bee keeping, with suggestions for librarians."

Dr. Gates presented a classification of agricultural literature, which is an adaptation from Dewey and has been edited by various librarians throughout the country. He would be very glad to furnish this classification to any one upon application.

The last speaker of the conference was Mr. Xenophon D. Tingley, of Gloucester, who spoke upon the flora of the sea and the sands of the seashore. Mr. Tingley had many beautiful specimens of both sea-mosses and sands on exhibition, and he was aided by several young ladies, members of the Sea Moss Club.

The treasurer's report was then read, accepted, and placed on file, and the meeting was brought to a close by a motion that a vote of cordial thanks be extended to the genial Gloucester hosts who contributed so much to make the meeting a success.

LAILA A. MACNEIL, *Recorder pro tem.*

## VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### MEETING WITH COMMISSION

The Vermont Library Association held its annual meeting and the State Board of Library Commissioners held its quarterly meeting in Montpelier, at the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, on July 11 and 12.

Tuesday at the Association's business meeting the reports of special interest were those from the second vice-presidents, who told how the libraries in their counties were progressing and what were their successes and problems.

The "round table" with discussions considered "The library as a factor in education," "What the library means to men," "Library work of the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs," led by the president of that body, and "Good books for libraries," all with very interesting papers and talks. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Miss E. S. Lease, Montpelier; vice-president, Miss L. D. Cheney, Rutland; secretary-treasurer, Miss E. C. Hills, Lyndonville; and six second vice-presidents, each of whom have two or three counties "in charge."

The Ladies' Library League entertained the visitors with a delicious luncheon at the Country Club and generous hospitality through the two days' meeting. The library trustees and other citizens provided an automobile ride.

In the evening Mr. P. M. Meldon, of Rutland, gave an address on Rudyard Kipling, illustrating with finely delivered quotations.

Wednesday morning the Board of Library Commissioners held a meeting and considered these subjects: "Cultivating a taste for something besides fiction," "Liberal rules for borrowers," "Removing material no longer useful," "Vermont libraries and the State Library," reports from the two Vermonters who attended the recent A. L. A. meeting, and "Commission work, old and new."

In the afternoon many visited the State House, and the State and Vermont Historical Society libraries, finishing the day with a picnic on the highest spot in the city, with a fine view.

A committee of five to answer technical questions were available before and after the meetings, thus serving partially in place of the omitted institute. In this omission Vermont and Wisconsin agreed.

The usual exhibit of the Commission attracted many people on both days.

The thirty-five librarians, and as many more of the "general public" who attended seemed much pleased with the intellectual (and other) entertainment.

R. W. WRIGHT,

*Secretary of the Commission.*

## Library Clubs

### MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club was held in the club room of the Children's department of the Public Library Monday, May 1. The report of the nominating committee was adopted, which elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Delia G. Ovit; vice-president, Miss Mary E. Dousman, secretary-treasurer, Miss Florence Weissert, and two additional members of the board, Miss Winifred Bailey and Mr. S. A. McKillop.

The club sent a vote of thanks to Miss Van Valkenburg for her work in starting and organizing the club and her untiring efforts to promote its growth. There was a free discussion of plans for next year which foretells enthusiastic work on the part of all the members. LILIAN E. WEBB, *Secretary pro tem.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school closed Friday, June 23. During the summer an office will be maintained in the temporary quarters in the State Normal College.

Recent donations of library material for the school have been received from Mary E. Lytle ('10), Faith E. Smith ('00), Helen G. Sheldon ('93), Helen M. Thompson ('01), Lucy D. Waterman ('97), and Joseph L. Wheeler ('09). Several other students have presented material to the State Library. These gifts have proved particularly useful in furnishing material now out of print and, consequently, hard to obtain through regular sources.

Juniors not excused on the basis of previous library experience have been assigned summer practice work as follows: Miss Georgia Benedict, Kingston (N. Y.) City Library; Miss Elza K. Carnegie and Miss Helen S. Carpenter, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Alice M. Dougan, Pember Library, Granville, N. Y.; Miss Daisy M. Enright, Nutley (N. J.) Public Library; Miss Florence I. Holmes, Y. M. A. Library, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Gudrun Holth, Chicago Public Library; Miss Mildred K. Jones, Utica (N. Y.) Public Library; Miss Gertrude Krausnick, Minneapolis Public Library, and Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Margaret M. Lewis, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library; Miss Pauline McCauley, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Emily V. Miller, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Potter, Library of Congress; Mr. Victor A. G. Smith, field work with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

#### NOTES OF POSITIONS

Coulter, Miss Edith M., B.L.S., '07, re-

signed her position in the Leland Stanford Jr. University Library in June to become senior assistant in the Reference department of the University of California Library.

Enright, Miss Daisy M., 1910-11, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Nutley, N. J.

Foote, Miss Elizabeth L., B.L.S., 1892, for several years in charge of the Training Class of the New York Public Library, has been transferred to the 125th Street Branch as librarian in charge.

Fordice, Miss Frances, B.L.S., '11, has been engaged to catalog the private library of Mr. F. Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Janvryn, Mr. Charles E., '11, is cataloging the private library of Dr. Stanton, Schenectady, N. Y.

Keator, Mr. Alfred D., New York State Library School, '12, is serving as temporary assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library during the summer months.

McCauley, Miss Pauline, '10-'11, goes to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh as first assistant in the Wylie Avenue Branch, Sept. 1.

Matthews, Miss Gertrude, '10-'11, has returned to Waco (Texas) to resume her work as librarian of the Public Library.

Rawson, Miss Fannie C., has resumed her work as secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission after a year's leave of absence to pursue a special course in the school.

Rhodes, Miss Isabel K., B.L.S., '09, has been appointed reference assistant in the New York State Library. For the past year Miss Rhodes has been connected with the Catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Watts, Miss Blanche V., '10-'11, has returned to her position as librarian of the Morningside College Library, Sioux City, Ia.

F. K. WALTER.

### ONTARIO SUMMER SCHOOL

The Department of Education of Ontario, Canada, established this year a summer library school in Toronto, June 14-July 12. Instruction was given and classes held in the domestic science room, model school, on St. James Square. It is the first library school held in Ontario, and was designed to meet the needs of library workers in the province. Entrance examinations were not required, as this was the first session of the school; but candidates were required to have had a high school course or its equivalent. Instruction was carried on through lectures and class work with practical demonstrations by experts. Subjects of study included literature, library methods, classification and cataloging, administration, reference work, traveling libraries, and work with children. There was an attendance of 32 students, including two or three who are taking a partial course only. Of the students taking the complete course all but two are women. Among the women students four are graduates of Toronto University or affiliated colleges.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
SCHOOL

## NEWS NOTES

The Commencement week at the Western Reserve University was the week of June 11. On Monday, June 12, the faculty gave their annual luncheon in the rooms of the school to the class of '11 and the graduates. An unusually large number were present, including many of the out of town alumni and lecturers. President Thwing was the toastmaster of the occasion, and introduced in turn Miss Mackenzie, '11, the president of the class; Miss Steele, '09, the newly-elected president of the Alumni Association; Mr. Reese, '05, home on a visit from his library in Honolulu; Professor Root, of Oberlin; Dr. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library, a welcomed visitor for the day, and the dean. The informal speeches were entertaining, and an unusually enjoyable time was the result. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held preceding the luncheon. Heretofore this meeting has been held at the time and place of the A. L. A. conference, but this year it was thought advisable to change it to Commencement week in Cleveland, and the change was found to be very satisfactory, for it brought together many more of the alumni. The class were given their certificates of graduation at the general University Commencement exercises held on Thursday, June 15, in the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel, which is a new and very beautiful building added to the campus this year. The speaker of the day was Rollo Ogden, editor of the *New York Evening Post*. The very much appreciated gift of the class of '11 to the school was a further addition to the tea service originally presented by the class of '09.

Examinations for entrance were held Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Martha Wilson, '05, has resigned her position as librarian of the Minnesota State Library Commission to become supervisor of School Libraries, Department of Public Instruction, St. Paul.

Mr. Richard Lavell, '05, superintendent of Branches and Stations of the Minneapolis Public Library, has been promoted to the assistant librarianship of that library.

Miss Stella Norton, '09, assistant in the Catalog Department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been transferred to the Glenville Branch.

Miss Mary Enoch, '10, assistant at the Glenville Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been transferred to the St. Clair Branch.

Miss Mabel Hawthorne, '11, has been appointed assistant in the University of Washington Library at Seattle.

Miss Vivien Mackenzie, '11, is to have charge of the records of the Housing and

Tenement Department of the Cleveland Board of Health.

Miss Elizabeth Richards, '11, has been appointed assistant in the Reference and Cataloging departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Marion Warner, '11, has been appointed assistant in the Children's Department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Grace Windsor, '11, has been appointed first assistant at the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Elizabeth Cummings, '11, has been appointed temporary assistant at the Edgewater sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Emelia Wefel, '11; Miss Marie Cahill, '11, and Miss Helen Prouty, '11, of the Cleveland Public Library staff, have returned to their libraries.

Miss Harriet Smith, '11, has been appointed temporary assistant at the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

## Reviews

TOWERS, John. Dictionary catalogue of the operas and operettas which have been performed on the public stage. Morgantown, W. Va., Acme Pub. Co., 1910. \$7.

Mr. Towers states in his preface that the compilation of this dictionary has extended over 16 years and the large number of titles collected is good evidence of this fact. The final results of this research are presented in compact form for ready reference purposes in three separate lists: (1) an alphabetical arrangement of the titles of 2805 operas and operettas with brief information for each as to the composer's name, dates and nationality; (2) a list of 6857 composers with the titles of all operas composed by each; and (3) a list of libretti with information as to the number of times each story or theme has been set to music. All three lists are alphabetical and economize space closely, the first and third being of the title-a-line type. Of the three the first list is the longest and will be the most used. Only operas which have actually been performed on the public stage are supposed to be included in this list, although in some cases where either proof or disproof of such performance is not certain the title has been admitted with an indication of this doubt. No attempt is made to include any descriptive or critical matter, as the compiler states that his object is simply to make his dictionary a ready reference guide for answering questions as to the existence of any opera of a given title, whether it has ever been publicly performed, its composer's name, dates and nationality, the total list of operas by any one composer, and the number of times a subject has been set to music. These lim-



itations are adhered to strictly and no answer is attempted to any other questions.

The need of a complete and satisfactory reference book on this subject in English has been felt for some time. The treatment in Grove's "Dictionary of music" is brief and not complete, though perhaps as full as could be expected in a dictionary of the larger subject. The various small handbooks which give plots are satisfactory as far as they go, but these generally include only the hundred or so best known operas. The subject has been better covered in foreign reference books, among which are: Clément, *Dictionnaire des operas*. Paris, 1897; Riemann, *Opern-Handbuch*. Leipzig, 1887; and Dessori, *Opere e operisti* (*Dizionario lirico*, 1741-1902). Genoa, 1903. Comparison with these shows that Mr. Towers' book is of the type of the Italian work rather than that of the French or the German, and contains more titles than any of the others. Dessori's dictionary is of the same compact title-a-line type, while Clément and Riemann list fewer titles, but give for each descriptive and critical material about the music, sources, plot, etc., of each opera. From what has been said of the intentional limitation of the present work it is evident that it does not supersede the French and German lists, which must still be used for their descriptive and critical matter, although it surpasses both in the number of operas recorded. A count of the number listed under certain well-known titles shows: *Ariadne* (*Ariane*, *Arianna*) 58, *Faust* 38, *Francesca da Rimini* (*Françoise de Rimini*) 25, *L'Olympiade* 49, etc.

Certain typographical and mechanical faults possibly inseparable from a list composed almost entirely of proper names and figures are occasionally evident. There are some slips in proof-reading, though these are not frequent in proportion to the great number of foreign names included, and the system of cross references might well have been extended somewhat. The book contains, however, a great mass of information, and should be distinctly useful for ready reference within the limits distinctly marked by the compiler.

I. G. M.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, June, contains the report of the Pasadena conference and also articles on "The 'Eternal or' of the librarian," by Francis F. Browne, editor of *The Dial*, and "The basis of support for public library work," by Franklin F. Hopper, both of these articles having been part of the proceedings of the convention. The July number contains "The library as an investment," by H. C. Wellman, and "The effect of commission plan

of government on public libraries," by Alice S. Tyler.

*Librarian, The*, April, contains "Muhamadan books and libraries," by J. F. Scheltema, and the usual departmental matter.

*Library Assistant*, July, contains "The diary of our Easter pilgrimage" (continued), by Olive E. Clarke.

*Library Association Record*, June, contains "Should children's reading be restricted?" by I. Briggs; "The social work of the St. Louis Public Library," and "The National Library of Wales."

*Library World*, June, contains "Classification and discovery," L. Stanley Jost; "Access to files of current periodicals in reading rooms," by Walter S. C. Rae; "Procedure in obtaining extension of rating power for public library purposes," by S. A. Pitt.

*California Libraries, News Notes*, April, contains the California county free library law, and a circular of information for applicants for certificates of qualification to hold office of county librarian in California.

*New York Libraries*, April, contains "Outside the walls," by J. I. Wyer, jr., an address read at the Atlantic City meeting and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*; "A history teacher's use of a library," by Charlotte M. Faber; and "More liberal rules for borrowers," by Louise H. Coburn.

*Ceska Osveta, Bohemian Culture*, nos. 4 and 5 (April and May), contains an article by Jan Thon on the new Public Library of Prague, giving a short history of the libraries of Prague. Since the opening of the City Library in 1891 the number of readers has increased as follows: In 1906, 50,157 readers withdrew 100,735 books; in 1908, 74,533 readers withdrew 154,503 books; in 1910, 84,851 readers withdrew 175,894 books. Prague is now building a new library which will fulfil all the requirements of modern times. Also an article by Dr. Josef Wolff on Bohemian public libraries before 1848, and an article by Anton Mojzis about the exposition of books in Dresden, aiming at the denunciation of erotic literature.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, v. 6, no. 2, leads with an article by R. P. Nielsen on certain phases of the public library movement in Denmark, pleading for the private initiative and for municipal as against state control. Th. Dössing deals with private reading circles, while P. Petersen tells of Hjørhunde Parish Library. There are news from the field and the usual book reviews.

*Folkbiblioteksbladet*, v. 9, no. 2, is largely devoted to reviews of recent Scandinavian literature. Walter Stenström tells of a newly established society "Skådebanan," whose

purpose is to act as an agency for the production of healthy theatrical performances at popular prices both in the capital and in the smaller cities. A. S. Steenberg offers news from the Danish library field during 1910.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Attleborough (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year 1910.) Added 1415 (1284 by purchase; 67 by gift; 64 by binding periodicals); total 13,827. Issued, home use 50,233 (fict. 75.10 per cent.). Total number borrowers 4600. New registration 779. Receipts \$7249.53; expenses \$7226.98 (salaries \$3098.43, books and periodicals \$2114.74, binding \$319.70, fuel and lights \$818.36).

The number of books lent from the children's department was 9994, greater than any previous year. Considerable coöperative work is done with schools.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* By a recent decision of the Board of Estimate the library has received the sum of \$200,000 for continuance of work upon the new central library.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L. Hiram Kelly Branch.* The Hiram Kelly Branch of the library was opened to the public June 24.

*East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L.* (8th rpt. — year 1910.) (Miss Louise Graham Hinsdale, libn.) Added 3157 (2699 by purchase; 351 by gift; 107 by binding); total 31,936. Issued 188,887, an increase of 19,279 over 1909. New borrowers 1260, 373 of which were at the branch. Receipts \$17,117.59; expenses \$14,906.20 (books \$3726.29, salaries \$5804.15).

Books were loaned to fire companies as in former years, and a travelling library was sent by request to the city water department workers at Oak Ridge.

"The circulation of these books from their centers was reported as numbering 728, a total one-third larger than last year. The playground also received a travelling library. This was principally for the use of the supervisor in reading aloud and story-telling; there seemed to be no demand for books for use by the children, especially as a great many of the children who use the playground drew books themselves from the library."

The two important events of the year were: the purchase by the city of a site 100 feet square on the corner of Elmwood avenue and Clinton street in the Third ward for the Elmwood branch library, and the application of public civil service regulations to library affairs, which went into effect the latter part of December — too late in the year to bring in any results for a report.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* (40th rpt. — year ending March 31, 1911, being the 8th annual report of the board of library commissioners of the city of Grand Rapids, Mich.) (Samuel H. Ranck, libn.) Added 8727 (7458 by purchase, 1269 by gift); total, 115,050. Issued for home use, 306,935, as

compared with 313,843 last year. New cards issued, 5889; cards in force, 21,551, as compared with 22,775 the previous year. The total expended from the several library funds was \$1881.50 greater than the previous year, and \$4500 less than the total expenditures of three years ago. The receipts for the book fund for the year amounted to \$9625.52. It is interesting to note that of this sum \$3465 was received from police court fines, and \$3035.12 from county fines. In this connection, Mr. Ranck, in speaking of the uses for discarded books, makes the following interesting statement: "Some of the officials at the jail think that the jail is entitled to discarded books more than any other place because of their efforts to help prisoners to collect fines, these fines going to the book fund. Prisoners often have resources, but need the help of some one to get them, and this is done by the jail officials or deputy sheriffs. This is another illustration of how this method of supporting the library strikes different people. I feel very strongly that it would be a great thing for the library if it could be absolutely divorced in the minds of the public from all penal fines and crime. . . . If the library is worth anything at all, a reasonable income for books ought to be a part of the regular tax budget, and it ought not to fluctuate with all the possibilities of variation in an income dependent on the violation of the law. . . . In the early history of the state this primitive method of getting money for libraries may have served a useful purpose, but to-day it seems unworthy of a wealthy, progressive people."

The total number of readers in reading rooms was 247,511, as compared with 251,625 of last year. The decrease occurred in the branch libraries. There was a large increased attendance at the library exhibits, the number being 64,089. From the children's room, 39,945 volumes were issued, as compared with 41,052 of the previous year. Memorial libraries for children were sent into 7 homes, as compared with 15 of last year, and the total number of books issued in the five memorial libraries was 378, as compared with 578 last year. "The children's librarian reports that the suppression of coasting by the city authorities for several weeks resulted in fewer broken arms and legs to children to whom these boxes could be sent. The memorial libraries for shut-in adults were sent out 4 times, the total number of books issued in this way being 131, as compared with 66 last year." The falling off in registration at the library Mr. Ranck attributes chiefly to the inadequate supply of new books. An interesting paragraph on "The problem of the unused book," included in this report and printed separately elsewhere, gives a concise report of an investigation made by Mr. Ranck on the possibili-

ties of bringing back into active circulation the dead books of the library's collection. This report is worth careful study.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* (15th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911.) (H. W. Craver, libn.) Added 42,904 v.; total 358,732 v., 23,917 pm., of which 240,229 are in lending collections. Total circulation from lending collections, 1,134,789. Total no. books and magazines circulated and used in reading rooms, 2,130,538. Total attendance in reading rooms, 1,393,446. Total no. borrowers' cards in force, 120,269. Receipts, \$367,004.45; expenses, \$351,965.78 (books purchased, \$37,797.83; building department, \$112,238.49; lib. dept., \$139,202.17; training school, \$14,616.98).

The chief event of the year was the opening of the Homewood Branch on March 10. The Homewood building, provided for by gift of Mr. Carnegie, has a frontage of 134 feet and a depth of 88 feet, and is built of brown brick with white stone trimmings, the style being collegiate Gothic. At the opening of the branch the shelves contained about 10,000 books; with the additions of the year, the collection now numbers about 11,622. During the ten and a half months the branch was open the circulation was 141,601. The total number of borrowers from the branch is 6448.

The work of the lending department of the entire library was affected by the change of schedules made on May 23, 1910, as a measure of economy and by which the time of library opening was reduced by one-third. Each division was open from 9 to 6 o'clock three days a week, and from 1 to 9 o'clock three days, the two schedules alternating, and half of the division being open each evening. "One result of this change was that the work was heavier on the days when the hours were from 1 to 9 o'clock, as the largest proportion of our adult work is done in the evening, with men and women who are employed during the day. There are now 8 branch libraries, 45 adult stations, 106 school libraries, 56 home library clubs, 32 home library groups and 13 playgrounds—making in all 260 agencies through which, apart from the central library, to reach the reading needs of the city." The record of work done in the Pittsburgh report is always comprehensive, convincing and at the same time concise. In the catalog department 39,461 vols. were classified and cataloged. The department received from the printing and binding department 77,031 cards, all of which have been filed. For the depository catalog there have been received 39,857 cards from the Library of Congress, making the total number of cards in that catalog 426,193. In the technology department 1838 reference volumes were added, making a total of 33,422 volumes now in the department, with the

lending collection of about 8000 volumes also available for use in this department. The attendance for the year in this department was 23,173, and the number of volumes used 28,230. Various reading lists and bibliographies have been compiled by this department; also maps, including the topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey for the four quadrangles surrounding Pittsburgh, and a valuable map of industrial plants in the Pittsburgh region prepared by the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, have been mounted and given conspicuous place in the department.

The foreign books in the library number 26,736, an increase of 2546 during the year. "The Polish, Hebrew, Yiddish, Hungarian and Russian languages are not represented in the reference collection except by dictionaries. The other languages are represented in both collections, the larger proportion being in the lending collections."

In the reference department report it is stated that the picture collection numbers 26,813 pictures. "These, together with 18 sets of stereographs, in tours of 100 pictures each, are constantly used. The stereographs are so popular that the demand cannot be supplied; 30,000 were issued during the year."

Since May, 1910, the library has had direct management of its bindery. This arrangement has resulted in a marked economy in the cost of binding and has also made it possible to experiment with possible methods of reducing further cost. "One such experiment has had to do with the possibility of reinforcing before circulation books which are poorly bound and will be much used."

The periodical department reports 963 magazines on file and 137 newspapers, of which 199 magazines and 67 newspapers are either gifts or exchanges. This is exclusive of the 282 magazines and 83 newspapers kept in the technology department. In the library for the blind there are 814 books.

In the children's department there are altogether 227 agencies for distributing juvenile books; the total circulation for this department was 545,593. The total attendance at the story hours for the year was 78,094, an increase of 12,961 over that of last year. The total circulation of books through the schools division was 81,720. From the playgrounds division there was a circulation of 34,603. In the training school for children's librarians there was an enrollment of 59 juniors, 9 seniors and 1 special student, making 69 students in all.

#### FOREIGN

*Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls.* (49th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) Added, 7000 to ref. dept. (total, 222,376); added, 5333 to lending libs. (total, 126,328; total (entire collection), 348,704. Issued, 1,590,279.

*Italy. La Cultura Popolare* for June 15, 1911, has a report for 1910 on the public libraries (*biblioteche popolari*) of Milan, the system comprising a central library, eight branches, school libraries and traveling libraries. The number of volumes used has grown from 60,000 in 1904 to 254,180 in 1910. The latter figure includes 81,984 in belles lettres, 77,727 "instructive books," 39,692 in science.

*Christiania (Norway) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added, 5402 vols.; total, 102,816. Circulation, 581,265, an increase of 24,000 over the preceding year. Expenditures, 77,000 kroner (salaries, 23,374.96; books and binding, 18,000).

The librarian, Mr. Nyhuus, makes a strong plea for a new central building, preferably a structure devoted exclusively to the library, but, as a second choice, one in which the two upper floors (out of five) might be used for other municipal purposes. Appropriation for a new branch library, at a cost of 62,000 kroner, has already been made and the building will soon be started.

## Librarians

ANDERTON, Basil, librarian of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has written a volume of essays, "Fragrance among old volumes," which has been recently published by Kegan Paul (7/6 net).

GIBSON, Miss Irene, chief assistant in the Publication Section of the Library of Congress, died at the Woman's Hospital in Detroit on July 9, after an illness extending over a little more than a year. Miss Gibson was born in Detroit, Dec. 11, 1866. She was graduated from the Detroit High School in 1887 and immediately entered the service of the Detroit Public Library, where she remained until 1894. During this period she did considerable post-graduate work in the Detroit schools, and was granted leave of absence to attend the New York State Library School, 1892-3, receiving the junior certificate at the latter date. From April, 1894, to April, 1896, she served as cataloger in charge of the reference room at the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Gibson went to Washington in April, 1896, to fill the position of cataloger and classifier in the Public Documents Library. In September, 1898, she was appointed assistant librarian of the old Washington Public Library, where she remained until her appointment to the Order Division of the Library of Congress in 1902. Almost from its beginning Miss Gibson was associated with the Publication Section of the Order Division, and rendered most valuable service in that department of the library. To a large capacity for work Miss Gibbons added considerable initiative and a strict attention to

details. To her colleagues in the Library of Congress her faithfulness to her work and her loyalty to the institution with which she was connected appear as characteristic traits. Her constant ambition was that the Library of Congress should take the lead in all its undertakings. During the last year of her life Miss Gibson afforded a signal example of courage, patience, and a fine reserve in enduring the ravages of a painful disease, remaining faithfully at her post of duty, and facing with indomitable pluck an end which she knew to be inevitable.

HARDY, E. A., secretary of the Ontario Library Association, is the author of "The public library; its place in our educational system," to be published in October by William Briggs, 29-37 Richmond street, Toronto, Ont.

HICKS, Frederick C., during the year 1910-1911 superintendent of reading rooms, Columbia University Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the University Library. Mr. Hicks, previous to his work at Columbia, was assistant librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library, 1908-9, and librarian of the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., 1905-8. Previous to that time he was assistant chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress. Mr. Hicks is vice-president of the New York Library Club.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary W., as previously noted in these columns, has resigned her position as director of the Pratt Institute Library School to become director of the New York Public Library School. Miss Plummer will return from her vacation on Sept. 1, at which time the full executive faculty of the new school will be assembled. It is difficult to give adequate note of achievement, influence and service such as Miss Plummer has contributed to the library movement. Her accomplishment has included not only practical library organization and development, but it is to her that a large body of young and progressive library workers owe (a debt which they themselves gladly admit) much of their standard of working efficiency and their higher ideal of library service. During 20 years of service, for 14 of which she was librarian as well as head of the library school, and won for the library the distinctive place in the library world that it has since maintained, Miss Plummer established, standardized and developed to its present high place among library schools the Pratt Institute School of Library Science. With the ripe judgment and experience resultant from this service Miss Plummer is ably fitted for her new undertaking. The good wishes of her numerous friends and admirers in the library profession, which include, and extend beyond, the alumni of the Pratt school, attend her in her new work.

Miss Plummer graduated in 1888 from the Columbia College Library School and was appointed cataloger in the St. Louis Public Library. She held this position for two years, when she resigned to become librarian of the Pratt Institute. In 1899 Miss Plummer was elected vice-president of the American Library Association, and at the recent Pasadena meeting was elected 2d vice-president, an office previously held by her in 1903. She was president of the New York Library Association in 1905, and has also been president of the Long Island and New York Library clubs, the establishment of which was inspired by her. Miss Plummer was given charge of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900, and was also appointed delegate to the Paris Bibliographical Congress in the same year. She has contributed much practical committee work to the A. L. A., especially in connection with the committee on library training, now a section of the Association, and with the earlier work of the Association with children, which also developed largely through her influence into the Children's Section of the Association. As an author Miss Plummer has contributed various aids to library workers, "Hints to small libraries" being probably the most valuable, and within the last few years has written useful and popular books for children in her "Roy and Ray in Mexico" and "Roy and Ray in Canada," and the "Stories from Chronicles of the Cid," all three of which have been published by Henry Holt & Co. and are extensively used by libraries.

RATHBONE, Miss Josephine Adams, for many years senior teacher of the Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed assistant director of the school. With the appointment of Miss Plummer to the directorship of the new school in New York, the Pratt Institute School and the Pratt Institute Library have been again amalgamated after having for five years been conducted each as a separate institution. Mr. Stevens, librarian of the Pratt Library, has been appointed director of the school, but its direct conduct will be delegated to Miss Rathbone. Miss Rathbone graduated with the degree of B.L.S. from Albany in 1893 and that fall went to the Pratt Institute Library as first assistant in the cataloging department. When the library training class was organized as a school with a regular faculty in 1895, Miss Rathbone was made head instructor and has continued in that capacity until the present time. Her service as secretary of the New York State Library Association and of the New York Library Club and to A. L. A. committees has further strengthened her professional influence. Miss Rathbone's knowledge of curricula and training methods and her unusual pedagogical qualifications should secure to the Pratt school the high standards

attained for it under Miss Plummer's administration.

ROSE, Miss Ernestine, has been appointed registrar, instructor in library economy and supervision of practice in New York Public Library School. She is a graduate of New York State Library School, has been connected with the New York Public Library for several years, and librarian of the Chatham Square branch for the last three. Her acquaintance with the library's methods and personnel qualifies her especially as a supervisor of practice.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Miss Agnes, will be in New York on September 1 to take up her new duties as instructor in cataloging and classification for the New York Public Library School. Miss Van Valkenburgh has held the position of head cataloger of the Milwaukee Public Library since 1892. Her effective service and delightful personality are well known to librarians. She is a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and after some business experience began library work under Mr. Henry J. Carr, then librarian of St. Joseph, Mo. The next year she came to Wisconsin and did pioneer work in arranging the libraries of state normal schools and cataloging them. Since her appointment to the Milwaukee Library she has had entire supervision of the cataloging and book-ordering departments. Miss Van Valkenburgh has given excellent service to the cataloging section of the American Library Association, and has served as president of the Wisconsin Library Association and of the Milwaukee Library Club. Her wide acquaintance in library circles and ability to interest people, added to her cataloging knowledge, makes her appointment promise well for the new school.

### Cataloging and Classification

BRANFORD, CT. JAMES BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL L. Bulletin no. 13, May 1910-April, 1911. 31 p. O.

EAST ST. LOUIS (Mo.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual cumulative supplement to the classified catalogue of the . . . library; a complete list of books added to the adult circulating and reference departments, January, 1908, to March, 1911.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Publications of the library issued since 1897, January, 1911. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 45 p. D.

NAAMTAFELS NAAR C. A. CUTTER'S "AUTHOR-MARKS" VOOR NEDERLANDSCHE BIBLIOTHEKEN BEWERKT DOOR MATH. WIERDSMA, MET EEN TOELICHTING EN GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING DOOR DR. H. E. GREVE. s'Gravenhage, Vereenig-

ing voor Openbare Leeszaalen in Nederland, 1910.

An adaptation of C. A. Cutter's two-figure Author tables for use in free public libraries in Holland. This is, as far as known, the first translation of the tables into any other language, although they are used in several foreign countries. W. P. CUTTER.

SALEM (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin, vol. 8, May, 1907-April, 1911, with an index to volumes 1 to 8. Salem, Mass., Newcomb, 1911. 179 p. D. cl.

## Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, vol. 1, 1910. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.

AMERICANA. Rare Americana; a catalogue of historical and geographical books and pamphlets relating to America; with numerous annotations, bibliographical and descriptive. London, Stevens. 210 p. O.

ANDES MOUNTAINS. Mozans, H. J., *pseud.* Along the Andes and down the Amazon; with an introd. by Colonel Thdr. Roosevelt. N. Y., Appleton, '11. c. 20+542 p. (6 p. bibl.) il. maps, O. (Following the Conquistadores.) \$3 n.

ANTHROPOLOGY. Wright, G. F., *D.D.* The ice age in North America and its bearings upon the antiquity of man. 5th ed., many new maps and il.; enl. and rewritten to incorporate the facts that bring it up to date; with chapters on Lake Agassiz and the probable cause of glaciation, by Warren Upham. Oberlin, O., Bibliotheca Sacra Co., '11. c. 21+763 p. (26 p. bibl.) O. \$5 n.

AUTOGRAPHS. Henkels, S. V. Catalogue no. 1036; an exceedingly interesting and highly important collection of autograph letters and documents—broad-sides, mss., diaries, etc. 76 p. O. Henkels, Phil., 1911.

BOOKS. Estienne, Henri. The Frankfort book fair; the Franco-fordienne emporium of Henri Estienne; ed., with historical introd., original Latin text with English translation on opposite pages and notes, by Ja. Westfall Thompson. Chic., Caxton Club, '11. c. 18+204 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. por. pl. facsim., 4°, \$12.50.

*Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1909, fasc. 4-6, contains "Code des

règles et de la documentation" and the proceedings of the "Conférence Internationale de Bibliographie et de documentation, 1908." In the latter, the remarks of each speaker are reported in the language (French, German, English) in which they were delivered.

— Same, 1910, fasc. 1-2, devoted to a French translation of the Anglo-American cataloging rules, with some introductory paragraphs calling attention to certain modifications necessary to make them serve as a basis for a set of international rules.

— Same, 1910, fasc. 3-6 (p. 71-308), given up mainly to a report on the Congrès International de Bibliographie et de documentation, Aug. 25-27, 1910; includes comments of Franklin Currier, of Harvard University, on the proposed international cataloging rules.

— Same, 1911, fasc. 1-3. Reports on international coöperation in the matter of bibliography, on the diffusion of the Decimal classification in Russia, a list (p. 140-198) of institutions and individuals coöperating in the matter of bibliography, the conclusions of the commission on internationale bibliography of forestry, an article on "the microphotographic book" (photographed on a very reduced scale, to be enlarged at will or thrown on a screen), etc. F. W.

CERAMICS. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Catalogue of the collection of pottery, porcelain and faience, by Garrett Chatfield Pier, assistant curator, department of decorative arts. N. Y., Metropolitan Museum, '11. c. 425 p. (8 p. bibl.) O. pap., 50 c.

COLOR BLINDNESS. Hayes, Samuel P. The color sensations of the partially color-blind, a criticism of current teaching. (In *The American Journal of Psychology*, July, 1911. 22:369-407.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 79 titles.

CRIMINOLOGY. List of works relating to criminology, pt. 2. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, June, p. 350-371.)

— List of works relating to criminology, pt. 3. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, July, v. 15, no. 7, p. 379-446.)

DRINKING CUP. Matheny, W. A. The common drinking cup. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1911. 18:205-213.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 23 titles.

DUTCH IN AMERICA. A catalogue of rare Dutch pamphlets relating to New Netherland and to the Dutch West- and East-

- India Companies, and to its possessions in Brazil, Angola, etc.; together with some pamphlets on early Dutch and foreign navigation and commerce. Hague, Van Stockum's Antiquariat, 1911. 42 p. D.
- EX-LIBRIS. Sangermano, R. E. Gli ex-libris; monografia, con la riproduzione di xxxv fac-simili di ex-libris antichi e moderni, tolti dalla collezione dell'autore. Torino, stamp. dell' Archivio tipografico, 1910. In-8, 42 p. et. pl.
- FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Brooklyn Public Library. Trees, forestry and lumbering; a list of books and of references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Lib., '11. 40 p. S. pap.
- FRANCE. Bibliographie d'étampes et de l'arrondissement, par Paul Pinson. Etampes: Dormann; Paris, Champion. v. 1, 156 p. 1910. 8°.
- An interesting addition to the local bibliographies which the student of French history finds necessary.
- ARCHIVES. Inventaire sommaire des archives historiques (Archives anciennes; correspondance) du ministère de la guerre. iv, 1. Paris, imp. nationale, 1910. In-8, 184 p.
- MODERN. Davois, G. Bibliographie napoléonienne française jusqu'en 1908. II. (M.-Z.). Paris, l'Édition bibliographique, 1910. 256 p. O.
- GERMANY. Katalog 144, Deutsche Länder- u. Städte-Geschichte mit Ausschluss von Bayern. Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat in München.
- 3652 titles dealing with various phases of the history of Germany, excluding Bavaria.
- Incunabula. Katalog 388. Inkunabeln Holzschnittbücher des 16. Jahrhunderts. Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig, 1910.
- 315 items, including 57 modern books dealing with the subject; illustrated.
- Incunabula. Incunabula typographica ex Italiae officinis provenientia diligenter descripta notisque bibliographicis illustrata. Romae, 1911. C. E. Rappaport.
- 144 Italian incunabula, with reproductions of Venetian illustrations, etc.
- HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS. Lasteyrie, R. de, and Vidier, Alex. Bibliographie annuelle des travaux historiques et archéologiques publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France (1906-1907). Paris, Leroux, 1909. 269 p. O.
- HOLLAND. COLONIAL LITERATURE. Henoch, Hub. Die deutsche Kolonial-literatur in Jahre 1908. Berlin, Süsserott, 1910. O. 92 p. 2 fr. 50.
- LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. Meyer, H. H. B. Select list of references on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 69 p. D. Price, 10 c.
- LAW (CHILD). Carrigan, T. C. The law and the American child. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1911. 18:121-183.) This article is followed by a bibliography of 47 titles.
- MANUSCRIPTS. Delisle, Léopold. Instructions pour la rédaction d'un catalogue de manuscrits et pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, Champion. 98 p. D.
- MEDICAL LITERATURE. Garrison, Fielding H. The Historical Collection of Medical Classics in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office. (In the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 17, 1911. 56:1785-1792.)
- An interesting and valuable description of the great historical works of medicine in the great library at Washington.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SUBSIDIES. Library of Congress. Additional references relating to mercantile marine subsidies; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer. 164 p. O. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.
- MEXICO. Lowell (Mass.) City Library. Mexico, Central and South America; a list of books . . . in the Lowell City Library, July, 1911. Lowell, Mass. 29 p. D.
- MUSIC. Schwartz, Rud. Katalog der Musikbibliothek Peters. Neue Aufl. 1 (Bücher und Schriften). Leipzig, Peters. 1910. 227 p. O.
- NUREMBERG (GERMANY) CITY LIBRARY. Katalog der Nürnberger Stadtbibliothek. I, 1 (Geschichte). Nürnberg, Schrag, 1909. 599 p. O.
- PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Severance, H. O., and Walsh, C. H. Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States



and Canada. Supplement. Sept. 1, 1910. 72 p. O. Ann Arbor, Mich., Wahr, 1910.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.** Haney, L. H. History of economic thought: a critical account of the origin and development of the economic theories of the leading thinkers in the leading nations. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. c. 17-1567 p. (5 p. bibl.) D. \$2 n.

— Webb, S. Grants in aid: a criticism and a proposal. N. Y., Longmans, '11. 7+135 p. (19 p. bibl.) O. (Studies in economics and political science.) \$1.75 n.

**QUAKERS.** Henkels, S. V. Catalogue no. 1032: Quakeriana; a remarkable collection of books relating to the Society of Friends. 95 p. O. Phil., 1911.

**SOILS.** Free E. E. Movement of soil material by the wind, with a bibliography of eolian geology. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off.

**SOUTH AMERICA.** Currier, Rev. C. W. Lands of the Southern cross: a visit to South America. Wash., D. C., Spanish-Am. Publication Soc., '11. c. 401 p. (5 p. bibl.) map, pls. 12°, \$1.50.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

**AMERICAN.** Catalogue no. 600, including scarce and precious books, manuscripts and engravings from the collections of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and Charles Et. Brasseur de Bombourg, the library of Edward Salomon, late governor of the state of Wisconsin, and other important collections offered for sale by Joseph Baer & Co. Frankfurt a.M., Germany. 265 p. D.

**AUTOGRAPH** letters, documents, and manuscripts, mainly from private collections. N. Y., 1911. 22 p. D. (Anderson Auction Co.)

**LIBBIE, C. F., & Co.** Catalogue. pt. 1 of the valuable private library of the late Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia. Bost., 597 Washington st., Libbie. 90 p. D.

**MAGGS BROS.** Rare and interesting books, prints, and autographs. Lond., W.C., 109 Strand. 160 p. D.

**MERWIN-CLAYTON SALES COMPANY.** Catalogue of a further portion of the library of the late Edward Everett Hale (with some additions). N. Y., 1911. 52 p. D.

— Miscellaneous books: Americana, genealogy, local history, Washington, New York, etc.; to be sold at auction Wednesday, June 21, 1911. 29 p. D. N. Y., 1911.

### Notes and Queries

EVERETT, EDWARD, EDITOR DANIEL WEBSTER'S WORKS.

Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR: Having had a call for Edward Everett's edition of Daniel Webster's works, my attention was called to the fact that the edition of Webster, published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1851, in six volumes, is properly called Everett's edition. In the preface of vol. 1 to Curtis's "Life of Daniel Webster," it is stated that "Mr. Everett had edited a full collection of Mr. Webster's works, to which he prefixed a beautiful and carefully written biographical memoir." In the next sentence he is stated to have also assisted in carrying through the press "Mr. Webster's Correspondence," edited by Fletcher Webster and published in 1857. The curious fact is that Mr. Everett's editorial function, except for his authorship of the biographical introduction, seems to find no recognition in the library catalogs available to me nor, e. g., in Larned's "Bibliography of American History." This may be due to the absence of Mr. Everett's name from the title pages of the works, which in itself seems singular. So important a piece of editorial work ought certainly to be noted in our catalogs. W. I. FLETCHER.

**CATALOGING QUESTIONS.**—Will some one please tell me what the following terms mean?: Unit system of cataloging; Relative classification; Loose classification. They appeared on a library examination paper. Is relative classification a synonym for relative location? READER.

**BOOKS AND DISEASE.**—The undersigned having been requested to speak upon "Books and the transmission of disease" before the next International Congress of Hygiene, desires any information as to cases where books were, or thought to be, the source from which the disease was contracted, either through the agency of germs or insects soiling the books. This includes not only the so-called contagious diseases, but also the skin diseases. Cases of persons contracting tuberculosis through this source are especially wanted. WM. R. REINICK,

1709 Wallace st., Philadelphia, Pa.

**SUPPLEMENTS TO REFERENCE LISTS.**—The Library of Congress is preparing a series of supplements to certain of its printed reference lists which shall bring them down to

date. The general form and style are to be the same as the original issues and the pagination will continue the pagination of the existing lists so that it will be an easy matter to attach the supplements to the earlier parts.

The first three will bring down to date the lists on: Income taxation; Mercantile marine subsidies; Popular election of senators.

The next three will supplement the existing lists on: Direct primaries; Employers liability; Postal savings banks.

The other lists will be taken up as rapidly as possible until all those of vital interest have been covered. Where a list has been in print a long time, or has previously been provided with supplements a new edition will be published should the continued interest of the subject demand it.

The supplements will be distributed free to depository and all other libraries on our mailing list, while individuals desiring copies may purchase them from the Superintendent of Documents,\* Government Printing Office.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

**DUPLICATION.**—Russell Sturgis' "The artist's way of working in the various handicrafts and arts of design" (N. Y., Dodd, Mead, 1910, 2 v.) is a reissue on smaller paper, but from the same plates as his "A study of the artist's way of working," etc., issued by the same publishers in 1905.

Libraries possessing the one will find it unnecessary to procure the other.

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

## Humors and Blunders

### PROBLEMS OF THE DESK ASSISTANT

*Reprinted from the Evening Telegram, July 21, 1911.*

WHAT is a Desk Assistant?

No, that is not a funny conundrum. It is a very serious matter.

The Desk Assistant is the young woman in the Public Library who takes the book you are returning and the book you have just selected and checks them in the card index. Then she stamps your library card, and hands back the new book and the card.

What a simple occupation!

Yes, it would be if that were all.

But the Desk Assistant must be ready at a moment's inquiry to tell the casual visitor, smilingly, the date on which George Washington died; who invented safety pins; the height of the Himalayas; Maude Adams' real

name; and if George Eliot is writing a sequel to "Lorna Doone."

She must explain gently that all the copies of Arnold Bennett's latest novels are out at present.

Nobody believes her. Every one thinks she is hiding a copy in her own desk so that she may read it herself—between questions.

Then a little girl comes in with her mother's book and card.

"Mamma wants a story book called 'When you get it, keep it,'" says the little girl.

And the Desk Assistant is supposed to know immediately what is wanted. The wonderful thing is that she goes to the shelf and gets a copy of "To have and to hold."

That is the book which the little girl's mother told her to ask for.

Then a little boy comes in and wants "Strawberry O'Flynn."

Of course the Desk Assistant understands. She shows him "Huckleberry Finn" and "The Mickey O'Flynn Stories." He wants them both. The Desk Assistant must let him have one only, and yet send him away perfectly happy.

It is an easy task.

Mrs. Van Dam Huysen's cook patronizes the library—and the Desk Assistant. She wants something by Mary J. Holmes, The Duchess or Laura Jean Libby. It is the task of the Desk Assistant to supply the literary needs of Mrs. Van Dam Huysen's cook and at the same time to lead her tastes gently toward George Meredith and Henry James.

And all the time the Desk Assistant is wondering how Mrs. Van Dam Huysen's cook can wear a hat that cost as much as the Desk Assistant's monthly salary.

Sometimes joy is awakened in the bosom of the Desk Assistant. Yesterday a tired, overworked girl came to her.

"I want a story book," she began, "where the poor girl marries the rich man and lives happily ever afterwards."

The Desk Assistant could not entirely hide her surprise.

"Oh, I know it don't happen in real life," the applicant went on; "but I wish it did. Anyhow, I like to read about it."

And what about the Desk Assistant's own culture? Does she not love Walter Pater's works? Does she not spend her leisure hours over Murray's translations from the Greek drama? Are not Michael Angelo's sonnets her consolation in her rare hours of ease?

They are not! Her favorite reading matter is a Paris Fashion Plate. R. G. W.

## Library Calendar

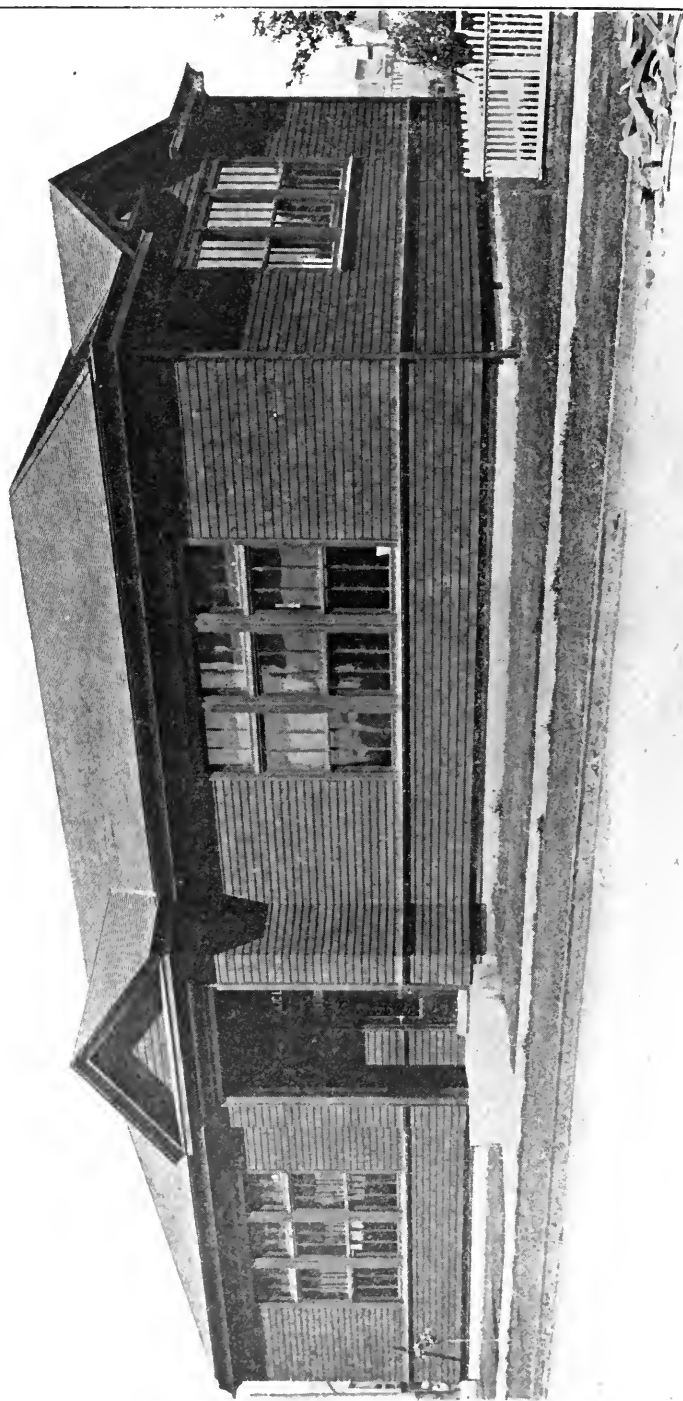
### SEPTEMBER

25-Oct. 2. N. Y. L. A. N. Y. City.

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TACOMA (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.—SOUTH TACOMA BRANCH II



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THE coming New York State meeting promises a happy combination of general and special features. While the central interest of the meeting will undoubtedly take color from its setting, and the opportunities to up-State librarians to observe and study conditions and work in three large city library systems will in a sense strike the keynote of the convention, yet there is a broad choice of subjects covered by the program and almost as many prominent speakers as could be obtained at a national meeting. The convention should have positive as well as potential result in stimulus to library interests throughout the State, and in a greater harmony in the varied library activities in the leading city of the United States.

LIBRARY club influence merits the serious attention of the profession if it is to be developed into an influence for the vitalization of libraries and for binding together the professional interests of library localities. In sections where a strong library club makes itself felt there is noticeable wider vision and a more wholesome library spirit among the library workers of the community. In smaller cities and neighborhoods active and harmonious club relations are more easily attained; whereas, in cities of complex development with many scattered and ununited library interests, the life of the club is bound to be more or less sporadic and to lack unity in development and purpose. Granted that professional association develops professional efficiency, it is for the local library club to express itself in definite terms and work toward definite results. Nowhere has the rejuvenation and reanimation of a local library club been more encouragingly illustrated than in Chicago, stimulated, no doubt, by the recent library reorganization and development there, and by the A. L. A. mid-winter council meetings. In Wisconsin the recent special library conference is bound to have an effect upon the Wisconsin libraries and library associations. This conference, reported in full elsewhere, was of unusual scope and drew a representative attendance, including the president of the A. L. A., Mrs. Elmendorf, and some other leading librari-

ans. This meeting, the New Jersey meeting last May, and the Massachusetts rural libraries conference, held in August, all indicate the possibilities and power of the "special conference" as compared with the less concentrated and therefore less direct library impulse that results from a general meeting.

LIBRARY coöperation with educational institutions and progressive civic movements grows consistently more effective and prevalent. The development of technical education within the last decade is therefore naturally reflected in library development. The technical department, recently an innovation in library administration and subject to question and discussion, is now almost an accepted feature in any progressive library system. Library coöperation with technical institutions, with industrial establishments, factories, steel plants and business organizations may yet be considered in its initial stages, however, and there lies ahead of it an immense field for use and for development. In Cleveland there is especially remarkable coöperative work accomplished along these lines. The civic spirit there is both an intensive and extensive one, and the public library has developed to the full the remarkable opportunities presented by community conditions for the improvement of civic and labor conditions. The factory stations in Cleveland are of unusual vitality, and have to aid them the strong spirit for welfare work and altruism toward the employee that is so strikingly illustrated by the great Cleveland Hardware Company and the well known cloth manufacturing concern of Joseph & Feiss. In the latter, where there are employed over 1000 workers, the library plays no small part in the lives of the employees. In Pittsburgh, with its wonderful industrial conditions, the library has carried its books and influence deep into the foundations of the city's life through reaching the working classes. In Chicago, with its seething industrial life; in Youngstown, Ohio, noted for its steel manufactories; in St. Joseph, Missouri, with its stockyard locality, and in Seattle, where the Ballard Branch

reaches the lumber district, in each of these cities, and in many more, the industrial power of the library has made itself keenly felt. Reports of technical work in Canada have recently become noteworthy, and within the last two years constructive work in this direction challenges special attention. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is awake to the possibilities that the library offers to technical development and service. In Mr. Howell's paper read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, and printed elsewhere, assurance is given of the "technical library's" future in Canada. Mr. Howell, as chairman of the committee on technical education of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, must stand as an expert in his subject, and his plans for furthering technical efficiency through libraries should afford suggestions to librarians throughout the country. It would furnish an interesting contribution to the Ottawa program at the next A. L. A. meeting, if further consideration to some of the plans outlined in Mr. Howell's paper might be given, or if, some of these having been already put into effect, a definite report on them might be made.

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In the administration of library service, as throughout the civil service generally, the application of the merit system through examinations is the one safeguard against improper appointments, and on the whole the best means of testing fitness. It should go without saying that any test of fitness should have regard to the place into which one is to fit. General capability and education may be tested to some extent by general examination papers; but this is not enough. A policeman must know something of the names of the streets, must be stalwart and must be capable of running; a fireman must be cool-headed, agile, brave, and capable of physical endurance, and an employee in a library must know something of books and methods and people. This principle has been accepted in all really good civil service systems, which means that where the test is made by a general civil service commission much weight is given to examinations involving special fitness, *e.g.*, fitness for a library appointment. On the whole it is better, especially in a large library, that examinations should therefore be conducted by the library authorities rather than by the

municipal civil service commission. But beyond this there are the questions of character, personality, training, which cannot be "sized up" through written examination papers. Discourtesy is a personal quality ruinous in a library, but which cannot be tested out on paper. Therefore, as was done in the case of the choice of the chief librarian for Chicago, a large proportionate weight should be given to the opinion of the personal quality of an applicant formed directly or indirectly by the appointing power. As to subordinates, there should be no question as to free power of removal by the responsible executive, subject possibly to the approval of the library board, certainly without formulated and public trial. The only reason for restricting removals is to prevent removals for the sake of making room for other appointees, and this evil is cured by making unfit appointments impossible. Los Angeles and Seattle had been suffering from perversion of civil service reform and not the real article, and the many libraries which have enjoyed the benefits of civil service reform, properly applied, bear willing testimony to its value and necessity.

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THE President's Postal Commission, headed by Justice Hughes and including also President Lowell, of Harvard, and Vice-President Wheeler, of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, has been in session in New York during the hot days of August with special reference to the vexed question of the cost of second class matter, and ultimately with a view to the revision of postal rates in general. The Post Office Department is defending its estimate of nine cents a pound as the cost of carrying periodicals, though this is likely to be somewhat lowered in the course of the critical investigation, but it expresses a willingness to accept two cents a pound as a compromise rate. The representatives of university, scientific and other altruistic periodicals have been heard, but at this writing there has been no representation from the library side as to the possibility of including a library post, say at this two-cent rate. Book publishers are beginning to argue that books should have as much favor from the Government as periodicals, in view of their educational function; and certainly this argument applies *a fortiori* to books circulated from public libraries.

## THE STATE LIBRARY\*

BY DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, *Librarian Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.*

THE definition of a librarian's duty, as given by Dr. Kenyon in his presidential address at Exeter last summer, is an excellent starting point for a paper in any section of a library association. That definition was: "The provision of good literature and the guidance of readers or students to the recognition and use of it are the duties of libraries and librarians." As far as it is possible to give a complete definition (and to my mind it is not possible in any department of life) this is a good one.

Dr. Kenyon made some classifications, too, of interest to all book-lovers and librarians (I make a distinction here — book-lovers and librarians are not always the same), one of which was the three divisions of literature — imagination, knowledge and pastime, which in a broad way is of value. Anything from Dr. Kenyon, head of one of the greatest institutions in the world, the British Museum, makes us pause even if he himself were not a great scholar and master in his chosen field. Either one of the points suggested in his address would be worthy of a paper for our opening here, and I would be glad if I could feel it my province to discuss these topics just as I would if I could discourse upon the lives of some great scholars or writers or books, among which I spend my life and draw in large part my sustenance for joy and vitality.

I am fond of thinking of librarians as lovers of books, not their janitors. But other topics draw me off to talk about the subjects mentioned on the program — largely because your executive committee was not able to persuade the members of this Association to come so far away from home, or to prepare papers on these round table items.

To what extent are the state libraries growing? How well are they leading their respective commonwealths in the development of higher and better citizenship; in the diffusion of knowledge and scholarship among the people, and in the assistance of public officials to a better conduct of the government and the enactment of better laws? To what ex-

tent are they the center of the reading forces of the state? How much are their staffs looked upon as expert advisers by the citizens of the states? Are the history lovers in the states grouped around the state libraries? Does the state library insist on the organization and classification and proper filing of the archives?

If they have not done these things, or some of them, are they not failing?

My own estimate of the scope of a state library has been given before in this Association. It is in brief, that everything in the way of research in science, history, literature, politics, art, pedagogy, medicine, etc., should be provided in the state library as rapidly as funds will permit; that the state librarian should have a broad conception in scholarship of what these departments should be, and the ability and courage to secure a staff trained to do the work in a scientific way.

I am aware that some insist that the state library should be developed largely, if not entirely, in history and political science. I have no quarrel with this view except that it is too narrow. The state is larger than this, and so should its library be, if it is to be a state library.

But the six topics mentioned in the program I hasten to talk about for a few minutes, and then leave them for you to discuss, namely: The state library and state historical work; The state library and archives; The state library and politics; The state library and university extension work; New phases of legislative reference; The state library and museum.

There are, as there ought to be, voluntary historical societies in most of the states. Some of these have no connection with the state; some are trustees of documents, records and archives for the state, as in Wisconsin. I raise the question here, Shall the state library be the center of historical research and historical preservation in each commonwealth? Naturally, I refer more especially to state history, though I do not debar general history. In my own state the historical society has had no permanent quarters; the material is in the of-

\* Read before the National Association of State Libraries, Pasadena, 1911.



fice of the president and in a musty room in the capitol basement. The society receives a small appropriation from the state treasury wherewith to publish its monographs. Is it not better to continue the private association, but to make the state library the center, where all volumes and records may be kept, meetings held and work carried on?

I would by no means disparage private organizations. I would encourage them, but give them the protection and assistance of the commonwealth. The state does this in education, general, legal, medical and technical, and why not in historical collections?

1. Such a center supported by the state would encourage the deposit and donation of manuscripts, newspapers, etc., by private individuals.

2. It would lend a sense of security, if properly done, not otherwise given.

3. It would make the state a great instructor in its own history. I believe that the commonwealth is properly the instructor of the people. (I am not afraid of paternal government.)

4. This system would make the history of the state and its study more universal — more a part of the demos — and it is the demos we pretend to serve. This service would in this way be more democratic than if owned and controlled by a private organization.

5. The state collections would be thus readily accessible to all research students from educational institutions and to all authors and historians. The advantages of a central grouping of historical material cannot be stated in too strong terms.

Does not the same condition exist for the archives of the state? In Indiana the auditor, secretary of state, clerk of the Supreme court and governor's office contain the archives, most of them inaccessible and uncared for. They are historical and ought to be properly classified and scheduled.

I am aware that there may exist jealousy on the part of the official about these archives. He wants to keep them. However, a campaign of education and tact in handling the subject will bring about good feeling in this regard. I have had some discouraging experiences, but now that Indiana is to have a new building for the library, I see light ahead. I beg to quote here from the report of a member of my staff, Prof. Harlow Lindley:

An investigation into the archives of the state has proven beyond all question that the state records are in a most unsatisfactory condition, and beyond any possibility of permanent improvement until provision is made by law for their care and organization.

This condition has arisen from a variety of causes, among them the various movements of the capitol, the lack of room, and the absence of any adequate provision by law for their proper preservation.

A large part of the earlier public records of the state, if in existence at all, are inaccessible, even to one giving his time and effort to the task of making a report concerning them. Many of them are stored away like junk in dark, damp and dust-covered rooms in the basement. Present state officials know nothing about them, and no one has ever been given any authority by law to make the proper examination. The preliminary examination this summer has revealed something of the value of these old records, and has also revealed the hopelessness of the undertaking under present conditions.

Among the treasures found the following are enumerated here just to illustrate the possibilities of the work: Record books of the territorial court of Indiana, 1801-1816; Record books of the supreme court of the state, beginning with 1817; Plats of land, including Indian reserves and grants; Official reports and papers relative to early canals and railroads; Official material relative to early state roads; Records, letters, etc., of the United States land offices located in Indiana; Letter books from various departments; Enlistments; Public education; Reports of commissions, etc.

The final accomplishment of the undertaking would mean a great saving in time and care, on the part of the state, of records which will become more valuable for reference and research work all the time.

The following recommendations are made which, if executed, would at least begin the solution of the problem and prepare the way for future activity and progress:

1. That provisions be made to provide, furnish and equip a permanent place for the preservation of the public records of the state in an orderly manner.

2. That steps be taken to examine, classify and remove to a suitable place the papers,

documents and records not of present-day use to their respective departments.

3. That any state, county, or other official be authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to turn over to this department for permanent preservation therein any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files and printed books and material not in current use in his office.

The merit system is almost a necessity in a state library. Why partisanship should control the appointments in a library is inexplicable and indefensible. The recent change in one of our state libraries is fresh in your minds. An experienced man is put out for political expediency. Long and successful service goes for nothing. I often wonder if we established our governments, national, state or local, in order to give some one a job and not for the public good. That was the accepted theory or practice years ago. But in a library where scholarship, training and love of books and study are supposedly the dominant influences, it is humiliating to find the spoils system in control.

Where a library is connected with public service and politics touches it even remotely the merit system is the safest way to insure permanency. I am aware of the old cry against examinations. I have been through the fight as secretary of the Indiana merit system association for twenty years. But as a means of protection to your institution there is no better safeguard. In the Indiana State Library the system is thoroughly established. Examinations, with certain prerequisites for entrance, are held. A successful candidate is even then accepted only on probation, and may be discharged for cause at any time. The judgment of the librarian about the personal qualifications, education, appearance, ability to meet people, etc., counts for half.

The written test covers the work of the department into which the applicant will enter. I can say to persons who want me to do a favor, "Let your friend, son, daughter or whatnot, put himself on a level with all the others, and, like a man, prove he is best." When this is said to the politician he nearly always gives up in disgust.

This question of partisan politics in state libraries is the most serious problem now before us. It is the great stumbling block

which hinders progress and development and always will do so. Scholarship and training and a deep sense of obligation to the public, to knowledge, to education and to high ideals cannot go hand in hand with the spoils system. That such a system should for a moment be connected with a library is humiliating, disgraceful and worthy of universal condemnation. That the sacred rights of the public, of the knowledge seeker, of the lover of books and scientific research should be subjected to the selfishness of the jobber in offices makes us almost give up hope.

The head of one of our four departments—Legislative reference—was secured by this test. Many other positions have been filled in the same way with marked success. If you are pestered with party offensiveness, try this system and ask that it be adopted in your libraries. Examinations should not be on hard and fast lines, but should be full and fair and sweeping in whatever way you have them. Keep out the pest of partisanship from our state libraries. I fancy that if a scholarly librarian were let alone he would appoint his staff as he would a faculty, without an examination but still by the merit system. But he is not let alone. (An examination for its own sake of course is worthless.)

The question arises then, and is worthy of serious discussion, whether in a state library, in order to avoid difficulty and keep out of partisan broils, it is not the best policy to adopt a merit system for appointments. The executive of the library should never be under obligation to anybody or group or thing, but only to the highest public service in a strictly scientific way.

Why can the state library not be the workroom of students engaged in university extension, particularly in political science, sociology and history? The coöperation with colleges and universities may be a close one. That is the college authorities may indicate to the library staff what work is to be done and request that a certain amount of assistance and oversight be granted to the students. The members of the staff may well be able to do this, and thus lend a higher tone to the work of the library. In the Legislative reference departments this can be made particularly effective by securing the help of fellows, for instance, in return for assistance

given them. In our library advanced students from the state university often spend days or weeks in research work while living in Indianapolis. This policy can be extended to the secondary schools of the state, especially in their debates. We keep in close touch with all the high schools of the commonwealth to whom we send lists of material. Most of their reading for discussions is thus obtained from the central state library. We are able thus to supplement—or even more than supplement—the work in the high schools, and therefore become a radiating center for the schoolmen. I believe this is a great field for a state library, and commend it to your consideration.

The introduction of a bill in Congress providing for a Legislative Reference Bureau as a separate department of the Library of Congress is of great interest and value to all of us. The provisions of the bill are the very best, requiring thorough training in political science, the principles of government, comparative legislation and drafting of bills. It is not a legal bureau. This is the first new phase of this work to be mentioned.

Another, which we have adopted in Indiana by amendment to the law, is requiring coöperation with the educational institutions of the state—more particularly the state school. The head of our Legislative reference department has been made a lecturer on comparative legislation in the State University. Our plan is in brief to secure the assistance of advanced students, fellows or instructors in our department. They may make investigations and reports which we intend to file and use for reference. These may cover all subjects of legislation and political science, theoretical and practical. These same instructors may come to the department during a session and be our assistants in reference work.

Municipal reference is a feature in our Legislative reference department at the present time. Our law has been amended permitting the collection of material on municipal problems. We intend to arouse interest in our municipalities over the state in this part of the library, and see what can be done. The law allows us to lend our collections. It is believed that by the lending of this material to cities and by securing their attention the

usefulness of the library can be greatly extended.

I have a strong feeling that this part of a state library is much more than a legal bureau. It is the application of political science to legislation through the library. A comparative knowledge of the laws of different commonwealths is important and necessary. The accurate knowledge of how they work out is equally important. The views of publicists and statesmen the world over is just as necessary.

Many happy days of study and research in an institution like the British Museum have always kept before my mind the advantages of a union between library and museum—not necessarily in administration nor in physical arrangement, but in union none the less—like, for example, the Liverpool library. I am referring to state libraries now exclusively. I am aware, too, that there is opposition in this country to an arrangement of this sort. Our plan is, keep the two institutions entirely distinct. In England it is very common to find the combination.

The new building which we are preparing for in Indiana will have the State Museum, historical, geological and biological, on one of the floors, thus keeping it in close touch with the library but under separate control, unless it be the historical section.

Do these two institutions not overlap? Is not one quite a necessity to the other, as the college library is a necessity to the geology and biology departments of the college? There is certainly no disadvantage in proximity of the two. The man engaged in research often finds the absolute need of the two, one to supplement the other.

In fact you cannot build up a collection of any sort in art or geology or biology or history unless you attach to it a good library. We see this now in all of the art museums of our own cities. In a small way the Exeter, England, library and art collection and museum makes an excellent illustration of the working of this policy. The Librarian of Congress said to the writer a year ago that the system was wrong and would not result beneficially. Where I have seen it tried it has been very successful. Custom, of course, makes a great difference and readjustment is not easy. I am anxious to know what state

libraries are doing in this country and what the views of their executive officers are.

The question of interstate library loans is one which concerns the state libraries very intimately. Quite recently I have failed to find certain books and pamphlets by advertising, and the only recourse has been to borrow from libraries in other states. I have also loaned to other states as far away as the Pacific coast.

Can we not have an agreement by which

these loans may be regularly made from state library to state library in the discretion of the librarian—for there are volumes which should always be kept on the shelves. At present I have an insistent beggar for Hitchcock's "Alchemy and alchemists," which is not in the Library of Congress, and which I am trying to borrow. It is worth consideration, then, by us, whether we cannot come to an agreement about this and appoint a committee to report at our next meeting.

### THE LIBRARY AS AN AID TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION\*

By GEORGE A. HOWELL, *Chairman Committee on Technical Education, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Canada*

TECHNICAL education has long been a subject of great interest to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. No one more fully realizes to-day the necessity for well-trained and competent workmen than the manufacturer. In this day of world-wide markets a manufacturers' competitors are not confined to his immediate neighborhood, nor indeed to the country in which he lives. To hold his trade, or expand his market, he is forced to make as good an article, or better, than his American, English, German, Russian or Chinese competitor. To do this his workmen must be as skilful and as capable as any; his machinery must be up to date; his superintendents and managers as thoroughly posted and as resourceful as those of his opposition. The salesmen who market his product in many, if not in most cases, are not thoroughly equipped for their task, without at least some knowledge of the principles and processes employed in the manufacture of the goods they are selling.

Until comparatively recent years the apprenticeship system has sufficed to train the workmen, machinery had only to be kept in good repair, and the product was marketed nearby by the proprietor himself, or some clever talker who made friends among the customers. To-day the apprenticeship system is almost a thing of the past, and will soon dis-

appear entirely. Even if it existed, the "rule-of-thumb" workman, who was the product of it, can no longer hold his own against the trained artisan, the graduate of the technical or trade school. Machinery must be constantly improved and frequently replaced. The smooth talker cannot compete with the technically expert salesman, who by his knowledge of manufacturing conditions can meet objections to, or suggest improvements in, his firm's product, be it breakfast food or steel bridges.

Realizing these changed and changing conditions, it is not surprising that manufacturers everywhere are daily becoming more actively and intelligently interested in technical education.

There is still much room for improvement in this respect, particularly in Canada, where manufacturing on a large scale has only begun; where we still have many "infant industries," and where keen competition has been prevented by our very necessary protective tariff, or delayed by the comparatively slow growth of a home market.

Notwithstanding the fact that there have been laggards here as everywhere, our Association has been active, and through its committee on technical education, which has been in existence for seven years, has conducted a vigorous campaign for the improvement and extension of the facilities provided by the different provinces for those who wish to ac-

\* Read before Ontario Library Association, Toronto, Canada, April 17, 1911.

quire a knowledge of, or perfect themselves in, the various industrial pursuits. In the course of this campaign we found a pretty general lack of information, not only as to what was required in the way of technical education, but as to what constituted it. Few of the manufacturers, or educationists, had any clear conception as to what was needed, and those who had were quite at sea as to how the need should be filled. Under these conditions we concluded that an exhaustive inquiry into the whole subject was necessary, and requested the Dominion Government to appoint a commission to make such an inquiry. For a long time this seemed impossible, but just when we had given up hope and decided to make an inquiry on our own account, voting a large sum from our own funds for this purpose, the Government overcame the objections of some of the provinces, and the present commission was appointed. They have now completed their investigations in Canada, and have just left for England and the continent to pursue their inquiries there. The report to be presented to Parliament by this commission should be of very great assistance to all engaged in this field of work, and will we hope result in the Dominion Government voting a substantial sum to be expended by the various provinces on industrial instruction.

In the meantime the provinces have not been idle.

Nova Scotia has led them all, and since 1907 has established technical schools in twenty-one industrial communities, and a technical college. They have also established one trade or vocational class in Halifax, where garment making is taught.

Quebec has voted and is now engaged in expending \$3,000,000 to provide buildings and equipment for that province.

Manitoba is at present expending \$100,000 in the erection of two technical high schools.

Ontario has long afforded facilities for the establishment of technical schools, but recently instructed the Superintendent of Education, Mr. John Seath, to visit all the educational centers of the United States, Great Britain, and the continent, with a view of reporting upon a more desirable and practicable elementary and advanced system of technical education for the province. This

Mr. Seath did, and has made a most illuminative and instructive report, which has been published and a bill embodying his recommendation has become law. This bill provides machinery for the establishment and maintenance of general industrial schools, special industrial schools, technical high schools, coöperative industrial schools, art schools, industrial, technical and art evening schools. Such schools when established by the Board of Education to be under the control of a special committee of management appointed by the local Board of Education, consisting of six members of the board, three manufacturers and three employees, from those engaged in manufacturing.

The facilities provided by this act, properly taken advantage of, should enable the larger municipalities to make suitable provision for the needs of those desiring to perfect themselves in the various industrial callings followed in the municipality. Under the Act it is more than likely that one or more central schools in each county will be established, particularly as the grant is increased, as we are assured it will be. Meantime there are, and will be, many sections of the province where the library is the only medium through which facilities can be provided for technical or industrial education, beyond those existing in the shop or workroom.

In these communities the need for education of a technical nature is perhaps even more pronounced than in large towns and cities, and it is this need that we understand your Association wishes more particularly to supply.

Books as an adjunct to a well-equipped school are invaluable, and we can easily presuppose a demand for them and their use, by those who through the school have found the need of them. The task here would be the comparatively simple one of selection; but in a community where no school exists not only have the books to be provided, but an interest worked up and maintained, making the problems much more difficult.

Under such circumstances what can the library do for industrial or technical education? I believe a great deal, although I do not believe it will be easy of accomplishment. In many of the smaller towns and villages manufacturing conditions are entirely differ-

ent from those in the large town or city. The employer is usually a man of actual working experience in his particular line of business; his workmen have learned their trade in his shop, or a nearby one, and are in some cases more competent workmen than those who have picked up a trade in the city. They are, however, largely "rule-of-thumb" men, who do things well because they have been taught to do them in one particular way. Any serious change in conditions is liable to upset them, and they are not easily adaptable to changes. Notwithstanding this, they feel that they know their trade, and are competent to teach it to others. They are not looking for books which could help them to become better workmen, and the younger men are to a great extent influenced by their attitude. Besides this, many of the books on the subject in which they might be interested are too technical to be of much use to a workman who has lacked or neglected opportunities for fitting him to understand them.

Then, in spite of the fact that we as an Association realize fully the need for a broad and comprehensive scheme of industrial instruction, when it comes to making use of actual opportunities by individual members, some of us at least are more likely to urge "the-powers-that-be" to do something than to endeavor to do it ourselves.

The question is, therefore, will those whom we wish to assist take advantage of the facilities provided, and will the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association take hold and help you to make a success of the movement.

It will not be an easy matter to provide books in each locality suited to the needs of the industries therein established, and the mere providing of the books will not suffice. They must be used, and by those engaged in the industries of the village or town. I don't know how far the work you have previously done in this connection has been successful, but speaking from the experience of some of the manufacturers who have provided books for the boys and men in their employ, it is extremely difficult to get those whom we would like to assist to take an interest, and to make use of the books after they are supplied. When boys and men are engaged all day, it is only those who take a special in-

terest in their trade who will give up their evenings to improve themselves. If something could be done through the coöperation of the employers, so that the learners in their business at least could have some time during the day to take up study, their interest would be much more easily secured and retained. The situation in each community would perhaps have to be dealt with differently, but the following suggestion might be a workable plan in most cases.

It would seem to me that a room would have to be provided where the men and boys who become interested could meet in the evenings, and where the books would be easily accessible. Groups of men or boys from the various industries or allied industries could then be formed into clubs, whose object would be to improve the members in their particular calling. These clubs would make this room their headquarters, and through their own officers, aided by the managing committee, arrange for a course of reading to be supplemented by informal talks on matters of mutual interest in their trade. These talks to be followed by questions and discussions. Occasionally the discussion could be based on a particular work dealing with some special phase of the manufacturing process or method.

Where there are apprentices, an effort should be made to provide books which deal with the art or science of their particular trade in an elemental but not necessarily a popular manner. Their employers should if possible be induced to afford the boys at least an hour a day in the daytime to read and study the books provided. If the librarian or a teacher from the school could be prepared at stated times to answer questions suggested by their study, the boys would be more likely to continue interested, and to be helped by their reading.

This presupposes a committee to take charge of the work, and this might well be modelled on the government proposal, that is composed of representatives of the library board, the manufacturers and their men. The librarian should of course be a member, and with his aid the committee would select the books best suited to the needs of the particular locality to be served. Here is where we might be of some assistance to your secretary, by aiding in the selection of such works as

would be of most use to specified industries. These lists would be of great benefit to the general committee in charge of the work.

I don't know just how far this is possible under the amended library act, but if some such plan as this could be put in operation and the interest maintained, a great deal can be accomplished and your Association will have helped to fill a gap that will for a long time exist in any scheme of industrial education which Ontario may introduce.

As the various manufacturing centers grow and the industries in them become sufficiently numerous and diversified to maintain a coöperative industrial school or a technical high school, this will naturally supersede the work being done by your Association. There will for a long time, however, be many opportuni-

ties for work such as I have outlined, and for coöperation with the industrial schools to be established.

In this work our Association will be glad to coöperate as far as we can, and I am authorized by the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to offer such assistance and coöperation. We will hope to hear from you from time to time with an intimation that our help is necessary in this or that locality. As the burden of this work will rest on the Technical education committee, of which I have this year the honor to be chairman, I think I can safely promise you that your requests will receive every attention, and be acted upon as fully and promptly as possible.

#### SOME PHASES OF REFERENCE WORK\*

By JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, *Legislative Reference Librarian, Texas State Library, Austin, Tex.*

DISCUSSING "Some phases of reference work" it is my purpose to describe the reference facilities of the Texas State Library, to explain what we are doing there, and to show wherein our facilities are such that they can be made of service to other libraries throughout the state. Beyond this I shall just touch upon some miscellaneous phases of the general subject.

At Austin we have doubtless the finest and most complete collection of books and manuscripts relating to Texas that can be found gathered together in any one place. These resources, constantly in active use, have been partially made known to the public through the recent reports of the State Library, the "Texas reference collection" published in *Texas Libraries* last November, and the paper by the librarian on "Some historical activities of the Texas Library and Historical Commission" in the April *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association, and shall receive no further mention at this time.

With the literature of American history, general, local and by periods, we are fairly

well supplied. Among the larger sets of reference value might be mentioned the American Nation Series (28 v.), Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History (10 v.), McMaster (7 v.), Woodrow Wilson (5 v.), Rhodes (7 v.), Adams History of the United States, 1801-1817, in 9 volumes; Parkman, Bancroft, Justin Winsor, the Confederate Military History (12 v.), the Government's Rebellion records in about one hundred and sixty volumes, and the set entitled "The South in the building of the nation" (12 v.).

Our Canadian and Mexican resources far surpass our historical material for the various European countries. From Mexico we shall receive the documents issued by the government commemorative of the recent centennial celebration, six volumes of which are now on their way to us.

In biography the Dictionary of national biography, Appleton's Cyclopedia of American biography, and some other general works are supplemented by a goodly number of individual lives, including naturally those of many illustrious Southerners.

The State Library is at present forced to neglect the arts and sciences, and our gen-

\* Read at the meeting of the Texas Library Association, Corsicana, Texas, May 4-5, 1911.



eral literature collection falls very far short of what it should be; religion and philosophy are likewise inadequately represented. Unfortunate as it is that our library is lacking in these particulars, yet we have in Austin the University Library to fall back upon, and our deficiencies are less serious than would otherwise be true.

In sociology, economics, government and statute law we have a substantial nucleus for a well-rounded, useful and up-to-date library as our purchases have of late been made largely with the idea of building up this section for legislative reference purposes, and it is largely, though by no means entirely, in this field that we find use for the material contained in the national and state documents, of which we receive the former as a depository library. Our set includes the Patent Office publications.

To our collection of general encyclopedias, almanacs and general reference books we have just added the new eleventh edition of the Britannica.

Our periodical file is small, few sets antedating 1900, but since that date we have a useful collection to which the "Readers guide" furnishes a ready key. The current list includes some seventy-five or more representative journals, and we are well supplied with Texas newspapers of the past and present. Our bibliography and library economy resources are constantly growing.

The legislative reference section is simply another practical application of the principle—old when Rameses was born—that the wise man will profit from the experience of others and will build his stronghold on their tried foundations. In this section we have endeavored to provide for the legislator the published experience of others who have had occasion to solve the same problems he is facing, and to furnish him with an array of facts to oppose any one who becomes as a learned jurist once phrased it, "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity," and forgets that facts, not eloquence, should form the basis of legislation. To be forearmed by being forewarned is here the secret of success. Laws passed and bills proposed by recent legislatures, past messages of governors, current campaign speeches, the demands of labor and other organizations and political parties, and replies to direct inquiry

give us a clue to some of the subjects an approaching legislature may be expected to consider, unless its deliberations are overshadowed by the too strenuous efforts of individual members to solve the personal equation of "Who's who," or the all-important question of "When is a Prohibitionist?"

The material used is sought in statute and legal treatise, the political science text and popular discussion, whether pamphlet, magazine or book, and in the report of Congressional committee and government expert. The books we classify by the Dewey Decimal system and shelve; the pamphlets are in a vertical file classified by a system of key numbers wherein each number signifies a phase of legislation. The system of classification is that of the indispensable "Index of legislation," issued annually by the New York State Library. This index dates from 1890.

To increase the value of this vertical file the periodicals, library lists and bibliographies are closely watched, and items desired are checked and requested from the issuing source. Publications specially to be watched are the *Survey*, *Special Libraries*, the library journals, *State Publications*, and the monthly catalog of the Superintendent of Documents. The advance sheets of Congressional documents add many a valuable report to this file.

Another feature of the work of this section is to index and bind the bills and resolutions introduced by each house of the state legislature. Those for the last session are now indexed and in the bindery. The means at hand, we should also index the bills, governors' messages and state documents of former years. This will come as a future development of our work.

Our clientele includes high school and university students, especially the debaters, legislators, state officials and the public at large. In Austin we try to make up for the lack of a public library and to supplement the facilities of the library of the State University. If we can aid the other libraries of the state with information or material we are glad to do so.

The principles, methods and materials of reference work are enough alike in all libraries that each can gain valuable suggestions from the experience of others. The vertical

file can be used in the public library and is one solution — partial solution — of the pamphlet problem. Municipal reference work resembles legislative and employs much the same material in books, journals, etc.; city councils and officials can utilize the experience of others as well as can the law-makers of the state, and the literature of civic improvement is assuming voluminous proportions. Other libraries in the state might find the "Finding-list of books on political science, law and allied topics," recently issued by the legislative reference section of the State Library, of use in book selection, as it is annotated, and in many instances we were obliged to select carefully before purchasing the books there listed. It will be supplied on request.

Before concluding let us recall a few miscellaneous points in reference work that others have found worth remembering. Let us not forget that if our library cannot furnish the desired answer there are within telephone call citizens who can; that in the city hall, newspaper offices, banks, business houses, state departments and university are men whose time is devoted to special study of special subjects; that telephone directories are excellent and cheap substitutes for the bulky and expensive city directories, and that the latter when a year old are still of use, and may often be had for the asking from business firms, and that duplicates thereof can be exchanged with neighboring and important cities elsewhere for their own.

Let me emphasize the value of bibliographies prepared by others but checked to indicate your own resources, and, further, the great value of library catalogs, publishers' lists, etc. The Pittsburgh Library catalogs and the "Trade-list annual" are cases in point. Bibliographies at the ends of encyclopedia articles should not be overlooked, and remember that atlases contain other information than maps. "Who wrote it?" will often be answered in the encyclopedia, and the "Synopsis of noted books" volume of the Warner Library, in the "United States catalog" and printed library catalogs you have on your shelves. The Decimal classification is a reference book of no mean value when it comes to the dates of rulers and authors, lists of authors' works, and the troublesome questions asking the

names of a group of contemporary foreign writers of a particular branch of literature during a particular period of history. The "World's almanac" will give you a list of anniversaries for which to be prepared.

For difficult questions or questions often asked apply the motto "When found, make a note of" — the file becomes of inestimable value.

The reference room is more closely in touch with current events than the public suspects, and the reference librarian who does not keep up with the news is lost. The earthquake in Burma or the sudden demise of a noted statesman, the appearance of a comet or the occasion of a celebration draws out the resources of the library and the resourcefulness of the librarian to meet the public's demand for literature descriptive of the place, the man, the phenomenon, or the occasion.

The emotions, too, are not allowed to lie dormant, and humor and pathos appear at not infrequent intervals. It is as pathetic a thing to be called upon to help a poor man momentarily expecting a paralytic stroke or a recurrence of arterial sclerosis to understand the nature of his malady, the seriousness of which the doctor is endeavoring to keep from him, as it is humorous to be suddenly called upon to produce "Three-legged Willie's wooden leg" before one has been in Texas long enough to have learned the popular names of her heroes and the museum features of a historical library.

At times by the overwhelming amount of work and our necessarily limited resources we may be made to feel that we are not keeping up with the procession, but let us be of good cheer, and recall the predicament and comment of three English brethren of the cloth who had walked long and wearily with no town in sight. Repeated inquiries from countrymen along the roadside had elicited the ready reply several times that Newtontown was only "up the road apiece, three or four miles." When at intervals of half an hour on three successive occasions the same reply — "three or four miles" — had greeted the travellers, one of them felt constrained to remark, "Well, brethren, let us thank the Lord the darn thing's not gaining on us." If we can keep our work from gaining on us we are accomplishing much.

## A \$5000 BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDING IN TACOMA

SOME interesting problems are presented in the development of library service by branch buildings, in a rapidly growing city with a scattered population. The census of 1910 credited Tacoma with 83,743 people, whose homes are distributed over a large area. The city is in a stage of growth where it is difficult to foresee the future centers of population, and there are as yet no congested sections. It is impossible for one library building to serve such a population. Branches in rented rooms temporarily supply the needs, but the people rightly demand attractive reading rooms such as can usually be obtained only in separate branch buildings. Until it is fairly certain how a locality may grow, it seems unwise to erect a large permanent building, and besides the city cannot afford to maintain such buildings. In view of these conditions the library board has adopted a policy of erecting small branch libraries, not to exceed a total cost of \$5000, including furniture and all equipment except books. The buildings are of wood, and may be considered temporary, although they are built to last 50 years with proper repairs. Every effort is made to make them attractive, and well lighted by both day and night. One consideration is that in 10 or 15 years the location of the branches may need to be changed. In that event it will then be possible to secure new sites and erect larger, permanent branches, without having old, monumental buildings on hand, too small for longer use, difficult to enlarge, too expensive to be discarded and practically unsalable. In the cities of the Northwest nearly all buildings in the residence section are of wood, and consequently library buildings of that material do not look out of place. The branches will contain no very expensive books or any impossible to replace, and consequently there is not the same objection to frame buildings that there is for central libraries.

The first one of these \$5000 buildings was completed and opened to the public in May at South Tacoma, a section of the city about six miles from the central library. Less than seven months from the drawing of the first sketches the building was in use.

A corner lot was available, having a frontage of 50 feet on a main street and 100 feet on the side street, on which the building faces. The building is of very simple design, whatever detail there is being after the colonial model, an effort having been made to avoid the prevailing bungalow type. Sides and roof are of stained shingle. Excavation is for furnace and fuel room only, but is well lighted from an area. A hot air furnace is used, there being two large registers in the main reading room, and one in the librarian's room. This method of heating is

sufficient, as there is no really cold weather in the Puget Sound country, although some fire is necessary about 300 days in the year. The foundations, front steps and porch are of concrete. The floor of the vestibule is red tile, and its sides are ceiled and panelled. The frame of the building, designed for economy in lumber, is so light that it would be impractical except for the projections at front and rear. The rafters are placed three feet on centers and each pair trussed. The ceiling is cross-furred. The architect, Mr. George Gove, of Tacoma, deserves great credit for the beauty of line and for the quality of materials and workmanship obtained for the money. The general contract (which included everything except light fixtures, movable furniture and floor coverings) and the architect's fees totalled about \$4000. Everything else in the building except books cost less than \$1000. The reading room, which is 79 feet long, 33 feet wide and 15 feet high, is most attractive. It contains 18 large double hung windows arranged in groups of three on four sides of the room. All the windows are about 6 feet 6 inches from the floor except the two groups in the front wall. These are about three feet from the floor. In addition to the large windows there is a group of three small windows directly back of the delivery desk and above the roof of the extension. The shelving is six feet high, except under the front windows, and the periodical cases and picture book racks are built into the shelving. All shelving is fixed except four sections for reference books. The book capacity in the main reading room is about 8000 volumes. All the woodwork is of fir, a cheap but attractive wood, its figured grain taking dark stain beautifully. One half the reading room is for children and the other half for adult readers. Short book cases, dividing the room, may be used later. Each half contains five tables, each table seating six persons, the tables for children being in special sizes. Tables and chairs are of oak, simple and well made. The tables cost \$11.75 each. Seats for double the number now provided for will be installed as needed. The floor is covered with the best grade of battleship linoleum. In the reading room the electric light, which is surprisingly satisfactory, consists of eighteen 60-watt Tungsten lamps, each lamp being at the end of a chain about 10 feet from the floor, and each fitted with a Holophane shade. Indirect lighting could not be afforded. The ceiling and side walls are light in color and diffuse the light well. All light fixtures in the building, including the lamps, cost \$89.

The delivery desk, made by a local carpenter, is 10 ft. x 10 ft. and carefully planned. It has Library Bureau equipment, including charging trays, trays for readers' cards, and case for shelf-list and file of ap-

plication cards. An extension 27 ft. x 8 ft. on the rear of the building provides for stairs, women's toilet and janitor's sink in one half and in the other a librarian's room, which contains sink, gas stove, cabinets and clothes closet. An outside door opens into librarian's room, an inclined cement walk for the delivery of boxes leading to the door from the street.

The building is insured for \$2500 and an additional sum is carried on the books.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER.

### MOVING THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

THE semester ended May 13; the summer session was to open June 26. There was a collection of some 210,000 bound volumes, besides an accumulation of miscellaneous unbound material, to be moved from the old Bacon building into the unfinished and unfurnished Doe Memorial Library in this interval, in order that the new building might be opened for the summer season. The decision of the staff to attend the Pasadena conference almost in a body shortened the time yet more. It was finally decided that the work should begin May 29, in the hope that the actual moving would be finished by the middle of June, leaving some ten days for reading the shelves and getting to rights. As a matter of fact, the actual moving ended June 8.

The two buildings are about a city block apart, the ground sloping sharply to the west toward the new building; but this distance is considerably increased by the curves of the road. The Bacon Library is circular in shape, with a rectangular projection on the west face. There is no separate stack, but a series of high book cases radiate from the circular reading room on the main floor, and two galleries reached by spiral staircases are similarly furnished. An outer circle, added to the main edifice in 1902, extends from the basement to the ceiling of the first gallery. On the basement and main floor levels of this addition the cases radiate as in the reading room, but the first gallery level is divided into seminar rooms, with wall shelving. The rectangular portion of the main floor contained the catalog and order rooms, each well stocked with books, while the first gallery level was occupied by the periodical room, containing in addition to the unbound periodicals a collection of maps and several hundred books which could not be accommodated elsewhere; indeed, the whole building was hopelessly overcrowded, the basement especially resembling a labyrinth of no little ingenuity of design.

The building stands on a terrace raised about two feet above the roadway, the basement opening on the terrace level and the

main floor reached by flights of stone steps, opening from corridors leading out of the reading room to the north and south. The problem was to empty the gallery levels, which were accessible only by two small spiral staircases, and to transport the books from the main floor to the roadway.

A loading platform was built at the edge of the terrace before the old building, and a runway constructed from this over the stone steps to the main floor level, with 2 x 4 scantling laid at the edges to prevent the trucks from running off, as the descent was steep. A pulley was attached to the floor at the top of the runway, through which was rove a rope with a snap-hook at either end; this served both to ease the loaded trucks down the incline and to haul up the empties. A smaller inclined runway was built from the basement door to the edge of the terrace. To clear the galleries a scaffolding was erected in the rotunda with a large iron wheel, borrowed from the Irrigation Department, hung at the top; this carried a cable attached at either end to a three-foot shelf. The shelves moved up and down in runways on opposite sides of the scaffolding. By adjusting the length of the cable, one shelf could be made to rise to the desired level as the other was lowered to the floor. The structure was completed by a controlling brake operated by a hand lever, and an emergency brake answering to foot pressure.

There were problems of another kind at the Doe Library. This has a rear basement door on the level of the road, and a straight passage leading to a large elevator, with a capacity of two trucks, which gives access to the ground and main floors of the building. Through some freak of construction, however, the foundation of the five-story stack is about four feet higher than the basement level, and is reached by a steep concrete incline. Owing to the demands of other structural features, this incline does not descend toward the basement door, but in the opposite direction, reaching the floor in the darkness behind the elevator. To reach the stack room from the basement entrance, it is necessary to go around the elevator and up the incline, turning three corners. As this proved impracticable for trucks, it was decided to rely wholly upon the elevators. As the ground floor of the building is on a level with the second deck of the stack and the main floor of the building with the fourth deck of the stack, books for these decks were trucked in from the main elevator without difficulty. Books for the first, third and fifth decks, however, had to be carried from the nearest floor level by means of the small service elevator in the stack room, which accommodates only one truck at a time. As this elevator is only 32 inches deep, the truck must be slanted through the door. Any one who has tried to load heavy trucks on an abbreviated elevator

will realize that the conditions do not make for speed. It was necessary to discount this factor in planning the movement of more than half the books.

An unloading platform with an inclined runway was constructed at the basement door of the new building. A large springless wagon was hired, with team and driver, from a local expressman, and the bed built up to the exact height of the platforms. Twenty-two three-foot book trucks, several of them home-made, were commissioned, beside 11 small ones built to use with the stack elevator; the latter, however, were mainly used to furnish extra wheels for the large trucks as these gave out, and before the moving ended most of the little trucks were wheelless. Fifty canvas belts were made, with cinch buckles, to strap around the loaded trucks and keep the books in place. These proved most useful in preventing spills.

During conference week, three student assistants under the direction of a member of the regular staff labelled the entire collection. A strip of manila paper about two inches wide was passed around the covers and back of the first book on each shelf, the ends being turned inside the covers. On each strip was marked the exact location in the new stack to which that particular shelf of books was assigned, in accordance with a carefully planned schedule. This was done without interruption to the service. On Saturday, May 27, the doors of the old library were opened to the public for the last time; at eight o'clock Monday morning the moving began.

The men of the staff, reinforced by nine students, were divided into two squads, each in charge of a foreman, who was responsible for all work in the building to which he was assigned. As speed was dependent upon the constant factors, especially the number of trucks and the capacity of the elevators, it was essential that the work should progress evenly, so as to prevent congestion at any point and the consequent tying up of either trucks or elevators. This involved a constant shifting of men between the squads as one or the other squad seemed to be getting ahead of schedule. In this way the elevators and trucks were worked to their full capacity, and the plan of procuring a second team and more assistants, which had some advocates on the second and third days, was soon abandoned.

The first books moved were those shelved in the reading room; this permitted the clearing away of the reading room cases, giving opportunity to attack the shelves in the outer circle of the main floor, and to start clearing the galleries. Each section of gallery shelving was emptied by two men armed with three-foot "tote boxes," consisting of bottom, back and ends, with grips cut in the ends.

The books were placed in the boxes upside down, with the backs in. As fast as the boxes were filled they were brought to the lift, one man loading from either side. As a filled box went down on one side, its weight brought up a load of empties on the other. At the foot of the lift on either side stood a man behind a table. Each box arriving at the floor was seized and the contents tipped out on the table. This presented the books, back up and in order, to the truck loader on the other side of the table. By sending the boxes down in order, each truck was supplied with six shelves in proper sequence, the destination of each in the new stack being indicated by the numbering on the paper belts described above. On the approach of the wagon the men on the floor would run the trucks to the door, thus allowing the loading squad in the gallery to get a little ahead. The floor squad would then race to overcome this lead, the constant rivalry between the squads resulting in a high average speed. The driver and one other man, who staid with the wagon and tallied the loads, helped run the trucks on the wagon. At the new building two men ran the loaded trucks to the elevator, carried them to the assigned floor, and brought down the empties, and also helped load and unload the wagon. These four attained an average speed of a trifle over three minutes in clearing the wagon of loaded trucks and filling it with empties. The wagon frequently made a round trip, including loading and emptying at each end, in 12 minutes; it averaged something over 28 loads, or more than four loads better than schedule, per day; a day meaning 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., minus an hour at noon. The stack squad took possession of the loaded trucks at the elevator, ran them to position and placed the books on the shelves, afterward returning the empty trucks to the elevator.

As elevators in the new building, the improvised lift in the old building, and several of the trucks were entirely untested, some accidents were anticipated; but perhaps for that very reason none occurred. A breakdown in either machinery or trucks would have spelled trouble, as the university engineering force was on a vacation, the time limited, and the daily expense heavy. There were a few minor mishaps. Twice the elevators stopped running. The first time this happened, the squad working at the old building was summoned and arrived on the run, armed with "tote boxes," and started to unload the trucks and transport the books by hand; but at this the elevators gave in and started. Once a loaded truck ran away on the incline leading to the loading platform, carrying away several feet of the temporary guard rail and spilling some heavy volumes on the stone steps several feet below. One afternoon it rained, a rare occurrence in Califor-

nia in June, and two wagon loads got pretty wet before any coverings could be found. Three empty "tote boxes" were dropped at various times from the galleries of the old building, and smashed on the floor below in unpleasant proximity to the men working there. But mishaps and difficulties only seemed to make the men work harder.

After the books, work began on the tables, chairs, bookcases, and miscellaneous furniture, a good deal of which was needed pending the complete furnishing of the new library. A day and a half saw the lighter furniture transported, and the balance was handled by the Grounds and Building Department, which is equipped for heavy work. The straightening-up process then began. There had been no stopping to adjust shelves during the moving, and consequently some shifting was necessary in order to provide for the larger books. Following this the shelves were read, several squads simultaneously on different decks. This phase of the work did not proceed with absolute smoothness, owing to the number of untrained assistants employed in order to finish on time. Nevertheless the preliminary reading was completed and the revision well under way before the Doe Library opened on June 26 to the summer students.

For the successful completion of the undertaking credit is due primarily to R. C. Woodmansee, in charge of the Shelf department, for careful preliminary planning. The structural and mechanical details were worked out and supervised by T. C. Clark, to whose constant attention to the condition of the equipment the freedom from mishap is largely due. Woodmansee and H. G. Baugh were the two foremen to whose successful handling of the men and resourcefulness in meeting emergencies the speed of the work must be credited. But every man on the squad has reason to be proud of his share; the prevailing spirit from beginning to end seemed to be desire to do just a little more than was required, and most of the men worked with their heads as well as their arms, legs and backs—one distinct advantage which the student assistant possesses over the ordinary "husky" in work of this kind.

The statement of cost given below does not include the salaries of the members of the regular staff engaged on the moving, nor the extra expense involved in the preliminary labelling of the books and the final adjusting and reading of the shelves. The trucks and "tote boxes" are not included, as they were already in hand. The ten or twelve truck wheels which gave out were replaced from stock in hand, with the solitary exception.

#### COST OF MOVING THE LIBRARY

Carpenter work and material (platforms and lift, etc.)..... \$57.95

Wages of 9 assistants, May 29-June 8, at 25 c. per hour.....	180.00
Team hire, moving books.....	80.00
Labor and teams, moving furniture.....	103.60
50 canvas belts with cinch buckles.....	26.00
1 set truck wheels.....	6.50

\$454.05

HAROLD L. LEUPP.

#### SOURCES OF COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

THE rise of business schools and commercial museums with their information bureaus and libraries suggests that there is need of a handy book of reference dealing with the sources of commercial information for the use of merchants and business men, business schools, students of economics, public officials, and reference librarians. It should be not merely a bibliography, nor yet a bibliography of commercial bibliographies, being in some respects broader in scope, in some respects more detailed. Its primary aim being to aid the man who is in a hurry, it should be concise, well arranged and indexed, thorough, accurate, authoritative and attractive. Otherwise the business man, who may think little enough of books anyway, will not use it. But the compiler should beware of certain economies of space that are in reality time-losers, such as giving initials only of authors whose full forenames are obtainable or book-titles taken out of the middle of the real titles.

The compiler ought to be a reference librarian, either with business experience or working under the direction of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, or of a commercial association or museum or a business school; he should be in a position to give a great deal of time to the work and to consult business men, consuls of foreign governments, and the larger libraries.

The scheme and scope of the work are best left to the judgment of the compiler and his advisers, but a few suggestions arising from a desire for a thoroughly efficient work are appropriate. The book will be of greatest use if it be national in its appeal, that is, devoted to American commercial interests, while carefully gathering all foreign information of value. It must not try to give commercial information, but merely tell where to find it. Its contents and make-up should be such that a person interested in a commodity, an item of trade statistics, a matter of rates or values, or a line of commercial conduct, could tell at a glance the best or most probable sources of information thereupon. The book should be in one volume with a single index referring to all parts of it. This index should come first in the book, and should contain in one alphabet the commodities of commerce, the countries, cities and regions of the world, commercial usages, regulations and law, and all

factors of economic importance, and should direct unerringly to the best or most available sources of information for the items in question, these sources being detailed in the second division of the work. This second division might be divided into several parts, listing (1) bibliographies of commerce and related topics; (2) the chief economic and trade periodicals; (3) periodical indexes; (4) a few standard works of reference; (5) United States, state, and foreign government bureaus with their publications; (6) chambers of commerce, commercial museums, and other commercial associations and institutions of the world, their characters and their publications, and also special libraries and collections in libraries. No bibliography of any topic should be attempted. In a secondary type under each publication (or in an appendix handily referred to) should be given any necessary information regarding its purpose, scope, arrangement, predecessors or successors. In the case of foreign publications the subscription prices might be given, as well as a few libraries where the works could be seen.

It is only a matter of time when a book of this character will be generally demanded, if it is not now demanded; and librarians should look to it that others do not in their zeal for filling the need produce a work poorly arranged, not thorough, or with sectional or trade bias. CLIFTON B. CLAPP.

#### THE SOCIAL WORK OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY\*

THE work of a library may be divided into two parts—educational and recreational. Both are distinctly social, so that in reporting for the sub-committee on libraries I might legitimately review all that is being done by the libraries of St. Louis in both directions. I shall confine myself, however, to the library with whose efforts I am most familiar; and I shall select those parts of its work that are most evidently social in their methods and results.

Thus considered, the public library of this city is attempting social work of the following types:

1. Efforts to make the work of the library better known in the community; to familiarize our citizens with its resources, methods, abilities, willingness and aims.
2. Efforts to improve the standard of reading.
3. Coöperation with other educational agencies, especially with the public schools.
4. Coöperation with the municipal authorities.
5. Efforts to make the library in some

sense a social center for the community immediately around it, especially in the case of branch libraries.

6. Efforts to furnish special facilities to social workers of all kinds for performing their work more intelligently and efficiently.

I shall enumerate briefly, under each of these heads, what the library is now doing:

1. *Publicity.* No matter how good an institution may be, no matter how well equipped or how ready to do public service, it is absolutely worthless unless the public knows that it exists and that it is able and willing to render service of a specified kind. It is true that the best advertising is that done through those to whom satisfactory service has been rendered; but every commercial institution knows that this is not enough. Some individuals and some sections of a community can be reached only through a megaphone or with letters two feet high. Mr. Page, of *The World's Work*, tells of a New Yorker who had gazed for years from his office window straight at the huge sign of that magazine, across Union Square, and yet remained ignorant that there was such a publication. So every librarian is frequently discouraged by meeting and talking with citizens, in all walks of life, who are ignorant of his work—what it is, what it means, and what it is driving at. Some active measures of publicity are absolutely necessary if the library is to reach all parts of the community. Such measures with us include the publication and free distribution of a monthly bulletin containing an annotated list of additions, with library news-topics of current interest and occasional lists of books on special topics; the constant issue of separate lists, large and small, printed and mimeographed, the furnishing of library items, at brief intervals, to the city press, whose continued interest in the library has been of great value to us in this part of our work; the display of placards and the distribution of cards giving the location of the nearest branch and inviting its neighbors to use it, and, more recently, the utilization of the large show windows of the temporary central quarters to display collections of books, posters and other material calculated to attract the attention and stimulate the interest of passers-by. That we have not gone too far in all this may appear from such facts as the following:

(1) A house-painter, resident in St. Louis for 15 years, was found in conversation recently to be ignorant even of the existence of the St. Louis Public Library.

(2) A teacher in the public schools, on hearing the public library mentioned, remarked: "We have a fine library in Carondelet, too; who manages that?"

(3) A passer-by, seeing a collection of illustrated books of travel in our window, entered the library and asked for one, saying,

\* A report of the sub-committee on libraries, read before the Social service conference, St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1911, by the chairman, Arthur E. Bostwick.



"I didn't suppose you had books of travel in the library."

These instances are typical and might be multiplied indefinitely. Evidently we have not yet reached the proper limit in our publicity work.

2. *Efforts to improve the standard of reading.* The phrase "good reading" is ambiguous. One book may be "better" than another in any or all of three ways—it may be better literature, convey more accurate facts or have a better moral tendency. It is the library's duty to work in all three directions. In estimating the accuracy of information we rely of course on persons who know their subjects—members of the staff, experts in city educational institutions, whom we cannot too warmly thank for giving us their time and thought in this connection, and the compilers of authoritative lists and bibliographies in all parts of the country and in all departments of knowledge. Once on our shelves, these books are brought to the attention of readers by the lists already mentioned and by the personal efforts of our assistants. Such efforts are of course of most avail with children. Each of our libraries, central and branches, has its separate children's department in charge of an experienced children's librarian. Within the past year these have been organized into a department with an administrative head who is at the same time in charge of the central children's room. Special care is exercised in the selection of children's books and in the personal attention given to children at the library. It is certain that such attention may be made an active influence for good in the lives of many children, and that this influence may even extend through them to the homes from which they come. One of the most interesting recent factors in this influence is the story-hour—the revival in a systematic way of the oral method of education through narrative, which we of course direct in such manner, though unobtrusively, as to interest the children in books—most successfully, as it seems to me.

3. *Educational coöperative work.* This library, originally founded as a public-school library, under control of the Board of Education, has continued to work in close touch with the schools since it became an independent institution many years ago. Large numbers of books are lent to them directly for class-room use, including many hundreds of sets of the same title of 30 volumes each, for reading exercises. This work has now been placed in charge of a separate Travelling Libraries department, whose work is constantly broadening by extension to many fields beyond that of the public school, but all more or less distinctly educational—the parochial or private school, the reformatory institution, the hospital, the study-club, even the great commercial or manufacturing house

that desires to furnish reading facilities to its employees. The prospects of such work as this, as plainly shown by the experience of other cities, are almost boundless, being limited only by the amount of money that the library can afford to spend in it. Coöperation with educational institutions does not end, of course, with the provision of books. Both teachers and children are welcomed in the libraries, and we try to do what we can to provide literature, facilities and personal aid for both in connection with school work. We are also carrying on an educational work of our own in direct connection with the library, by the maintenance of a training class for the preparation of candidates for our work. In the breadth and interest of the courses, the high class of instruction and the standard of scholarship we are trying to make this a distinct addition to the educational facilities of St. Louis, and we are now preparing, in conjunction with the Missouri Library Commission, to conduct a joint Summer School, during the season just approaching, which will offer needed training, free of charge, to all the librarians in the state who have been unable otherwise to secure it.

4. *Efforts to coöperate with the municipal authorities.* The establishment of legislative reference libraries, both for states and for cities, is one of the most significant steps taken in recent library development. The whole trend, not only of legislation but of efficient administration is dependent on the availability of information—its presence at the proper spot; its proper classification and indexing, and the existence of a person who knows how to find and use it and to aid others in doing the same. Most of this information is not in books—rather in documents, reports, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, so that a library of this sort is largely one of pamphlet boxes and collections of clippings, with full card indexes prepared by an expert. Most such libraries have been established under separate auspices, but if a city is already maintaining a public library there is no reason why the legislative and administrative work should not be part of its activity. It is to be so here in St. Louis. The Public Library here has always contained and made available a large amount of material of this sort, but experience shows that its efficient use by those who ought to use it depends on its proximity to the city offices. We are accordingly to establish a municipal reference branch in the city hall, and the details of the plan are now being worked out.

5. *Efforts to make the library a social center.* These have gone furthest in the branch libraries, as is natural, owing to their local or neighborhood character. Each has an assembly room and one or more club rooms which are given free to any organizations

desiring to use them for intellectual advancement or for legitimate forms of recreation, provided, of course, no admission fee is to be charged. The branch librarian makes an effort to get and keep in touch with all labor and industrial organizations in the vicinity, to consult their needs and wishes in the provisions of reading matter, and to make them feel in every way that the library is to be looked upon as an intellectual center in the community. The rooms are used by organizations of widely different elements and aims. We have entertained thus women's clubs, chess clubs, groups of foreign workmen, political associations of socialists, classes in literature and philosophy, self-culture and reading circles, art or handicraft societies, athletic clubs, dramatic clubs, military organizations, ecclesiastical bodies, the Boy Scouts, high school alumni associations, classes for the study of English by recently arrived immigrants, and the public school patrons. In our rooms are held Christmas festivals, school graduation exercises, cadet drills, the deliberative sessions of church assemblies and the regular meetings of the D. A. R. The beneficial effect of all this in localities where it was formerly difficult to obtain meeting places, except in connection with a saloon, scarcely require pointing out. Where no such clubs exist and there seems a need for them, the library may take a hand in organizing them, especially in the Children's department, but its later connection appears simply in its willingness to aid and to give quarters for meeting. All that we can do quietly to establish a connection between these activities and a love for books we do, of course.

House to house visitation, which has proved of value in other cities in connection with this distinctly social side of library work, has not been carried on extensively, although it has been begun in two ways—visitation of children's homes by the children's librarians to get acquainted with the parents and make them familiar with the library as a place of resort for their little ones; and a personal canvass of professional and business men in a library neighborhood, to talk with them about the library, acquaint them with its aims and ask for suggestions. All this, of course, is also publicity work, and shows the difficulty of determining an exact dividing line between the sections of this report.

An important part of a branch library's community work consists in ascertaining special kinds or classes of books in demand, or likely to be in demand, in the neighborhood and attempting to satisfy that demand. Books on a particular industry or trade or on some special subject that, for one reason or another, happens to be uppermost in the locality, may thus be appreciated, and the fact that the library has found this out and has acted promptly on its information is apt to constitute a strong reason for looking upon it, and trusting it, as a neighborhood

center. Especially is this the case with the newly-arrived foreigner, who understands little English and who thus appreciates with a depth of feeling that it is hard fully to realize the provision of reading matter in his native tongue. In the past 10 years libraries all over our land have begun to buy books in hitherto unknown tongues—Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Slovak, Lithuanian, modern Greek, Roumanian. The reason for providing these is social quite as much as philological.

The social features of a library come to the surface most strongly in the children's room, when the personal relations between the children and their "library teacher," as she is often called, may be very close. They go to her for advice, not about books only, but about lessons, play and personal conduct. She can control, if she will, the habits of thought, their personal cleanliness, the whole trend of character development. As an example of our efforts to make the right impression at the outset, I may state that in our newest branch we have made the children sign a pledge before issuing their cards—a promise to obey the library's rules and care for its property. Each child reads the pledge aloud slowly and satisfies the assistant that its meaning is understood and that the promise is regarded as a serious undertaking.

The whole problem of the branch library as a social center is of course a personal one. It rests on "the man behind" the book (he is generally a woman) to make it a success. We are endeavoring to emphasize this in the instruction given to our own training class.

6. *Special facilities for social workers.* In recognition of the fact that the library is itself an institution for social service, an effort is being made to place our facilities with special promptitude and care at the disposal of those who are doing work of the same type. Ways of doing this are indicated above in what has been said of coöperation with educational and other institutions. In particular, at the request of the officers of this conference, we have recently set apart, in the public reference room, shelves bearing several hundred works on subjects that should particularly interest the social workers of this city. These are at all times accessible to such workers, and in addition members of our staff stand ready at all times to answer such special questions as they may be asked on the subjects in which they are interested, to compile special lists of books, to assist in following up special lines of investigation, and to furnish the books themselves in quantity in the form of a deposit, should this be desired.

As has been said above, every detail of a public library's work is a contribution toward the performance of a social service; but those here enumerated will perhaps appeal to members of this conference as of special interest. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

## CONFERENCE OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES\*

At the request of the A. L. A. Committee on the Relation of the A. L. A. and State Library Associations, the representatives of the state library associations, in attendance at the A. L. A. meeting, met on the morning of May 24 in Pasadena to consider the question of a possible basis of affiliation. Miss Alice S. Tyler, chairman of the A. L. A. committee, presided and Miss Humphrey, of Nebraska, acted as secretary of the meeting. The following state associations were represented: Minnesota, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and also the Pacific Northwest Library Association, which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia.

At the chairman's request Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, a member of the committee, explained that favorable action had been taken by the A. L. A. Council, but that a definite plan had not yet been recommended by the committee. The committee desired that there should be some expression from the state associations regarding certain questions that must be considered in outlining a plan, such as the amount of dues, the method of representation on the Council, the cost of A. L. A. publications sent to each member, etc. Discussion was participated in freely by those present. Mr. Legler suggested that there might be different kinds of membership with dues of varying amounts. Miss Marvin, Miss Isom and Mr. Utley made suggestions regarding the distribution of A. L. A. publications to members. It was moved and carried that representatives of state associations present record themselves in favor of some sort of official connection between the A. L. A. and the state library associations, and also in favor of state or geographical representation on the A. L. A. Council. Those who took part in the discussion were Miss Downey, Ohio; Mr. Lucht, Kansas; Miss Pugsley, Arkansas; Mill Allin, Illinois; Miss Zaidee Brown, Massachusetts; Miss Phelps, Oklahoma; Miss Marvin, Oregon; Miss Margaret W. Brown, Iowa; Mr. Dudgeon, Wisconsin; Miss Baldwin, Minnesota; Mr. Greene, California; and Mr. Milam, Indiana.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

### PASADENA MEETING

(Reprinted from *Special Libraries*, June, 1911)

THE Special Libraries Association held an informal meeting during the Pasadena conference of the A. L. A. for the purpose of discussing some phases of special libraries. No set program had been arranged owing to the fact that the annual meeting follows in

September, and this meeting was merely to give a chance for informal discussion to those present at the A. L. A. meetings who were interested in special library development.

In the absence of the officers the meeting was called to order by Mr. S. H. Ranck, librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, and Mr. A. J. Small, state law librarian of Iowa, was elected president pro tempore, and Mr. R. H. Johnston, librarian Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., appointed secretary pro tempore.

Reading of the minutes was passed over. Mr. Ranck, as chairman of the Committee on the Municipal Year Book, which committee coöperates with similar committees of other bodies, presented his report, which showed progress. It was resolved, on motion of secretary, seconded by Mr. F. R. Graves, librarian Mercantile Library, San Francisco, "That the Special Libraries Association has heard with interest the report of Mr. Ranck on the work of the committee on the proposed Municipal Year Book; that we endorse the work of this committee, recommend its continuance, and approve of the suggestion that the work be published and feel that details may safely be left to the committee in charge. We suggest, however, that in its first appearance the proposed Municipal Year Book be limited to such scope and detail as may encourage a publisher of standing to undertake the work of placing it on the market."

At the request of the president Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Co., gave an interesting account of the work of the special libraries in Boston and an unofficial report of the winter meeting of the Massachusetts special libraries. Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian Kansas City Public Library, described the growth of a special collection of works relating to the packing industry at his former charge at St. Joseph. Mr. R. A. Campbell, legislative reference librarian, State Library, California, responded to a request for an account of the legislative reference work of the state library, and the acting secretary outlined the work and methods of the recently established library of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C.

It was proposed by Miss Wilson, reference librarian at Denver Public Library, and seconded by Mr. Purd B. Wright, that the secretary of the Association be instructed to present the formal request of the Association to the *Municipal Journal and Engineer* that it publish its index portion in press edition similar to the Engineering index and the Technical Press index.

The annual meeting will be held in New York City as announced, beginning Sept. 25.

The Council of the A. L. A. passed favorably upon the request of the Special Libraries Association for affiliation with the A. L. A.

\* This material was not received in time to be included in the July (conference) number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

## SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE

THE Summer Library conference, conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission at Madison, July 12-26, has attracted widespread interest. The nature of the conference has made it the first of its kind. It differed from a summer school in library training, since no formal technical instruction was offered, and also from library association meetings, because of the continuity of a program extending over two weeks and the definitely instructional aim of many of the lectures; and because of the absence of parliamentary procedure and of distracting business and reports. The success of the conference was assured by the attendance and interest of a large company of library workers from Wisconsin and neighboring states. The official registration of attendance was 170. Twelve states, including Wisconsin, were represented, and 56 of Wisconsin's libraries sent delegates, a number being represented by several members of the staffs.

The program was substantially as follows:

## PROGRAM

*Problems of Administration*

*Wednesday, July 12*

- 8.30 The larger vision of library work, Miss Hazeltine.
- 9.00 The Wisconsin idea, Dr. Charles McCarthy.
- 10.00 The library and the municipality, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon.
- 11.00 Library finances and the budget. Discussion opened by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, of Gary, Ind.

*Thursday, July 13*

- 8.00 The Government and service of libraries, Miss McCollough.
- 9.00 Business efficiency, Prof. S. W. Gilman.
- 10.00 Conference. Relation of trustees, librarians, and assistants, conducted by Miss McCollough.
- 12.00 The library militant, Miss L. E. Stearns.

*Friday, July 14*

- 8.00 Lectures for libraries, Mr. J. J. Pettijohn.
- 8.30 Children as civic workers, Miss Maud Van Buren.
- 9.30 Civic advancement, Mr. Will L. Finch.
- 10.30 The workingman's branch, Mr. C. E. Rush.
- 11.30 Conference. Civic problems, civic literature, etc., conducted by Miss Hazeltine.

*Saturday, July 15*

- 8.00 The one thing needful, Miss M. E. Ahern.
- 9.00 The National Library Association as a national helper, Mr. G. B. Utley.
- 10.00 The commission and the local library, Miss C. F. Baldwin.
- 11.00 Round table. Essentials in library administration, conducted by Mr. Dudgeon.

*Extension and Publicity*

*Monday, July 17*

- 8.00 Our debt to society, Mr. T. C. Richmond.
- 8.30 Labor legislation, Prof. John R. Commons.
- 9.30 Illustrated lecture. Social significance of the modern library movement. 1. A survey of the problem, Mr. Legler.
- 10.30 The children's right to poetry, Mrs. Elmen-dorf.
- 11.30 Picture exhibitions, Miss Carpenter.
- Evening. Illustrated lecture. Community conditions, good and bad, in Wisconsin, Rev. Harvey Dee Brown, on invitation of the Summer School of Religion.

*Tuesday, July 18*

- 8.30 The library as a social center. 1. The necessity for publicity, Miss Van Buren.

- 9.30 The meaning of social service, Hon. W. H. Hatton.
- 10.30 An experiment in extension, Miss Tyler.
- 11.30 Illustrated lecture. Social significance of the modern library movement. 2. People of the countryside, Mr. Legler.
- Evening. Annual meeting and banquet of the Wisconsin Library School Association. Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the commission, will act as toastmaster.

*Wednesday July 19*

- 8.30 Extension work, Mr. F. A. Hutchins.
- 9.30 Illustrated lecture. Social significance of the modern library movement. 3. In the heart of the city, Mr. Legler.
- 10.30 The librarians' place and power, Mrs. Elmen-dorf.
- 11.00 The library as a social center. 2. Entertainments, exhibitions, bulletins, etc., Miss Van Buren.
- 12.00 Conference. Local extension work. Discussion opened by Miss Kinsley, of Janesville.
- Afternoon. Round table. Mechanical processes, conducted by Miss Turvill.
- Evening. Dramatic reading of "The devil's disciple," by Bernard Shaw.

*Children's Work*

*Thursday, July 20*

- 8.30 Initiative and referendum, Hon. H. L. Ekern.
- 9.30 Fairy tales—old and new, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.
- 10.30 Conference. Work with children. Discussion opened by Miss Mary E. Dousman, of Milwaukee.
- 11.30 Hero tales, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.
- Afternoon. Round table. Library literature, conducted by Miss Carpenter.

*Friday, July 21*

- 8.30 Relation of schools and libraries, Supt. C. P. Cary.
- 9.00 The children and the library, Miss McCollough.
- 10.00 Library instruction in schools, Miss Smith, of Madison.
- 11.00 Nature stories and myths, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.
- 12.00 Conference. Summary. Discussion opened by Mrs. W. G. Clough, of Portage.
- Evening. The realistic story, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.

*Saturday, July 22*

- 8.30 Conference. Extension work, conducted by Mr. Dudgeon.
- 9.30 Story hour symposium, conducted by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen. Stories were told by Mrs. Brett, of Green Bay; Miss Gregory, of Milwaukee; Miss Lathrop, of Madison; Miss Davis, of Oshkosh, and Miss Wilkinson, of Superior.

*Book Selection*

*Monday, July 24*

- 8.30 Taxation problems of the 20th century, Chief Justice Winslow.
- 9.30 Historical publications of the state of Wisconsin, Dr. Thwaites.
- 10.30 General principles of book selection, Miss McCollough.
- 11.30 Book conference, conducted by Miss McCollough.
- Afternoon. Mending demonstration, Miss Turvill.

*Tuesday, July 25*

- 8.00 Civic improvement, Mr. G. E. Hooker.
- 8.30 Wisconsin documents, Miss Carpenter.
- 9.00 The changing Chinese, Prof. E. A. Ross.
- 10.00 Overlooked material in public documents, Miss Imhoff.
- 11.00 Selection of fiction, Miss Elva L. Bascom.
- 11.30 Fiction conference. Discussion opened by Miss Turvill.

*Wednesday, July 26*

- 8.00 Magazines and the making of public opinion, Mr. W. H. Kittle.
- 9.00 The social evil, Mr. G. J. Kneeland.

- 10.00 Book reviewing, Miss Van Valkenburg.  
 11.00 Periodicals, Miss Hazeltine.  
 12.00 The librarian's opportunity, Rev. F. M. Sheldon.

## SPECIAL CONFERENCES

The afternoons were reserved for those desiring special assistance in technical work or help in local problems:

- Reference work; periodicals; bibliography. Miss Hazeltine.  
 Cataloging; classification; accessioning, withdrawals, etc.; binding; mending. Miss Turvill.  
 Administration; book selection. Miss McCollough.  
 Loan; children's work; publicity; exhibitions. Miss Van Buren.  
 Documents; pictures; library literature. Miss Carpenter.

The features of the program were grouped around four main topics upon which the discussions centered—namely, Administration, Extension and publicity, Children's work, and Book selection.

A series of talks was given by speakers of note on questions of the day or interpretative of modern thought. An effort was made by this means to connect modern living thought and action with the librarian's work and prove the necessity of knowing these vital things in order to render better and more efficient service. In this series the following addresses were given: The Wisconsin idea in economic thought, by Dr. Charles McCarthy, librarian of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library; Business efficiency, by Prof. Stephen W. Gilman, of the University of Wisconsin, who treated especially of personal efficiency and made close connection with library work; Lectures for libraries, by Mr. J. J. Pettijohn, of the University Extension Department; Our debt to society, by Mr. T. C. Richmond, of Madison; Labor legislation, emphasizing recent advances and especially the enactments of the Wisconsin legislature on workingmen's compensation and hours for women, by Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; Meaning of social service, by Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Initiative and referendum, by Hon. H. L. Ekern, insurance commissioner for Wisconsin; Taxation problems of the 20th century, by Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme court; Civic improvement, by Mr. George E. Hooker, secretary of the City Club of Chicago; The changing Chinese, by Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; The social evil, by Mr. George J. Kneeland, director of investigation, vice commission of Chicago; Magazines and the making of public opinion, by Mr. W. H. Kittle, secretary Board of Normal Regents of Wisconsin; and The librarian's opportunity, by Rev. F. M. Sheldon, field secretary for Wisconsin Congregational churches.

Problems of administration were considered during the opening days. The relation of the library to the municipality was treated by Mr. Dudgeon, secretary of the commis-

sion. Library finances and the budget were the subjects of a general conference, which was opened by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, of Gary, Ind., with a discussion of the per cent. of taxation needed for support. A lecture on the government and service of libraries, outlining the relation of trustees, librarian, and assistants, was given by Miss McCollough, of the Wisconsin Commission, and followed by a general discussion. Miss L. E. Stearns, of the commission, gave an inspiring address on The library militant. A paper on the workingmen's branch, by Mr. Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo., awakened much interested discussion.

One day in this group was devoted to Civic work. Mr. Will L. Finch, of Chicago, editor of *Town Development*, addressed the conference on Civic advancement. Miss Maud Van Buren, of Mankato, Minn., described in a talk on "Children as civic workers" the results that could be accomplished through the children to further this cause.

Saturday, July 15, was A. L. A. day at the conference. Mrs. Elmendorf was present and spoke briefly. Mr. Utley gave an address on "The national library association as a national helper." Miss Ahern's paper was on the need of balance in library work, and strongly impressed her hearers. Miss Baldwin, of the Minnesota Commission, spoke on the "Commission and the local library," and gave to all the librarians present a much broader idea of what a library commission stood for than they had ever known before.

The second group, devoted to the discussion of Extension and publicity, opened with a series of illustrated lectures by Mr. Legler on "Social significance of the modern library movement." The lectures, three in number, were as follows: Survey of the problem, People of the countryside, and In the heart of the city.

Mrs. Elmendorf gave her delightful paper on "The children's right to poetry," and also spoke on the "Librarian's place and power." Miss Tyler, of the Iowa Commission, in a lecture on "An experiment in extension" described the new system of town libraries which is proving so successful in that state. Miss Van Buren's two talks on "The library as a social center" proved most suggestive. In the first she dwelt upon the necessity for publicity, and in the second on such means as entertainments, exhibits, and bulletins. A sample exhibition of Japanese prints, which could be used in such a connection had been borrowed for this occasion, and was on display in the galleries of the library school. The detailed suggestions given in her talks were so practical that they will aid every librarian present in increasing the usefulness of her library.

A special discussion on University extension work was led by Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, of that department in the University of

Wisconsin, and participated in by Miss Scott, of the same department, and Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference Library. The librarians present stated freely how they had been able to use these agencies to the best advantage, and many helps and hints were given for the future.

Children's work formed the subject for three days' study. Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the Chicago School of Education, was secured as leader. Her four lectures were most enjoyable and suggestive in every respect. The lectures were on "Fairy tales—old and new," "Hero tales," "Nature stories and myths," and "The realistic story." Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen also conducted a story hour symposium, giving hints as to the organization and conduct of the story hour and suggestions as to selection of stories. Stories were told by a number of children's librarians as examples of different types for children of varying ages.

Work with clubs and reading circles was discussed by Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee. Hints as to the best way to organize these in the libraries of the state were given. One day was especially devoted to Library work with schools. The subject was introduced by Mr. C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin, who made the point of necessity for teaching pupils to use the public library during their school course that they might acquire the library habit for the rest of their life. Practical systems of library instruction in schools were described by Miss Mary A. Smith, of Madison, and Mrs. W. G. Clough, of Portage.

The conference closed with three days devoted to Book selection, including lectures by Dr. Thwaites on "Historical publications of the state of Wisconsin," and on "General principles of book selection," by Miss McCollough, followed by a conference for the discussion of new books. One day was especially devoted to selection of documents, and talks were given by Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference Library, on "Overlooked material in public documents," and by Miss Carpenter, of the commission staff, on "Wisconsin documents." Exhibits of helpful material were shown with each lecture. Selection of fiction was suggestively dealt with by Miss Bascom, followed by a conference on the fiction problem in libraries, which was opened by Miss Turvill, of the commission staff. Another day was devoted to selection of periodicals, with lectures by Mr. Kittle and Miss Hazeltine. Miss Van Valkenburg read a paper on "Book reviewing," and made a plea for simplification of technical routine. The conference closed with Rev. F. M. Sheldon's address on "The librarian's opportunity."

A special point was made of exhibits during the conference, both instructional and artistic. Each day illustrative material in con-

nection with the special topics discussed was posted for examination. A special exhibit of representative pictures for decorative and educational use was arranged in the galleries of the school and proved most suggestive and helpful. This exhibit was prepared by Miss Carpenter, of the commission staff, in connection with her talk on the use of pictures in libraries. Exhibits of several hundred new books, a children's model library, fine editions of standard novels, library work with school, books for holidays and for debates, and a clipping collection attracted special attention. Mimeographed outlines for the instructional lectures and lists of addresses were furnished to save the listeners' time.

Special conferences were a feature of the meeting. All in attendance were requested to notify the instructors in each subject, should they desire special help. Many availed themselves of this opportunity, and help was given in nearly every subject covered by the curriculum of the Library School. The afternoons were devoted to these conferences, which were attended by groups numbering from one or two to thirty or more.

Inspections of the Madison Free Library and its branch, of the Wisconsin Historical Library and Museum, Legislative Reference Library, and the bindery of the Democrat Printing Company were made under the guidance of a member of the commission staff. Upon request lectures were given on "Mechanical preparation of books," "Library literature," and a demonstration in mending.

The equipment of the Library School was open for inspection of visitors. The hearty coöperation on the part of the staff of the Madison Free Library contributed very largely to the success of the meetings.

The social side was not neglected, but efforts were made that all might become acquainted. A delightful garden party was given at the home of Miss Carpenter one evening. Two picnics were planned for those attending the sessions. Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites and Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon extended invitations to visit their country homes for these gatherings. On one evening a dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's play, "The devil's disciple," was given by local readers.

It is felt that the unity of library work in Wisconsin will be greatly advanced by this conference.

#### PLANNING FOR EFFICIENCY IN LIBRARY BUILDINGS

ONE of the most common faults (to my mind) and one of the most serious faults of library buildings is the complexity of the plan. There are too many rooms, with the result of splitting departments and activities,

scattering of the library staff in too many different places, and consequently making it difficult for the public and difficult and expensive for the library. I think that the patrons of the library want as much simplicity as possible, and dislike to be sent from one desk or room to another. Except in a few of the largest libraries and a few special libraries a person using a library ought to have his wants met at the first desk he comes to. As far as adults are concerned, they ought to find all they want, except in special researches, on the main floor of the building. I am confident that this is perfectly feasible. It is almost always true that if the main floor is given up to the delivery and open shelf circulating department, the reference department and periodical reading room and art and technology departments—in short all public rooms for adults—all other departments, including the stack, will go on two other floors. As a general rule there should be a basement high enough for two tiers of stack. The main floor would be above this, of course, and another floor above the main floor. If the building should be over 60 or 70 feet wide it would probably be necessary to have a light well or clerestory. But there is not the slightest difficulty I think in providing space for all the special rooms needed and the book stack in the basement and upper floor, if the main floor is large enough for the public rooms.

We shall then have a room, not necessarily even divided by partition but merely a space, containing the open shelf circulating collection with the charging desk directly behind or opposite. In some cases the circulating and the reference departments would be in opposite halves of the building; in other cases one behind the other are the reference rooms and reading rooms, and these too not separate rooms, but spaces possibly divided by book cases. To take a well known library, the Newark (N. J.) Library, is not too large for such an arrangement. Since the plans of that library are so well known it may be taken as an example. Suppose that the central stair hall were taken out and an ample stair hall placed in the front of the building. On the ground floor would be the rooms on the side as at present. In the middle could be placed a two-tier stack, and the stack extension of the present building would be dispensed with. On the main floor would be accommodated the circulating departments for adults and all the public reading and reference rooms, and on the third floor all the other rooms which the library has at present, and the present attic would be abolished. This shows incidentally how much room is wasted in many library buildings. Architectural consideration may justify this occasionally. By such a plan the adult coming to the library has only two desks to go to in any event. If

he desires to take a book home his wants are met at the delivery desk and the open shelves. Or if he should desire to use the reference rooms, either general or special, they are right in connection with the delivery room.

The public card catalog would be between the two departments, circulating and reference, and no special catalogs would be required, as they often are when the reference rooms are on different floors from the circulating department.

The economy of the plan as regards attendants is very manifest. The work of supervision is reduced to a minimum. But this is of less importance than the gain in efficiency. The whole force of the library, or at least a much larger force, is available at one point. I think that half the number of reference attendants at one desk will be vastly more efficient, being able to help each other, than the number required generally when scattered in different rooms. To my mind this is a matter of much importance. I do not believe it is practically possible for the library with many rooms to secure a staff whose efficiency is nearly as great as it ought to be, and the matter would be much simplified if the number of places to be looked after could be reduced two-thirds or more. I am not pleading for reducing the force, but for making the condition such as to provide for the maximum efficiency. With our multiplicity of separate departments, we are sacrificing efficiency to a very great extent.

I believe that this centralized administration would be greatly appreciated by the users of the library. I cannot see how it could help making the use of the library vastly easier. Consequently many more people would think that they could use the library who now find it too difficult. They would not feel bewildered, as many I know do now, when there are so many departments or rooms. And it is inevitable in any case that the art student will fail to find the art room all sufficient even on art topics, for he will frequently want the general reference works, which are likely to be on a different floor. So with other departments.

While I have placed the stack beneath the main floor, this is not essential to the scheme. I think it is likely to be the most convenient place for the stack in these days of the electric light, and generally I think it will result in considerable saving in the cost of the building. The essence of the scheme is to put all the public rooms for adults on the main floor, and then all other needed space will be provided on two other floors, with all regard for convenience.

If any one is curious to see whether this scheme would be applicable to his own library I should be pleased to correspond with him.

WILLIS K. STETSON.



AMHERST CONFERENCE OF RURAL  
SOCIAL WORKERS

THE Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst seeks to serve the state not only by encouraging better farming, but by stimulating the better social forces in the country and bringing about more coöperation between them. Last year, for the first time, a "Conference of rural social workers" was held at the college, and was repeated this year, August 2-4. The plan of the conference is to bring together representatives of the various community interests—such as the school, the church, the library, the Y. M. C. A., the village improvement society, the Grange, the town officers, and others—and give each an opportunity to compare notes with other workers in the same line, and to discuss ways of coöperation with workers in other lines. Section meetings are held for the workers in each line, and at the general meetings reports of these are given, before the regular addresses.

The Library section meetings are naturally of most interest to the readers of this journal. The attendance at these was not large, but those present showed considerable interest. All the library meetings were held out of doors, on the beautiful campus of the college, and were very informal in character. The first one, Aug. 2, was a combined meeting of the sections on the Library and Grange, and was led by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian at the Agricultural College. The topic was "The circulation of agricultural literature." Mr. Green spoke of the lack of good books on agriculture in the smaller libraries, and the slight demand for them. Nearly all present took part in a discussion as to how interest might be increased, especially through the Grange. Mr. Green told of what the Agricultural College is doing in this line. The college is now sending out a few travelling libraries of agricultural books, to remain only a short time in a place, that the books may be examined, and enough interest created to make the library buy some of them. That is, these libraries are practically exhibits. It is possible that later the college may also send out smaller collections to remain for some time in a place, for reading and study. In some cases it would be possible for the college to send a speaker to talk about agricultural literature at Grange or other meetings. It was suggested that the college might distribute a brief list, published each season, giving references to the most useful literature on the special farm work of that season.

The second section meeting, Aug. 3, was led by Prof. George M. Holcomb, of the Agricultural College. The topic was "Rural literature," and Prof. Holcomb gave a most interesting talk on what might be called the literature of country life—that is, books that

directly or indirectly describe the various phases of nature and country life in such a way as to make the country dweller better appreciate them. To use Prof. Holcomb's phrase, this is the literature that "idealizes country life." He did not touch technical books on agriculture. The books covered ranged from those of Greece and Rome to the most recent works. Most of the books mentioned were at hand, and could be examined after the lecture. Those present must have gained help on the selection of books for country readers along these lines.

The third meeting, Aug. 4, was led by Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, the topic being "Possible improvements in village libraries." More liberal privileges, longer time limit to those living at a distance from the library, access to the shelves, the establishment of deposit and delivery stations, and more careful selection of books were among the subjects mentioned. Miss Brown spoke of the help that the state stands ready to give in reorganizing libraries. Miss Chandler, who has charge of the travelling libraries and sets of pictures sent to smaller libraries by the Woman's Education Association, explained the offer of the Association, and urged that more libraries take advantage of it. She has sets of pictures for exhibition, mainly on travel and art, which will be sent to any small library, the only expense being the payment of transportation to the next library on the circuit. Even if the library has not room to display them, the pictures can often be posted in a church, school or town hall.

In connection with the conference, there was a Rural social service exhibit, probably the first of its kind in this country. The entire drill hall of the college was lined with booths, in each of which was a display representing some work for community betterment. Among the interests represented by the exhibit were village home industries, village improvement associations, child welfare, the country church, the library, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the county Y. M. C. A., the agricultural press, and rural recreation. The library exhibit was under the charge of the Free Public Library Commission. It included posters describing the work of the Commission; the Woman's Education Association, and the General Theological Library, which loans books to all ministers in New England. On the tables were a large number of pamphlets for distribution, many being aids in book selection. One table was given up to an exhibit on book mending, and an assistant from the Springfield City Library was in charge, ready at any time to explain the different processes. Another feature of the exhibit was a model library of six volumes, with accession sheet, author and

title list, and shelf list, as well as a charging system, to illustrate to visitors the most simple methods for small libraries. The whole social exhibit was very popular, and the visitors to the library booth were many. A register was on the table, but many did not enter their names. Those who did register represented ten States, besides Canada. Those coming from Massachusetts represented forty-one cities and towns. By no means all were officially connected with any library, but it was felt that often these casual visitors not connected with library work might carry back a new interest in their home libraries. Nineteen libraries were represented by librarian or trustees.

ZAIDEE BROWN.

### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The third annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held in Victoria, covered the dates Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1911.

The opportunity to combine library interests with a visit to this delightful city and to enjoy the hospitality of the Provincial Library of British Columbia assured a well-attended meeting. All who are interested in library development in the Pacific Northwest were cordially invited to be present.

The program as tentatively outlined is as follows:

#### PROGRAM

##### *First session — Monday evening, Sept. 4, 8 o'clock*

1. Address of welcome.
2. Address of welcome, His Worship the Mayor.
3. Address of welcome, E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian, Provincial Library, British Columbia.
4. Response, Mary Frances Isom, president, Pacific Northwest Library Association.
5. Address, Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Public Library, Denver, representing the American Library Association.

#### SECOND SESSION

##### *Tuesday morning, Sept. 5, 9.30 o'clock*

Reports of secretary and treasurer.

Appointments of committees on nominations and resolutions.

Round table on children's work, conducted by Gertrude Andrus, superintendent of Children's department, Seattle Public Library.

1. The children's share in a public library, Jessie M. Carson, children's librarian, Tacoma Public Library.
2. Book selection for children, Jasmine Britton, children's librarian, Public Library, Spokane.
3. The high school problem, Lucile F. Fargo,

librarian, North Central High School Library, Spokane.

The papers will be followed by informal discussion.

Following the brief business meeting, the section on college and reference work will hold a session, conducted by Mr. Charles W. Smith, assistant librarian, University of Washington Library, to discuss informally:

1. High school debate work.
2. University department libraries.
3. Reserve books.

#### THIRD SESSION

##### *Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, 8 o'clock*

1. Address — The responsibility of library trustees, W. L. Brewster, trustee, Library Association, Portland.
2. Book selection in small libraries.
3. Public libraries for public service, Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library.

#### FOURTH SESSION

##### *Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, 9.30 o'clock*

1. Reports of committees.
2. Reports on the progress of libraries in: Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, secretary, Oregon Library Commission. Washington, J. M. Hitt, librarian, Washington State Library. British Columbia, E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian, Provincial Library, British Columbia.
3. Discussion — How shall state associations affiliate with the American Library Associations? By geographical representation on the Council. Appointment of representatives to the round table of 1912.
4. Coöperation among the libraries of the Northwest (interchange of library assistants), Helen G. Stewart, assistant librarian, Free Public City Library, Victoria.

#### LIBRARY EXAMS.

How do they get up exams, on  
Such a very spacious plan?  
On th' appended map of Asia  
Trace the route of Genghis Khan.

Give the names of all the Pharaohs,  
Who was Jerry Abershaw?  
How do they make poisoned arrows?  
Why are we here any how?

Mention fifty books on farming,  
Also sixty-one on art;  
If you are not dead by this time,  
Who wrote "Slain by Cupid's dart"?

Who's librarian at Kamchatka.  
Who's the consul at Foo Chow?  
Of that charge at Balaklava,  
Who are the survivors now?

All of these count sixty credits,  
And you may have twenty more,  
If you'll tell us the connection  
'Twixt our work and scholars' lore!

VERA RUSSELL.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,  
LIBRARY WEEK, NEW YORK CITY,  
SEPT. 25 TO 29, 1911

ARRANGEMENTS for the twenty-first meeting of the New York Library Association, to be held in New York City during the week beginning Sept. 25, have so far progressed as to enable the Executive committee to make a somewhat complete announcement of the features of the week.

#### RAILROAD RATES

The Trunk Line Association has allowed a fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan from points within its jurisdiction, which includes practically all cities within the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia, provided that there are 100 persons in attendance upon the meeting who present certificates showing an expenditure of not less than 75 cents for the one-way fare.

Tickets at the regular full one-way first-class fare for the going journey may be secured not earlier than September 21, nor later than September 27.

A certificate must be secured when the going ticket is purchased. (Caution: Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.)

Certificates are not kept at all stations, but if inquiry is made of the local agent before the day of departure, the station at which certificates and through tickets can be purchased may be ascertained.

Application at the railroad station for tickets and certificates should be made at least thirty minutes before the departure of the train.

Immediately upon arrival at the meeting certificates should be presented to the endorsing officer, Mr. Edwin W. Gaillard. A fee of 25 cents will be charged for each certificate validated.

No reduction in return trip will be made unless certificate is validated by the Special Agent of the Trunk Line Association.

Application for reduced rate has also been made to the Central Passenger Association and to the New England Passenger Association, but decision has not been reached in time for insertion in this circular.

Librarians living in the territory covered by the above Association can ascertain by inquiry at the local station whether or not the reduced rate has been granted.

#### From Chicago

There is a round-trip rate of a fare and one-half from Chicago (\$30) and certain other western points. This rate is the regular summer excursion fare, good going any day during September and returning within 30 days. Inquiries as to rates from Cleveland and all points west should be made of the local railroad agents.

#### HOTELS, ETC.

The Park Avenue Hotel (Park Avenue and 32d Street) has been chosen as hotel headquarters because of its central location and proximity to the subway. The rates are as follows: Single room (European plan), \$1.50 and \$2; single room, with bath, \$3; double room, \$2.50 and \$3; double room, with bath, \$4.

As the meetings of the Association are to be held at several centres instead of at one place, most delegates will probably prefer a room without board, taking their meals wherever it is convenient. A club breakfast is served at the Park Avenue Hotel for 40 cents. Those who desire an even lower rate can find comfortable rooms *with board* at the Junior League Club House, foot of 78th Street, East River, for \$7 per week.

A list of hotels, attractive and inexpensive restaurants and tea rooms will be sent upon application to the Local committee, Miss Theresa Hitchler, chairman, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

Requests for rooms should be made directly to the hotels.

#### PLACES OF MEETINGS

In accordance with the original plan of the committee, the meetings will be held at different libraries in the several boroughs of the city. Librarians will thus be enabled to study the buildings and equipment of the various libraries both before and after the sessions. It is believed this opportunity will prove an attractive part of the program for each day.

The places of meetings will be as follows: Park Avenue Hotel for headquarters and for reception for New York Library Club on September 25.

Tuesday, September 26, 10:30 a.m. Library of the Engineering Societies, 29 W. 39th Street.

Wednesday, September 27, 10:30 a.m. New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue between 40th and 42d Streets.

Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace and 139th Street.

Thursday, September 28, 10:30 a.m. New York University, University Heights.

Thursday, 2:30 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. Columbia University, 116th Street and Morningside Heights.

Friday, September 29, 10:30 a.m. Brooklyn Institute Museum, Eastern Parkway, near Flatbush Avenue.

#### PROGRAM.

The detailed program promises to be an interesting one, and is given herewith:

#### Monday, September 25

8.15 p.m. Reception at the Park Avenue Hotel tendered by the New York Library Club.

*Tuesday, September 26*

10 a.m. First general session; Library of the Engineering Societies, 29 West 39th street.

Welcome, Hon. William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York City.

Response and address by the president, Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian Public Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary's report.

Treasurer's report.

Report of Committee on rural libraries, Caroline F. Webster, chairman.

Reaching the rural communities, J. I. Wyer, director, New York State Library.

The State department of agriculture, Hon. Raymond A. Pearson, State commissioner of agriculture.

Discussion.

Reports of other committees.

(Free afternoon)

4.00 p.m. Reception at Aldine Club tendered by the Baker & Taylor Co.

8.15 p.m. Theatre party at Hippodrome.

*Wednesday, September 27*

10.00 a.m. Second general session; New York Public Library. The public library systems of Greater New York, Dr. J. S. Billings, director New York Public Library.

Description of the new building of the New York Public Library, E. H. Anderson, assistant director New York Public Library.

Committee reports.

Inspection of building and visits to branches of circulation department.

10.00 a.m. Special Libraries Association, Engineering Societies Library, 29 West 39th street.

2.15 p.m. Third general session; College of the City of New York.

Address by the president, Dr. J. H. Finley. Efficiency in college and university library work:

Bibliographic equipment of a university library for its greater efficiency, Andrew Keogh, reference librarian Yale University.

Care and use of maps, W. B. Briggs, librarian Trinity College.

New England College Librarians' Association, Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian Clark University Library.

Discussion of the need of an organization of college and university librarians of eastern states.

4.30 p.m. Organ recital by Prof. Sam A. Baldwin.

Inspection of the buildings.

2.30 p.m. Special Libraries Association, Engineering Societies Building.

8.15 p.m. American Library Institute, Crolier Club, 29 East 32d street.

*Thursday, September 28*

10.00 a.m. Fourth general session, New York University, University Heights.

Welcome by president, Dr. Elmer E. Brown. Local biography, George Iles.

Mutual relations possible between libraries and social organizations, John M. Glenn, Russell Sage Foundation, F. W. Jenkins, librarian School of Philanthropy, Dr. W. M. Stevenson, in charge Sociological Library, Brooklyn Public Library.

Discussion of question of affiliation between state and national library associations.

Inspection of buildings.

2.15 p.m. Fifth general session; Columbia University, 116th street and Morningside Heights, Earl Hall.

Address by the president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Address by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president American Library Association.

University library as a public library, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian Columbia University.

Some old Egyptian librarians, Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian Princeton University.

College library in its internal and external relations, R. R. Bowker, editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Inspection of buildings.

2.30 p.m. Special Libraries Association, Room 30, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

8.15 p.m. American Library Institute.

8.15 p.m. Sixth General Session, Earl Hall, Columbia University.

Report of Committee on high school libraries, Mary E. Hall, librarian Girls' High School, chairman.

Relations of high school to public libraries, Margaret Coult, librarian Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

Discussion of the problem by Theodore C. Mitchell, Jamaica High School; B. A. Heydrick, High School of Commerce, New York City; Miss Cornelia Wendt, Girls' High School, Brooklyn; Miss Clara W. Hunt, and Miss Annie C. Moore.

*Friday, September 29 — Brooklyn Day*

10.00 a.m. Seventh General Session, Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway.

Address, Augustus C. Healy, president Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Address, Hon. David A. Boody, president Brooklyn Public Library.

Address, C. M. Pratt, Pratt Institute Free Library.

What local collectors can do for museums, Prof. F. A. Lucas, director Museum Natural History, New York City.

Work of museums with schools, H. W. Kent, assistant secretary Metropolitan Museum; Miss Anna G. Gallop, curator Children's Museum.

Brooklyn plaza possibilities, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Architectural Department Columbia University.

1.00 p.m. Lunch at Montauk Club tendered by Long Island Library Club.

2.30 p.m. Auto ride given by Long Island Library Club, including visits to Children's Museum, Pratt Institute, Queensborough libraries, branches of Brooklyn Public Library, and drive through Prospect Park and out shore drive to Coney Island, where opportunity will be given to "see the sights."

7.30 p.m. Reisenweber's Casino. Dinner.

On Monday and Saturday there will be opportunities for visiting library branches, book stores, etc.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE AND THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In addition to the meetings of the College and reference librarians referred to above, which will bring many representatives from adjacent states to the conference, the American Library Institute and the Special Libraries Association will hold sessions in New York City during library week, thereby insuring the presence of many prominent librarians at the conference. The attendance bids fair to be one of the largest in the history of the Association and the Executive and Local committees will spare no pains to make the meeting one of interest and profit to all who attend.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEE PLANS

The Local committee will conduct an information bureau at the library headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel, where they will be glad to render any assistance within their power. For such members of the Association as may be strangers in New York they will provide guides to take or direct them to places of interest about the city. No new members need hesitate to attend the meeting because of their limited acquaintance in the Association, if they will let the Local committee know that they intend coming alone and desire to meet other librarians. The best part of library week is the opportunity it offers for informal conferences between members, and if the Local committee is informed of the special interests or problems of the members in attendance they may be able to bring congenial spirits together.

#### VISITS TO LIBRARIES, BOOKSTORES, ETC.

The committee has not overlooked the fact that many librarians of the inland cities of the state will be glad to embrace this opportunity to visit the many large publishing firms

located in the city and to inspect the stock of the local booksellers, nor the fact that the visiting librarians will have special problems for solution or definite things to inspect at specific places. No meetings have therefore been planned for Monday, or for Tuesday afternoon, and time has been allowed on Wednesday morning and Friday afternoon for the inspection of several libraries which will be interesting for their architectural treatment as well as for their work and equipment.

#### SOCIAL FEATURES

A reception will be tendered the Association on Monday evening by the New York Library Club, at Park Avenue Hotel, between the hours of 9 and 11. This in reality will mark the opening of library week, and will give opportunity for renewing friendships and extending acquaintance in the Association. It is earnestly hoped that the out-of-town delegates will arrive in time for this reception.

On Tuesday afternoon Messrs. Baker & Taylor have extended an invitation to the members of the Association to a tea and reception at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue.

On Wednesday afternoon the organist of the College of the City of New York, Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, will give an organ recital on the magnificent organ at the College.

On Friday, which will be Brooklyn Day, the Association will be the guests of the Long Island Library Club for luncheon at the Montauk Club, after which the members will be taken in automobiles to visit the libraries of the borough, Prospect Park and Coney Island, where dinner will be served at Reisenweber's Brighton Beach Casino at a cost of \$1.25 per plate.

A theatre party will be arranged for Tuesday evening.

Tickets at \$2 each will be procured in advance for all who write to the chairman of the Local committee.

#### IMPORTANT

Members and friends of the Association who intend to be present at any of the meetings or social functions of the twenty-first annual meeting of the Association are earnestly requested to send their names at once to the secretary, Miss Harriet B. Prescott, Columbia University, New York City, stating which of the functions they expect to attend. This advance registration is necessary in order that adequate provision may be made beforehand for all who expect to be present.

### American Library Association

#### A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

Miss Laura A. Thompson, of the Library of Congress, was elected chairman of the section at Pasadena. By an error in the re-

port of the secretary of the section (July L. J., page 364) this appointment was incorrectly stated.

#### PUBLISHING BOARD

The following pamphlets, recently published by the American Library Association, will receive separate reviews in the LIBRARY JOURNAL under the review department:

- STANLEY, H. H., *comp.* 550 children's books; a purchase list for public libraries. 24 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1910. [15 c.]  
KROEGER, Alice B. Guide to the study and use of reference books; supplement, 1909-1910, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge. 24 p. D. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1910. price, 25 c.

#### A. L. A. MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

- Chap. 1. Bolton, C. K. American library history. 13 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1911. 10 c.  
Chap. 2. Bishop, W. W. Library of Congress. 15 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1911. 10 c.  
Chap. 4. Wyer, J. I., *jr.* The college and the university. 18 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 10 c.  
Chap. 12. Richardson, E. C. The reference department. 9 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 10 c.  
Chap. 17. Hopper, F. F. Order and accession department. 29 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 10 c.  
Chap. 26. Bailey, A. L. Bookbinding. 23 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1911. 10 c.

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle has succeeded Miss Frances J. Olcott as chief of the Children's department and director of the Training School. Miss Bogle prepared for Bryn Mawr at Miss Stevens's School in Germantown and taught in the school a short time. She spent a year in special work in the College of the University of Chicago, and was a student in the Drexel Institute Library School 1903-'04. She organized and built the library of Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pa., and was afterwards in charge of a branch of the Queens Borough Public Library. Since August, 1909, she has been librarian of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

#### INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, was held at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., from June 28 to August 8. A special feature of this year's course was

a rural library extension symposium to which all the librarians of the state were invited. The speakers for that meeting were: W. M. Hepburn, of Purdue, who stated the problem and explained the library's relation to other country life movements; Carl H. Milam, of the Indiana Commission, who summarized the work of rural library extension as it is being carried on in the different states; Miss Julia W. Merrill, supervisor of branches in the Cincinnati Public Library, who spoke of the extension work that is being done throughout Hamilton county by the Cincinnati library; Miss Mary N. Baker, Elwood, Ind.; Miss Nannie W. Jayne, Alexandria, Ind., and Mrs. Elva T. Carter, Plainfield, Ind., who spoke of the library extension work with the townships as the unit.

This meeting was held on July 11, so that those who came for the symposium might remain over to hear Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president of the American Library Association, who was the principal speaker of the summer school session. Mrs. Elmendorf gave three addresses to the summer school, one on "The children's right to poetry," one on "Book elimination," and one on "The librarian's place and power."

Other special lecturers were: Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago; L. J. Bailey, librarian Public Library, Gary, Ind.; Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Librarian, Indianapolis; Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian Public Library, Indianapolis; Miss Helen Davis, Indiana Public Library Commission; J. P. Dunn, Indianapolis; Chalmers Hadley, librarian Public Library, Denver, Colo.; Harlow Lindley, Earlham College; and Miss Theresa Walter, Public Library, Dayton, O.

The regular instructors were Carl H. Milam and Miss Carrie E. Scott, of the Public Library Commission of Indiana; Miss F. R. Curtis, Illinois library school; and W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University.

An effort was made to have all members of the class read, before entering, Dana's Library primer, Bostwick's The American public library, and twelve children's books that are discussed in the course on work with children. The result was satisfactory, although a part of the reading had to be done after the opening of the school by some who enrolled late.

Ninety-three lectures were given during the six weeks: twenty on cataloging, thirteen on administration, twelve on classification, ten each on children's work, reference and book selection, twelve on other technical subjects, and six miscellaneous.

#### MISSOURI SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Summer School of Library Science, conducted jointly by the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library, completed its first six-weeks' course on Friday, July 28, 1911. The course was

taken, either entirely or in part, by a class composed of Mrs. Bessie S. Lee, librarian of the Moberly Public Library; Miss Frances Watson, librarian of the City Library at Fulton; Miss Elizabeth Robinson, assistant in the Free Public Library at Hannibal; Miss Inez Benedict, assistant in the Public Library at Carthage; Miss Kathleen Riley, librarian of the Catholic Free Library at St. Louis; Miss Lelah Price, librarian-elect of the University Preparatory School Library at Tonkawa, Oklahoma, and 18 assistants in the St. Louis Public Library. The course was intended primarily for Missouri librarians, who were admitted to it free of tuition. No effort was made to inform librarians in adjoining states of the facilities offered by the class, but one such librarian was admitted to it on special application. The class was conducted by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the Instructional Department of the St. Louis Public Library, and by Miss Elizabeth P. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, assisted by members of the St. Louis Public Library staff. Instruction was given by Mrs. Sawyer in cataloging, reference, trade bibliography, editions, government documents, periodicals and picture bulletins; by Miss Wales in classification and book numbers, library law, loan systems, accession work, shelf-listing, mechanical preparation of books, inventory, reports and rules; by Dr. Bostwick, the librarian, in library administration, principles of book selection, history of libraries and publicity; by Mr. Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, in library buildings and equipment and library literature; by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work, in children's work, the story hour and administration of children's rooms; by Miss Sula Wagner, chief of Catalog and Order department, in book selection and aids, book buying, gifts, Library of Congress cards; how to order and use them; by Miss Elsie Miller, chief of the Stations department, in extension work, library problems and foreign fiction; by Miss Mary E. Wheelock, chief of the Binding department, in binding and mending; by Miss Bertha Doane, chief of the Issue department, in recent poetry; and by Miss Mary Crocker, chief of the Open shelf department, in recent fiction. A special feature was made of instruction on children's books by Miss Power, who gave a series of lectures on the subject. The forenoons were generally devoted to the technique of library work and the afternoons to practice. On Saturday afternoon the class visited the various libraries of the city of St. Louis, under competent guidance. The sessions of the class were held in the Cabanne branch of the library on Union Boulevard. There were no examinations for entrance, and the class was open only to librarians or library assistants holding paid positions, or definitely

appointed to such. To those doing satisfactory work and passing the final tests a certificate of progress has been given.

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY — LIBRARY SCHOOL

The vacancy in the faculty of the school has now been filled by the appointment of Miss Mary L. Sutliff as instructor in reference work, bibliography, etc. Miss Sutliff comes from the California State Library, and was for several years connected with the New York State Library School as instructor. She is well known as an excellent teacher.

The following have been secured as lecturers for the coming year from the staff of the New York Public Library:

Dr. John S. Billings, on the History of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames, on Early printed books, and on the Use, value and handling of mss. in libraries.

Mr. Frank Weitenkamp, on Prints, and on Book illustration.

Miss Adelaide Hasse, on U. S. documents, and on the Document series of foreign countries.

Dr. C. C. Williamson, on the Literature of economics and sociology.

Mr. Axel Moth, on Danish, and on Norwegian literature.

Mr. Herman Rosenthal, on Slavonic literatures.

Mr. E. H. Anderson, on Library administration, and on the Large library building.

Mr. Benjamin Adams, on Branch library buildings.

Mr. E. R. Perry, on the Classifications used in the Reference department of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Harry M. Lydenberg, on the Special collections of the library.

Miss A. C. Moore, on The Christmas spirit in libraries.

Miss Anna Tyler, on Thanksgiving stories and bulletins.

The lectures on buildings and on foreign literatures will be supplemented by several from visiting lecturers, to be announced later.

The hours of instruction and recitation will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the days Monday to Friday, inclusive.

The Junior League club house (for women), at the foot of East 78th street, offers newly furnished rooms in a new building, with board (except luncheons on weekdays) at from five to seven dollars per week, an unusual opportunity for securing satisfactory living arrangements during the school year at a low rate.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The next school year will begin Wednesday, October 4. It is fortunate that the ref-



erence room of the old State Library, with its numerous volumes which are of prime importance in the work of the school, was the part of the library quarters which escaped with the least damage. The delayed completion of the new Education building has permitted rebinding, classification, cataloging and the like to be centered on such books as will be needed at once by the school.

Through the efforts of Miss Florence Woodworth, to whom the extent of the old collection was largely due, and through the generosity of many friends, the new library economy collection is already of respectable size. Complete sets of several of the more important library periodicals, commission bulletins, library catalogs and reports, and similar material are at hand. A considerable amount of the more essential material needed to fill gaps in the various courses as well as some new books has already been obtained or been ordered. The unused stock of the travelling libraries collection and the general collections of the more important libraries of Albany are at the service of the school.

The cordial cooperation of the Commissioner of Education in many varied ways has been invaluable in clearing away obstacles which might otherwise have proved serious.

#### NOTES OF POSITIONS

Mumford, Miss Rosalie, '04, has spent the greater part of the summer cataloging at the Rochester Theological Seminary Library. The 1st of September she goes to Louisville, Ky., on a leave of absence from her position in the Detroit Home and Day School Library to act as temporary cataloger.

Adams, Miss Leta E., '09, begins work September 1 as head cataloger at the University of Missouri Library.

Benedict, Miss Georgia, '12, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

Carnegie, Miss Elza K., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gamble, Mr. William B., '10-'11, joined the staff of the Technology department of the New York Public Library on August 1.

Johnsen, Miss Marie E., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

Kelly, Miss Frances H., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Loan department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Krausnick, Gertrude, '10-'11, has been engaged as assistant in the Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Leonard, Miss Miriam L., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Minneapolis Public Library.

Miller, Miss Emily Van D., '10-'11, has been appointed branch assistant in connection with the Minneapolis Public Library.

Rice, Mr. Paul N., '10-'11, will go to the Ohio State University Library, Columbus, September 1, as assistant reference librarian.

Richardson, Miss Mary C., '10-'11, has returned to her position as librarian of the Maine State Normal School at Castine after a year's leave of absence at the New York State Library School.

Tinkham, Miss Mabel, '10-'11, began work on September 1 as cataloger at the Gary, Ind., Public Library.

Tompkins, Miss Helen W., '10-'11, has been appointed an assistant in the New York State Library School.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The reorganization of the school calls for a word of explanation. For the first 10 years of its existence as a school with a regular faculty the school was an integral part of the Pratt Institute Free Library with Miss Plummer as librarian and director of the school. When Miss Plummer resigned from the librarianship in 1904, she retained the directorship of the Library School, which was organized as an entirely independent department of the Institute, in every way distinct from the library. This arrangement, while inevitable under the circumstances, the trustees felt would not be of permanent benefit, either to the school or to the library, and when recent events necessitated a change they felt that the time had come to reunite the school and the library. The organization thus effected, with Mr. Edward F. Stevens as librarian and director of the library department, and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone as vice-director of the Library School, brings the school into the same close relation with the library as is found in the case of a number of other library schools in the country. This new arrangement is a source of satisfaction to the faculty of the school and to the staff of the library, and will, we are sure, be a source of strength to the school.

An arrangement has been made by which students may have the opportunity of doing practical work in some of the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library as well as in our own library, and the school hopes to have lectures on branch and department administration from several members of the Brooklyn Public Library staff.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Katherine Dame ('00), in consequence of the New York State Library fire, has been transferred from the school to the library staff, where she will have charge of the subject-headings in the catalog. Miss Dame will retain only a short senior course in the school.

Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson ('05) has been made librarian of the State Normal School, Monmouth, Ore., where she will have the

opportunity of starting a regular library course for teachers.

#### CLASS OF 1911

Commencement exercises were held June 15, when a class of 25 received their certificates. These were:

Sybil Barney, West Bend, Wis.  
 Louisa O. Bleecker, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 Evelyn M. Blodgett, Springfield, Mass.  
 Marion P. Bolles, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Jeanie M. Bulmer, Montreal, Canada.  
 Ruth Cowgill, Topeka, Kan.  
 Ruth E. Crocker, Portland, Ore.  
 Ingegård Ekam, Gothenberg, Sweden.  
 Florence D. Forbes, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Leila G. Forbes, Canton, N. Y.  
 Alice S. Griswold, Hartford, Conn.  
 Florence Hulings, Oil City, Pa.  
 Augusta Jadwin, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Mary W. Johnson, Portland, Ore.  
 Bertha K. Krauss, Ottawa, Ohio.  
 Lilli Lampe, Bergen, Norway.  
 Grace B. McCartney, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Anna May, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 Ethel H. Opdycke, West New York, N. J.  
 Irene C. Phillips, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Rachel Rhoades, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Jessie M. Sargent, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Helen Sayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Nellie J. Shields, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Alice Willigerod, East Orange, N. J.  
 Of this number Miss Barney, Miss Florence Forbes and Miss Sayer preferred not to take positions until the fall. The rest of the class are distributed as follows:  
 Miss Bleecker, acting librarian, Summit, N. J.  
 Miss Blodgett, cataloger, Johns Hopkins University.  
 Miss Bolles, assistant, Library of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn.  
 Miss Bulmer, librarian of the Y. W. C. A. Library, New York.  
 Miss Cowgill, assistant, Kansas State Historical Library.  
 Miss Crocker returns to the library at Portland, Ore.  
 Miss Ekam returns to Sweden in August, where she will go on with the welfare work started by her at Gothenburg.  
 Miss Leila Forbes, cataloger at Rochester Theological Library during the summer, assistant at Wells College Library, 1911-12.  
 Miss Griswold, cataloger, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.  
 Miss Hulings, librarian, Public Library, Lock Haven, Pa.  
 Miss Jadwin, summer substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Miss Krauss, cataloger, Johns Hopkins Library.  
 Miss Lampe returns to Norway.  
 Miss McCartney, cataloger at Rochester Theological Library during the summer, cataloger, Long Island Historical Library after Sept. 1.  
 Miss May, assistant, children's room, Home-

wood branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Opdycke, assistant, Y. W. C. A. Library, New York.

Miss Phillips, summer substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Miss Sargent returns to the Public Library of St. Louis.

Miss Willigerod, head of the circulating department, East Orange Public Library. Immediately upon graduation she joined the Graduates' Association as life member, becoming the third graduate to join in perpetuity.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Vice director.*

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library School Association was held during the Summer Library Conference, conducted by the Wisconsin Commission. A dinner was given July 18 by the Association to the members present and their guests. Each of the five classes, since the school was organized, were represented by a number of members. The Association had as its guests, Mrs. Elmendorf, Miss Ahern, Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Syracuse; Mr. Legler, Mr. Charles Rush, and members of the Commission and Library School staffs. Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin Commission, presided as toastmaster. The toast list was presented as an imitation of an *A. L. A. Booklist page*. The assigned titles were annotated by the speakers, after some clever editing on the part of the toastmaster.

At the business meeting of the Association the following were elected and will act as officers for 1912: president, Hannah M. Lawrence, 1910, of Buffalo, N. Y.; vice-president, Katherine A. Hahn, 1909, of Menomonie, Wis.; secretary, Lucy L. Morgan, 1911, of Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Helen D. Gorton, 1907, of Escanaba, Mich.

The following graduates visited the school during the conference: Class of 1907, Misses Allen, Angell, Gorton, Gregory, Hutchinson, Kinsley, Miner, Reynolds and Weil; class of 1908, Mrs. Darling, Misses Cully, Hyslop and Turvill; class of 1909, Mrs. Hahn, Misses Jones, Knowlton and Watkins; class of 1910, Misses Flower, Poland, Jackson and Minton; and class of 1911, Misses Cobb, Dexter and Martin.

HELEN TURVILL, *Secretary.*

#### Reviews

DEWEY, Melvil. Decimal classification and relativ index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. Ed. 7. By Melvil Dewey, M.A., LL.D. Lake Placid Club, N. Y., Forest Press, 1911. 777+13 p. Q. \$6.

During the 35 years since the publication of the first edition of the Decimal classification it has been adopted, so it is stated, by

not less than 6000 libraries of all classes, in every country of the civilized world. Excluding classifications confined to particular libraries (possibly even including them) it may fairly be said that the currency of all other library classifications is slight compared with that of the Dewey system. Perhaps the largest determining influence in its general adoption has been the fact that the D. C. has at every stage been complete in a single handy volume, with a moderately full index. Add to this the fact that it has always been found to be reasonably simple, comprehensive and easy of application. It is perhaps not too much to claim that in the minds of many librarians the D. C. has almost come to form an integral part of the modern library movement, so largely developed in America and so much influenced by American ideas and practice. In other words, to be a progressive librarian has meant, in the minds of the great majority, to use not only the card catalog and the other essential tools of modern library method, but also the Decimal classification. As a result the D. C. has become to a high degree the classification language spoken by a large part of the library world.

The publication of the long-expected seventh edition is therefore an event of no small importance, not only to the predominant number of libraries which have adopted the D. C., but also to those which use it for comparison, and which will welcome the new edition for the sake of the first expansions of several important subjects. Since this is the "revised and greatly enlarged edition" containing "many ampler tables" promised by Mr. Dewey in 1900,<sup>1</sup> and since it has been more largely increased in bulk over its immediate predecessor than has any preceding one except the second, *i.e.*, the first expansion of the preliminary tables, this review chiefly calls for an estimate as to whether and how far the resulting edition maintains the reputation of the classification as a competent, up-to-date working tool for actual library needs. Comparisons with the other classifications that may be considered as actual or potential rivals need not be more than incidental, in view of the somewhat extended comparisons of the Dewey with other systems contained in two recent articles: "Classification: a brief conspectus of present day library practice,"<sup>2</sup> and "Old classifications—and the excuse for new ones."<sup>3</sup> The last mentioned article also makes such a vigorous answer to all the recent criticisms of the general characteristics of the D. C. as to leave nothing further to be said in defense of its principles and general structure.

In the present expansion the tables have been increased by 152 pages and the index by 112 pages over the sixth edition (1899). These increases have been chiefly the following: 013 (unexpanded) to  $\frac{1}{2}$  page; 020-025.29 from 3 to 20 pages; 070 (unexpanded) to 4 pages; 136.7, Child study (new), 1 page; 355-358 (unexpanded) to 2 pages; 369.1, fuller list of American hereditary and patriotic societies; 370-379, from 5 to 17 pages; 540-545 from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pages; 546.69, Helium group (new); 546.69, Other metals of rare earths (new); 546.99, False and putative elements (new); 611-612, from 3 to 58 pages; 620-621, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 pages; 623 (unexpanded) to 7 pages; 640-649 (unexpanded) to 11 pages; and in local history the states of W. Va., O., Wis., Ia. and Mo. have been subdivided to the extent of 14 pages.

The revised index seems very full and complete, and, as has usually been the case in the earlier editions, is ahead of the tables, *i.e.*, it covers many subjects that have no explicit places in the unexpanded tables. A somewhat extended examination of the index with reference to the tables has revealed no mistakes in proofreading—a highly important matter for accurate work.

The expansion of 020-025.29 is very welcome to the librarian himself, in that Library economy is now practically complete, thus affording an ample classification for notes, samples and all the minutiae of professional literature. This, with the expansion of 070, Journalism, fairly well rounds out the "o" group. Except for the insertion of 136.7, Child study, the 100's and 200's are untouched, and could they but have some slight revision would be more completely satisfactory to the ordinary library, as they are fairly so already. In the 300's, Education, reasonably good before, has been admirably worked out, as has Military science. In this group the 380's, Commerce and communication, untouched in this edition, are in special need of expansion. Class 400 is untouched and fairly satisfactory. In the 500's a portion of Chemistry only has been expanded. The group as a whole is not in great need of attention from the point of view of the ordinary library, but for the special library lacks much in fullness. In the 600's it is a matter of special satisfaction to the technology librarian (and what public library does not have technological books in these days?) to find 620-621, General and mechanical engineering, and 623, Military and naval engineering, newly expanded. The unusually ample expansion of 640, Domestic economy, apparently reflects the special interest of the author in this subject.

In view of the 12 years since the publication of the sixth edition, the slight revision and expansion of the D. C. since the publication of the fourth edition (1891) and the

<sup>1</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, 25: 684-85.

<sup>2</sup> Martel, C. In LIBRARY JOURNAL, Aug., 1911, p. 410-16.

<sup>3</sup> Rider, A. F. In LIBRARY JOURNAL, Sept., 1910, p. 387-96.

great growth of the literature of subjects practically unknown 20 or even 10 years ago, its users had reason to expect somewhat more than the present edition affords. The poverty of the D. C. at certain points is brought into still higher relief by some features of the new expansions of this edition. Contrast the expansion of 611-612, Anatomy and physiology, from 3 pages (not very inadequate for most libraries) to 58 pages, with 630-639, Agriculture, half a page and untouched. On the one hand, as everybody knows, the popular literature of agriculture has grown and become diversified to an extraordinary degree, and the demand for this literature, even in urban libraries, has increased to such an extent that a full classification of this subject is not a special but a general need. On the other hand, at least three unofficial expansions of 630 have been made. The one made by Mr. Wyer as early as 1900 has been widely adopted by users of the D. C., including several of the agricultural experiment stations. It might not unnaturally have been expected that one of these would be incorporated in this edition, or that some expansion of this subject would be furnished.

Keeping in mind the needs of the general library (to which the D. C. is perhaps pre-eminently adapted and the needs of which it places foremost), among the other subjects in crying need of expansion are 624-627, 651, 652, 654, 656-659, 710, 730-770, 790—in general the untouched portions of technology and the fine arts, particularly the former, the importance of which in public libraries is coming to be so generally recognized and the literature of which has become so voluminous and diverse. Class 800 has always been reasonably satisfactory. The schedules for recent literature have, however, been untouched and need attention to make them satisfactory for present day needs. Class 900 has had attention from time to time, and as a whole is workable and suited to the needs of most libraries. With the exception of the local history schedules of the five states already mentioned it has not had the revision needed to bring it up to date. For example, it seems strange that the few lines needed to make places for the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft should not have been inserted at the end of the 973's.

Special satisfaction should be expressed that this considerable revision has been accomplished with so few actual changes in numbers. Aside from the changes incident to the closer subdivisions furnished, it is believed that the 40 numbers actually altered in meaning will not involve the renumbering of more than 500 titles in large libraries, and probably not more than 50 to 150 in libraries of moderate size. In this respect the D. C. has been consistently considerate in saving

its users work, as the E. C., for example, has not. By this means it has been possible, in case it has not been convenient in any library to subdivide a class immediately, still to find the literature of a subject by references from the revised classification or its index. By the way, out of the 40 numbers changed in meaning only four are three-figure classes (339, 642, 643, 647), whereas the E. C. in expanding from the sixth to the seventh classification has changed the meaning of numerous three- and even two-letter classes. It has been observed that if libraries using the D. C. have been willing to await the official expansion of any subject they have usually been able to count on a minimum number of changes due to actual alterations. But to wait has been the rub. Unwillingness to do so has produced a constantly increasing crop of variations. It is rather unsatisfactory to find no explicit places in the tables covering engineering for either Aeroplanes or Automobiles, but to be referred from the index to unexpanded 629—the “etc.” of engineering. References to the catalogs and bulletins of libraries following the D. C. most strictly, *e.g.*, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, show that they have not been content to wait but have in some cases made their own subdivisions, and since each library will naturally subdivide differently, most of this work will require changing when the official expansion is published.

This review desires to testify to the great and continued utility of the D. C., and to express satisfaction with the new expansions contained in the present edition. The preface promises other editions, and it is hoped that they will speedily follow in order to fill out the remaining gaps and make the classification as a whole more adequate to present day requirements. This edition contains enough new matter to render the classification even now more acceptable to the ordinary library than any in print.

In view of the excessive delay in completing the E. C., the fact that it has always been in fragmentary form, that it has always lacked a single consolidated index, and that, as has already been said, the expansion to the seventh classification has involved an undue number of changes, it is not likely to become more formidable as a competitor. More successful rivalry may be expected from the Library of Congress classification, now rapidly approaching completion. It has already been adopted by some 25 libraries, exclusively of the college and reference type. For its own use the Library of Congress will very likely continue to expand its classification and frequently reprint it. L. C. cards at once give the correct classification. Such libraries as use the L. C. classification are thus enabled to utilize the expertness of the national library in classification, as practically all libraries do now its cataloging skill.

Should any large number of popular American libraries desire to adopt the L. C. classification, the national library might recognize as an appropriate service the preparation and publication of an abridged edition with shorter numbers, but one that would be susceptible of replacement, as a whole or in any part, with minimum changes, by the full expansion.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

FROST, Harwood. Good engineering literature. Chic. Bk. Co., 226 S. La Salle St., 1911 c. 422 p. 12°, (14 x 20 cm.) \$1 net.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. One would suppose it to be an essay giving a list of the most valuable books in engineering. It is not. It is a manual designed to assist in the preparation of good engineering literature. It is really a manual for authors covering questions of language, collection and arrangement of facts, preparation of manuscript, forms of agreement between author and publisher, copyright, proof-reading and indexing, book reviewing, and the like.

I do not know of a better book of the kind. The author has been editor of the *Engineering Digest*, and was in charge of the Book department of the *Engineering News*. It is well worth careful perusal by any person planning to launch forth into the uncertain current of literature. It is to be somewhat regretted that the typography of the book is not a little more pleasing. W. P. CUTLER.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Bulletin of Bibliography*, July, contains: "A reading list on Richard Strauss," by F. E. Marquand; "Books and articles on children's reading" (pt. 1.), by Margaret Widemer; "English drawing-room annuals: a bibliography" (pt. 5), by F. W. Faxon.

*California Libraries, News Notes*, July, is devoted to the usual notes on libraries arranged alphabetically, first by county and second by towns.

*Library Association Record*, July, contains "Some thoughts on professional training" by Ethel S. Fegan.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, March-April, 1911, contains an article on "Book selection" by Ethel F. McCollough; "A bas the library basement," by Lutie E. Stearns, and other brief articles.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, May-June, contains "Civic improvement and development," by M. S. Dudgeon; "The librarian as a factor in community development," by W. L. Finch, and other brief articles on topics of general rather than special library interest.

### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Boston, Mass. American Congregational Association L.* (Rpt.—year 1910-11.) Added 1176 books, 818 pm., 1976 periodicals; total 58,848 v., 55,370 pm., 57,195 periodicals. A large share of the library work is done by mail.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* The Buffalo Public Library lives up to its reputation as to progressive school work, as has been recently evidenced by the publication of a small pamphlet for general distribution in which an outline map shows the location of the library branches and stations, and in text is given a summary of the library's progress for the year. Illustrations of various branches are included. Copies of this pamphlet were sent to employers and teachers to aid in the further circulation of the information.

*Canada. Libraries.* In the 1910 report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario (Toronto, 1911, 561 p. O.), some 16 pages are given to the histories and descriptions of public libraries which have not appeared in previous inspector's reports. Among these libraries in the province of Ontario are included: Dundas, Kenora, Fort William, Niagara Falls, Ingersoll, Lucknow, Sault Ste. Marie and Wallaceburg. The libraries of Regina, Saskatchewan and of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are also described. There were 168 travelling libraries loaned by the Department during the year, of which 71 were sent to public libraries and 97 to communities.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* A gift of 700 volumes comprising complete histories of all world's fairs and exhibitions was presented recently to the library by H. N. Higinbotham, president of the World's Columbian exposition.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* (46th rpt.—year 1910. 32 p. illus.) Henry M. Utley, libn. Added, 17,723 (by purchase 16,173, by gift 773, by binding 777); total, 258,312. Readers' cards issued, 12,680. Issued home use, 710,629 (adult fict. 52.90 per cent.). Receipts, \$188,622.22; expenses, \$137,252.69 (books \$16,344.14; binding, \$7337.98; printing, \$1385.20; salaries, staff, \$51,454.35; branch sites, \$24,430).

The offer made by Mr. Carnegie in 1901 of \$750,000 was accepted, and it has been agreed that an annual tax levy of not less than \$75,000 be made for maintenance. Steps were taken to secure the purchase of suitable sites for a central library and for five branch libraries. Owing to complications arising in connection with the necessary bonding to procure the needed sites, all efforts to procure a site for the central library came to a standstill. Twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds were issued, however, for three branch sites, which were bought and paid for. Architects were employed to make plans for these branches. Owing to Mr.

Carnegie's opinion that a branch library building should not cost more than \$40,000, the architects were given positive instructions to make their plans with this limit in view. It is planned to erect nine or ten branch buildings with the fund provided by Mr. Carnegie. When the new central building is erected the old central building will be utilized as a down-town branch. These branch buildings, together with the three existing permanent branch buildings, will give Detroit one central building and about 14 branches. The Detroit population, according to 1910 federal census, is 465,766, an increase of 63 per cent. in the last decade. The area of the city in square miles in 1904 was 29; in 1909, 41.44, an increase of 43 per cent. The invested capital was, in 1904, \$91,228,214; in 1909, \$170,000,000, an increase of 86 per cent.; the assessed valuation in 1904 was \$277,983,370; in 1909 it was \$359,819,910, an increase of about 30 per cent. These figures indicate prospective growth.

Mr. Utley's report, carefully worked out and showing record of work done and opportunity for further working capacity, is worth careful reading.

The number of books in library and number of cardholders have increased. The home circulation shows a decrease of 5 per cent. compared with the preceding year.

Several new deposit stations in industrial and other establishments were opened during the year.

*Fort Worth (Tex.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending March 1, 1911; Mrs. Chas. Scheuber, libn.) Added 2384 (1458 by purchase, 166 by binding, and 727 v. and 1426 pm. by gift); total 20,705 v., 7758 pm. Issued, home use 68,883 (67.48 per cent. fict.). The per cent. of non-fiction shown in the report does not really represent the amount of non-fiction the library would circulate if the non-fiction books used by the classes in the different schools and study clubs of the city were permitted to circulate among the members when in use by the various classes, instead of being held in the library for the use of all the members, in this way increasing the use of the books materially, but decreasing the apparent circulation as shown by statistics.

Registration 4097 (45.15 per cent. men and boy borrowers, and 45.85 per cent. women and girls). Total no. cards in force 10,338.

Receipts \$10,607.39; expenses \$10,585.07 (salaries \$3664.25, books \$1588.62, building repairs and plumbing \$1310.10, stationery \$498.79, binding \$646.21, periodicals \$452.20).

Three stations were established during the year. The Catalog department reports 1914 volumes classified and cataloged; 166 volumes of magazines were bound; 434 volumes were rebound; 15,401 volumes have been cleaned, reboxed, and mended in our work room. The number of volumes in the Reference department on March 1 was 4338, of which 845

were added during the year. The library is being used more and more each year by advanced students. There are received regularly 155 monthly magazines, 67 weeklies, 7 dailies. Of these 26 monthlies, 12 weeklies and 4 dailies are gifts. There were added during the year 31 periodicals, among which were 3 religious, 10 technical, 7 art, 4 scientific and 2 literary.

In the duplicate collection there are 172 volumes.

*Junction City, Kans. George Smith P. L.* (Garnette Heaton, libn.) 3d rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1407; total 7502. Issued, home use 27,265 (juv. 6994, adult 20,271). No. borrowers' cards issued 590. Visitors to reading and reference room 24,375. Magazines currently received 52; number of newspapers currently received 27,265. Receipts \$6073.38; expenses \$4432.14 (books and periodicals \$1168.18, furniture and fixtures \$95, lighting \$173.41, water \$16.14, fuel \$249.31, to libn. and ass'ts \$1066.25).

A collection of 602 volumes which belonged to the private library of the late Judge James Humphrey was presented to the George Smith Library by the heirs of Judge Humphrey.

*Mankato (Minn.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 18,211. Circulation 41,394. Reading and reference room open 344 days, with attendance of 20,622. New registration 925. The 1840 children who are registered have drawn out this year 11,912 books for home and school use, a circulation nearly double that of five years ago. There have been 4961 readers in the Children's department. Receipts \$5668.29; expenses \$4995.49 (books \$872.30, periodicals \$351.59, binding \$189.28, salaries \$2165.36, heat \$289.22, light \$205.40).

*New York City. General Theological Seminary L.* (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) Added 2679 (purchased 2213, gifts 466); total 51,843. Day readers 4114; evening readers 2296; day loans 3575; evening loans 523.

The use of the library by readers has fallen off during the past year, while the number of books loaned is above the average. It is probable that the lessening in the number of readers is merely due to the fact that some seminary classes read more in their rooms than others, and that loans have thus grown disproportionately while readers have lessened in number. The need of the library for increased resources is emphasized.

*New York P. L.* In the *St. Nicholas* for September there is a brief article entitled "Books and reading," by Hildegard Hawthorne, in which the use of the new building of the New York Public Library immediately after its opening receives some mention.

*Ottawa (Canada) Carnegie L.* (6th rpt.—year 1910.) L. J. Burpee, libn. Issued, home use, 212,933 (an increase of 19,117 over the preceding year). Total circulation, including ref. use, about 267,933. Of total home circulation, about 134,496 consisted of non-fiction, adult and juvenile, and about 153,890 were circulated from the central circulating department, 42,502 from the children's department, and 11,976 from the open shelf, and 4565 from school branches and school libraries.

Receipts, \$14,102 for maintenance, \$5000 for books; expenses, \$12,958.63 maintenance, salaries \$7680.65, heating \$677.75, lighting and power \$841.02, insurance \$309.50, periodicals \$355.54, binding \$850.97, stationery \$376.95, books \$5101.11.

In May, 1910, an arrangement was made with the public school board by which it became possible to put libraries in four additional schools, but lack of funds to procure the necessary books made it impossible to equip more than two of these schools at the time. Also, arrangements were made to utilize rooms in four schools on the outskirts of the city as small branches of the library. Lack of funds here also made it impossible to procure the necessary books, but it was found possible to spare a few hundred volumes from the children's room and the stock and with some scanty purchases a collection of about 800 volumes was procured, and a beginning was thus made in two of the branches. A beginning has been made of a collection of books for the blind, and the Ottawa Association for the Blind now holds all its meetings in the Public Library. The mayor has promised the Association a special vote of \$1000 for the establishment of a collection of books in blind type. Strong emphasis is given to the need of a more adequate fund for book purchasing. A collection of directories was started in the library and has now developed into a "directory room." Here are also shelved a number of gazetteers, year books, almanacs, and other similar reference works likely to be of service to business men.

The library received as gifts during the year 2117 books, 440 pamphlets, 126 numbers of magazines and 52 maps.

*Pasadena (Cal.) P. L.* The board of trustees at their regular meeting on June 5 adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Library Board extend a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Purd B. Wright for his untiring efforts before and during the recent convention of the A. L. A. in Pasadena, knowing that his very efficient labors went far towards making the convention the success that it was.

*Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and F. C. L. for the Blind.* (Rpt.—year ending Jan., 1911.) During the past year 13,172 books have been circulated from the Department of the Blind, the distribution according

to type being as follows: American Braille, 1854 v.; Braille, 151 v.; Line letter, 187 v.; Moon type, 10,870 v.; New York point, 110 v.

There are 549 active blind readers of embossed type upon the roll of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and 119 upon that of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

*Philadelphia, Pa. Apprentices' L. Company.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) (Miss E. M. Bache, libn.) Added 2341. Circulation 87,331, as compared with 84,450 (an increase of 2000 volumes, of which 2500 was from the children's room). Fiction circulated 58 per cent. Attendance in children's room 42,730, as compared with 39,928 of previous year, a gain of nearly 400. Main lib. reading room attendance 40,655. Receipts \$15,153.59; expenses \$14,646.66 (books \$1859.97, binding \$583.10, periodicals \$208.10, salaries \$3824.55, printing \$128, stationery \$58.10, light and heat \$577.88).

*Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc.* (47th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1910.) Added, by purchase 16,350, by gift 776; total in lib., 99,882 v. (no. in lending collection, 71,678). Total circulation from lending collection, 552,722. Total attendance (estimated), 767,815. Total membership, 30,284. Receipts (general fund), \$71,554.64; expenses (general fund), \$59,122.40; receipts (book fund), \$13,677.76; expenses (book fund), \$9889.25.

The report is one of progress. There was a gain of 95,423 in volumes drawn for home use over the preceding year. Stress is laid upon the need of a central administrative building, and for more branches and well equipped branch buildings. Close relations between the library and the schools continue. "By means of carefully prepared reading lists for teachers and departments, by the publishing of a monthly educational bulletin, by frequent visits to schools and talks at teachers' and principal meetings, and by allowing special privileges to teachers in drawing books, and by purchasing in quantity the books recommended to classes, the library has endeavored both to meet and to encourage the demands of teacher and pupil. On the part of the teacher the response has been cordial. Four hundred and thirty-nine teachers availed themselves of the special card privileges during the last school year, and 21,228 volumes were drawn upon these cards from the children's room alone. It was evident that larger service would be appreciated; therefore, in the yearly budget of the board of education the sum of \$10,000 was set aside for the purchase of books for classroom libraries. This item was approved at the taxpayers' meeting in January without a dissenting voice. The directors of the Library Association in turn voted to administer and supervise these class-room libraries and to pay all charges except the actual cost of books. Thus the school department was established."



The children's department circulated 83,377 v. and 25,420 pictures. It has a membership of 5050. The reference department circulated 548 books and plates, compiled 37 reading lists, had an attendance of 69,774. The cataloging department cataloged 18,336 v., prepared 762 v. for binding, and 4626 v. for rebinding.

The library has now three branches, a county department, 9 reading rooms and 16 deposit stations.

*St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L.* (21st rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) (Charles E. Rush, libn.) Added 5397; total 57,309. Total circulation 230,475. Population of St. Joseph 77,403; circulation per capita 2.97; fict. circulated 67 per cent. Total no. registered borrowers 11,371. Receipts \$22,871.06; expenses \$20,856.35 (books \$3706.26, periodicals \$790.15, binding \$1358.22, salaries \$10,852.93, printing and stationery \$384.80).

The new Washington Park Branch was opened informally on June 27, 1910, with gratifying results.

This is Mr. Rush's first report, which includes three months of Mr. Wright's administration. The report is attractively illustrated.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911. A. E. Bostwick, libn. 100 p. and pl.) Added 46,961 (net increase 21,775); total 338,792 (241,985 in central building). Active members 92,910. Issued 1,439,435 v., an increase of 126,869. Of volumes circulated 696,755 were distributed through branches, 150,498 through delivery stations, 189,334 by means of travelling libraries. In addition, 406,981 volumes for supplementary reading, usually in sets of 30, were issued to schools. Volumes read in the library numbered about 170,830. Receipts \$1,019,435.92; expenses \$836,590.49 (building \$642,700.49, maintenance \$211,506.47, salaries \$106,781.14, books \$60,884.40, rent \$18,416.71, furniture \$2573.64, printing and stationery \$4268.42).

This report of the library, the second under Mr. Bostwick's librarianship, is a record of definite progress. "During the year the sixth branch library, the Divoll, has been completed and opened; a department of instruction with a permanent head has been organized; the whole staff has been classified and a system of examinations for promotion has been put in operation; work on a municipal reference branch, by request of the city authorities, has been begun; library service has been made available by telephone and messenger to those who desire it; a 'repertory' consisting of catalog cards of other libraries has been begun, and a new plan of certification for books and supplies received and work done has been adopted. Work on the new central building has gone forward with satisfactory speed, and completion is now within sight. There have been altera-

tions made in several minor rules of the library, among which may be mentioned the following: the placing of inter-library loans in charge of the travelling library office; the adoption of separate time-sheets in place of a time-registry book; the making of branch librarians personally responsible for cash in their possession with permission to send it to the central library daily if desired; the opening of certain training class courses to members of the staff by special permission; closing of branch auditoriums at 10.30 p.m.; allowance of transfer from one card to another in special cases; beginning of a 'collection of favorites' in the open shelf room; setting of stamps so that no book falls due on a holiday; issue of new cards without charge where their loss is involved in that of a book that has been already paid for; and the trial of a 'follow up' system for those who have ceased to use the library."

It is expected that the new central building will be opened early in 1912. The total staff of the library now includes 190 persons (53 engaged in general work, 20 chiefs of departments or branch librarians, 51 assistants, 10 clerks, 17 messengers, 15 night assistants, 24 janitors and 12 apprentices). The instruction department of the library, established in October, 1910, gives a course of nine months, and a new class room is provided for the class in the new central building. Reports of the various departments are given, and though they contain interesting information insufficient space forbids quotation. A partial separation of technical books from the general collection has been begun in preparation for the establishment of an entirely separate applied science department in the new building. This collection is now in charge of Mr. Andrew Linn Bostwick, a Yale graduate, class of 1908. The Children's department shows a circulation for the year of 396,764, a gain of 57,154 over the preceding year. The total number of volumes in the pay duplicate collection is 3902, and the circulation of this collection amounted to 37,994 volumes for the year. The library has now 6 branches, 58 delivery stations and 12 deposit stations.

*Texas. Libraries.* The *Dallas News* for May 8, 1911, contains statistics of the 50 Texas cities having a population of 4000 or more at the 1910 census. The statistics given are: (1) Population; (2) Taxable values; (3) Tax rate; (4) Has the city a free public library? Twenty of these 50 have free public libraries.

In May, 1911, the state librarian made a visit to some 24 Texas libraries. A partial and informal report of the visit appears in the *Galveston News* for May 21, 1911 (p. 17). The same issue on p. 27 contains a letter on the "Prison libraries of the state," also investigated by Mr. Winkler at this time.

*Texas State Library, Austin, Tex.* The resources of the library were quite fully set forth in a series of articles recently run in the *Dallas News* and *Galveston News* (practically the same paper): the titles and dates of the articles in the series follow:

1. The Legislative reference section, by J. B. Kaiser (*Galveston News*, May 14, 1911).
2. The Texas collection, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, May 21, 1911).
3. The manuscript collection, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, May 28, 1911).
4. The history and biography collection, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, June 4, 1911).
5. Library extension by the Texas Library and Historical Commission, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, June 11, 1911).

*Waterbury, Conn.* Silas Bronson L. (41st rpt.—year 1910. 18 p. Helen Sperry, libn.) Added 4439; total 83,815. Circulation, main lib. 139,649; schools and branches 68,975; total 208,624. Expenditures \$19,070.63 (books and periodicals \$4200.15, binding \$1476.54, salaries \$9459.10).

Agencies for the distribution of books outside the main library number 21, including 2 branches, 1 deposit station and 18 school-houses, the latter with special libraries in rooms above the second grade.

The librarian notes a slight decrease (3000 volumes) in the use of books for home reading, but speaks of the growing habit of reading inside the library building. To meet this situation, a study-room is provided with special shelves for the use of clubs and debating societies.

An information desk with a trained assistant in charge has been placed near the entrance to the open shelves, and forms the nucleus of a Reference department.

The Newark method of charging books has been introduced, the change being made without closing the library or inconveniencing readers.

Annotated lists were published in the monthly bulletin, and picture bulletins for holidays and anniversaries were posted on the bulletin board.

The librarian notes the growing need of a Department of applied science, and says that in eight years there has been a threefold increase in the use of books of this class.

#### FOREIGN

*South Australia, P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 2729; total 74,263. The library was open 298 weekdays and 51 Sundays. It was visited by 100,778 persons, a decrease of 1459 on the previous year. Under provisions of copyright, 9 volumes, 60 pamphlets, 6 maps and miscellanies, and 5040 newspapers and periodicals have been received.

## Librarians

JILLSON, Prof. William Everett, for 19 years librarian of Doane College, Crete, Neb., has been granted by the trustees a year's leave of absence. Mr. Jillson expects to take a year of study of library economy at Wisconsin University, Madison. He assisted in organizing the Nebraska Library Association and in securing its travelling libraries.

WILLIAMS, Miss Ora, librarian of the Cumminsville branch, Cincinnati, Ohio, has accepted a position as assistant organizer with the Public Library Commission of Indiana. Miss Williams was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University and Butler College, is a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School, and has had experience in the Madison, Wisconsin, and the Cincinnati, Ohio, public libraries.

## Cataloging and Classification

BORDEN, William Alanson. Scheme of classification for the libraries of Baroda State (India). Baroda, 1911. 84 p. D.

Mr. Borden, previously librarian of the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, Ct., resigned from that position in the fall of 1910 to become director of state libraries of the State of Baroda, India. This scheme of classification, which will be reviewed in these columns, was published in order to give a text-book on classification to the library students at the central library department of Baroda State, and to serve as a guide in classifying Indian libraries. Mr. Borden had developed this scheme during his long service to librarianship in the United States.

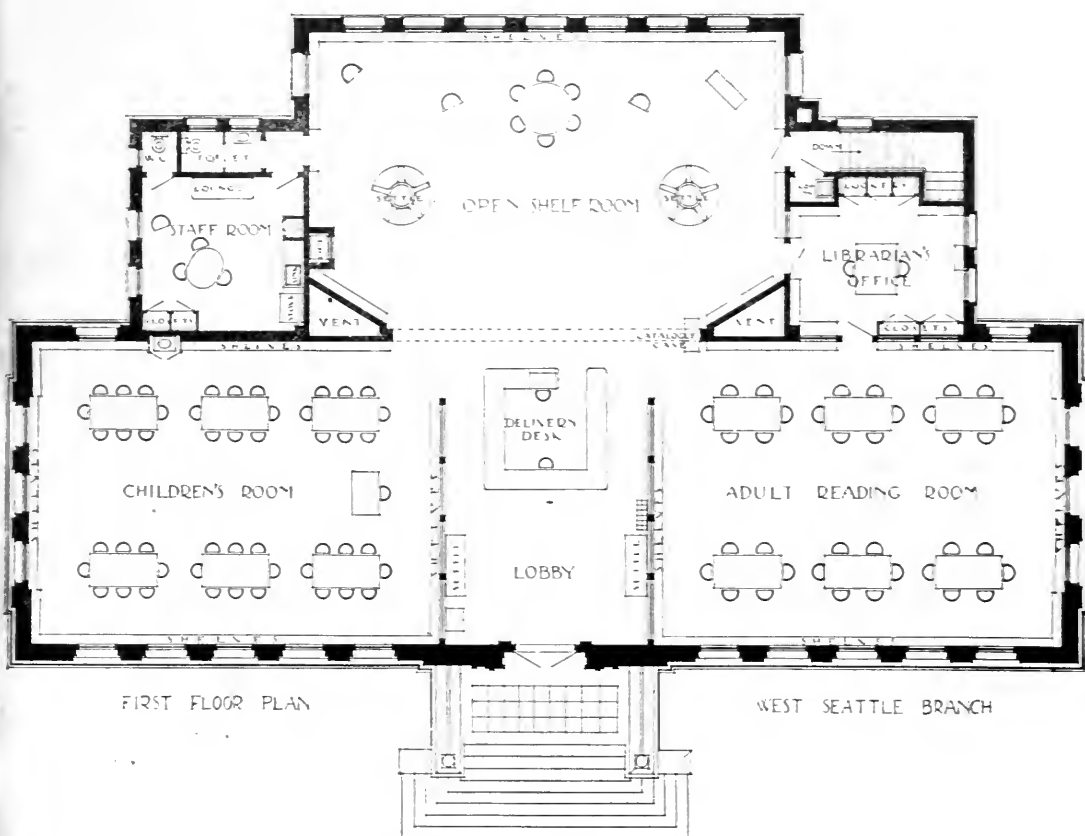
GRAND RAPIDS, (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY Annual bulletin, no. 5: Books added to the main (Ryerson) library from December, 1909, to December, 1910, cumulated from volume 6 of the monthly bulletins. 1911. 59 p. O. Price, 5 c.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAUS. United States 62d Congress: 1st session, Senate, document no. 7. Legislative reference bureaus: letter from the Librarian of Congress transmitting special report relative to legislative reference bureaus. 36 p. Referred to the Committee on the Library, April 6, 1911.

This report discusses the proposed establishment of a legislative reference (and bill drafting) bureau at Washington.



WEST SEATTLE BRANCH, SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



WEST SEATTLE BRANCH — SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY — FLOOR PLANS



GREEN LAKE BRANCH, SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



UNIVERSITY BRANCH, SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"LIBRARY WEEK" in the metropolis was as successful as it was strenuous. The great city is a great magnet, and the attendance from up-state libraries, particularly from the small rural libraries, was greater than could have been reached at any lesser place. The restful, rural quiet was missed by the city folk, but the disadvantages of metropolitan distances and distractions were offset by the remarkable program and scheme of visitations arranged by President Hill and the co-operating authorities, the overflowing enthusiasm at the meetings and the overflowing crowds at the meeting places. There are now over 1200 library workers within greater New York, and it is not surprising that with up-state librarians, many leading librarians from outside the state and participants from other educational fields the attendance at least doubling the registry of 300, excelled all but a few national conferences. How remarkable a growth this, from the 53 participants in the first conference of American librarians held in the chapel of the old New York university building in September, 1853, and the attendance of 60 at the second A. L. A. conference held in New York in 1877, succeeding the initial meeting at Philadelphia in the centennial year. Since the joint meeting of the State association with the New York Library Club, 1895-1900—with an attendance at the first meeting of 100—ceased, and "library week" became an up-state institution—at Lake Placid, 1901-05, in the Catskills, 1906-07, at Lake George, 1908-10.—New York City has had no important gathering of visiting librarians, and this made the occasion the more noteworthy. The warm welcomes by Mayor Gaynor, by the three college presidents and by the heads of library systems and kindred institutions, gave the visitors truly the freedom of the city, and the facilities afforded for seeing the finest of recent library buildings and the other libraries and educational institutions throughout Greater New York, delighted and well repaid the visitors. The program makers did not avoid the chronic library sin of overcrowding the sessions with too many speakers and leaving inadequate time between for inspection and

travel—and of rest-hours there were none! But this was a small matter in face of the persistent and patient ardor of the library profession and even when nature, which had smiled benignly for four days, undertook literally to put a damper on "Brooklyn day," she was given to understand that librarians would brook no such interference.

A CHIEF triumph of the program was the choice and treatment of special topics which had also general interest. If anyone thought rural community conditions a strange topic for a metropolitan meeting, the gratifying attendance of rural librarians and the sympathetic interest of urban librarians dispelled that fear. The able committee report emphasized the fact that one and three-quarter millions of people in the State of New York were without library facilities. This fact gave point to the tonic and helpful address of Prof. Tuck of Cornell University, treating incisively the problems of the rural community and presenting, in place of the congratulatory platitudes of soporific self-satisfaction sometimes marking library discourses, stimulating suggestion of what should be done that has not been done for rural betterment through library activity. State Librarian Wyer,—who was the more warmly welcomed because of his enforced absence from the A. L. A. conference in his presidential year—pledged the further co-operation of the State library in a movement which, until within three years, has not received as much attention in the Empire State, as for instance, in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Perhaps the most important suggestion of the session was that the lack of library facilities may not mean the lack of reading in farmers' homes and that there should be systematic study of symptomatic conditions before any crusade should be planned. Certainly all the factors of uplift—the school, the library, the welfare worker—should unite for the betterment of country life, but, first of all, what is the real lack and what is the real need? These may not be met even by planting a library in every township as Mr. Green reminded the meeting had been done in Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT HILL's reminder that so many associations and so many meetings within the library field may be too much of a good thing, should have more than passing attention. As he suggested, trustees are beginning to ask whether librarian and staff may not be diverted from work by too many meetings and too much talk. Where a city library system brings practically all the library workers together at staff meetings, there is less need for a local club, unless its field is wide enough to bring together representatives from other libraries. It is a question which has more than once been mooted whether in New York one library club should suffice to bring together the staffs of the three borough systems and the representatives of club and special libraries, at intervals not too frequent. There was evidently much doubt as to whether an association of Eastern college and reference librarians would be a desirable addition, and possibly a happy solution of the whole problem is to be found in the precedent of the meetings of New England College Librarians, who have no organization or stated meetings, but are called together by an executive secretary who is the whole thing, when the opening of a new college library or other special reason gives occasion. The successful meetings of the Special Libraries Association took from the general sessions some, like Mr. Dana himself, whose absence was especially to be regretted, but in large part these special meetings obtained the attendance of special people who might not have come to the general gathering. It may be not unkindly suggested that President Hill's argument may be applied *a fortiori* to the American Library Institute, which held two diverting meetings, at one of which its own funeral was discussed, while at the other the topic of printed catalog cards, already taken up by the A. L. A. Council, formed the chief topic of discussion.

THE first meeting of the Special Libraries Association since its affiliation with the national association merits attention. Though its sessions were held during "library week" and conflicted in point of time to an unfortunate extent with the general sessions of the state association, the attendance

and vitality of this newly-organized library association did not seem to suffer by the coincidence. Indeed, it is to be regretted that general sessions of both state and national associations cannot emulate those of the special library meetings in vigorous and pertinent discussion. This important part of library meetings, really the spirit of them to a large degree, since papers may generally be read in print after the meetings, seems to be almost pushed out of the general convention, or has survived the complex program making in a very limited degree. Its revival, rather than its survival, would add needed interest and response to the otherwise generally excellent programs of our library meetings. At the meetings of the American Historical Association, for instance, the chief interest of the sessions is centered in discussion, papers forming only a preliminary to this more direct and dynamic method of professional suggestion and comparison. The purpose of conventions is largely to correlate experience and to produce ideas, and there would seem to be no better method of accomplishment than that of individual contributions from a responsive audience.

FOLLOWING close upon library week comes the New York City budget exhibit, which will be open until the 28th of October, and to which the libraries of Greater New York have contributed along the lines of last year's exposition with a few additional features of interest. Librarians in and near New York should make an effort to attend the exhibit, and it is hoped that other cities will develop similar exhibitions. The visual and graphic methods of presentation become more popular and more effective with experience—witness recent invasions of library reports with the population and circulation charts as against the stereotyped table. Exhibits, also, as has been previously emphasized, rapidly increase in library use, the recent forestry exhibit described elsewhere being one of the more novel exhibitions that will interest the librarian. Probably the plethora of printed matter and the necessary repetitions in expression year after year in presenting facts through textual description is one reason for the ready acceptance of graphic methods.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND LIBRARY MEETINGS\*

BY FRANK P. HILL, *Chief Librarian Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THEY'RE off! They're off! In racing parlance this means that the horses have started, and the race has begun; with the "fans," that the "Cubs" and the "Giants" and even the "Dodgers" are battling for the baseball pennant; among librarians that the library meeting season is "on."

From early September until late June there will be one mad rush to attend these library meetings.

Ohio, ahead in so many vital things, started the ball rolling this year by holding a joint meeting with the Michigan Association early in the month, and the Pacific Northwest Association was a close second with a meeting from the 4th to 7th. Clubs and associations will follow each other in rapid succession.

The officers of the A. L. A. have become peripatetic librarians, breakfasting in one state, lunching in another, dining in a third, and speaking in each of the wonderful virtues of libraries and librarianship. We shall have two of them here at this meeting, but they can stop only a moment, as they have just come from Ohio, and must hurry on to some other state to meet another engagement.

The library movement in America undoubtedly owes much of its success to the splendid meetings which have been held in the past, not forgetting the progressive and far-sighted librarians who generously shared the results of their labors with their fellow workers, making it unnecessary for any large number of libraries to duplicate experiments.

The value and possibilities of coöperative work were early learned, while the zeal and enthusiasm of librarians as exhibited at conferences extended to sections of the country far removed from library centers.

The tacit adoption of a standard of efficiency has resulted in the reorganization of hundreds of institutions on a higher plane, and the establishment of new libraries with up-to-date equipment.

In spite of all the good which has resulted

both directly and indirectly from these conferences, it is possible to have too many associations and too many meetings.

There has been a tendency in recent years among those interested in special phases of library work to draw apart from the general organization, form their own association or section, and discuss their own problems. We have an Association of State Librarians, another of Law Librarians, the Special Libraries Association, Association of College and Reference Librarians of the Central West, a League of Library Commissions, and a number of A. L. A. sections, among which may be mentioned the Catalog, Children's and Trustees' sections.

In addition to the above, in a large measure the outgrowth of the National Association, there are local clubs, county and state associations, and other organizations based on geographical divisions. In some states, as in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, there are two state clubs, and soon there will be a Northern and Southern California Association, to be followed eventually, as a matter of course, by a North and a South Jersey Club.

Last year there was talk of dividing the National Association into two parts, an eastern and a western association, and there was and is perhaps more reason for this division than for the continued existence of many clubs already organized.

Certainly librarians living in the neighborhood of New York City have too many meetings they feel they ought to attend or have the opportunity of attending. First there is the A. L. A. and the state meeting—a week each, then the Atlantic City meeting of three days, and the New York Library Club and the Long Island Club to which we owe allegiance. And some of us attend meetings of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut associations. At least a month of good library time per individual is consumed in attending only those meetings which are thought beneficial, making the cost to the library not inconsiderable.

Nor is the duplication confined to associa-

\* President's address at meeting of New York State Library Association, New York City, Sept. 26, 1911.



tions. Looking back over the thirty-five years of the history of the A. L. A. we find the same old topics on the program, discussed not only year after year, but by one association after another, until we can almost tell beforehand just what will be found on the program for a library meeting.

What does this mean? Does it mean that the suggestions offered at one meeting are not followed up—that the results of individual experiments have not been noted, reported, or made public in such a way as to show that the practicability of the experiment or suggestion has been duly weighed and tested; or that the subject has not been finally thrashed out to a satisfactory conclusion?

Someone may suggest that the subjects derive perennial interest because of new recruits, but we must not forget that the journals of our profession publish the best papers presented at conferences, and for that reason there is no real necessity for the discussion of the same subjects year after year.

As an illustration of the way in which programs are repeated take the book symposium introduced by Mrs. Fairchild at the Minnetonka meeting of the A. L. A. It was a new idea and spread like wildfire. It was taken up at a meeting of this Association in the following fall, as well as at the next year's meeting of the A. L. A. State associations and local clubs followed like a flock of sheep until we had book symposium after book symposium. The original idea was an excellent one, but there was certainly no originality shown after the first production.

No wonder meetings lose their zest and that enthusiasm flags.

Is it not time to ask ourselves seriously whether the perplexities of our calling now merit so much discussion? Fortunately for the library profession there has developed practically no spirit of competition or rivalry among libraries, but will not the general and special libraries alike gain more by continued coöperation than by a separation of interests? And after all what are the problems peculiar to the special associations? Have they no bearing on the work of the average librarian?

Take for instance the program arranged by the college librarians for this meeting.

Every topic is of general interest, and yet the program was especially arranged for those engaged in college or university library work.

The discussions of the Special Libraries Association would also be of general interest if one could attend, but even at the comparatively small meeting we are holding this week it has been impossible to avoid a conflict in the time of meetings, while at the meetings of the A. L. A. we frequently have three sessions going on at one and the same time; a veritable three-ring circus, but not under one canvas or for one price of admission.

This is too much. There are too many associations and clubs doing the same sort of work and there are too many meetings. I do not advocate the dissolution of a large proportion of our associations, but I would like to see consolidation of the present ones and the justification for *their* existence by such an arrangement of program as will produce the greatest results to the largest number of libraries.

It is to be hoped that the multiplication of associations will cease.

Neighborhood or district meetings as well as staff meetings should continue, but cannot there be a combination which will obviate the necessity for attendance upon so many meetings?

Libraries in cities like Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Chicago hold regular staff meetings where local problems are discussed and settled, and the same is true of every library no matter how small a staff it carries.

For a concrete example of possible consolidation take the New York Library Club and the Long Island Library Club. What work is to be done that could not be accomplished by one instead of two clubs?

In New York, Brooklyn and Queens Borough monthly staff meetings are held, and as the New York and Long Island Clubs are made up almost entirely of members of these library systems, why shouldn't the two clubs unite, and at their meetings take up literary rather than technical subjects, providing speakers who will give librarians something to think about and talk about beside their own affairs? Why should these people who are obliged to attend these monthly meetings

in their own library be called upon, or even invited, to attend at least six other meetings in the same community, in the same year, where the same subjects are considered?

If this be true of the two clubs mentioned it would likely apply to others.

These questions seem pertinent at this particular time because (a) at this conference we are asked by the A. L. A. to consider the possibilities of an affiliation of the State with the National Association; (b) further because the college, university and reference

librarians in attendance at this meeting are to consider the advisability of a separate organization; and finally (c) because trustees are asking if library meetings do not come too often.

We must not forget that a library *conference* is really only a season for seed sowing. Months of patient toil must follow, and the seed be given an opportunity to germinate; it must be watched and cared for, and allowed to grow and mature if we expect to reap a harvest.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF GREATER NEW YORK \*

By DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Director, New York Public Library*

GREATER New York has three library systems, one for the Borough of Queens, one for the Borough of Brooklyn, and one for the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond. The three systems are very much alike in their general plan and organization, but are entirely distinct from each other. Each of them consists of a corporation incorporated by state law, with which the city of New York has made contracts for the erection of library buildings and the maintenance of free lending libraries. No one of the corporations is to be considered as a department, bureau or office of the municipal government. They are in the position of private parties contracting to do a certain piece of work for the municipality in consideration of certain payments to be made from the city funds.

I will take for illustration the one of these corporations with which I am most familiar, *i.e.*, the New York Public Library, which has the management of the library system which covers the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, and will give you a brief account of its organization and methods of working. In some details it differs a little from the other two corporations above referred to, *i.e.*, the Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library, but these details are of minor importance, and I shall not undertake to point them out.

The beginning of the relations between the New York Public Library and the municipality is the "Lease and agreement for the occupation of the [new] building of the New York Public Library," made between the city authorities and the library corporation in December, 1897.

The substance of this agreement was that the city was to erect, maintain, equip and furnish in Bryant Park, or some portion thereof, a suitable and appropriate fire-proof building in accordance with plans to be made by the corporation and approved by the city, such building to be used and occupied as a public library and reading room by the library. The city agrees to let to the library and its successors this new library building to have and to hold so long as the New York Public Library shall continue to maintain a public library and reading room therein, and to use and occupy this building for these purposes and for carrying on the objects of said corporation. The city agrees on reasonable demand at all times to keep the said building in repair, and the library is to transfer to and arrange in this building its library and collections. It is to have and enjoy the exclusive use of the whole of said building provided the library shall be accessible at all reasonable hours and times for general use and free of expense to persons resorting thereto; that one or more reading rooms shall be open to the public upon every day of the week, except Sundays, but including all public or legal holidays, from nine a.m. to at least nine p.m.,

\*Read at meeting of New York State Library Association, New York City, Sept. 27, 1911.

and on Sundays from one p.m. to nine p.m., under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees may prescribe from time to time; also provided that there shall be maintained in the said library a free circulating branch.

The library collections and all other property of the New York Public Library, including those of the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden Trust, shall continue to be and remain absolutely the property of the library, and the city authorities are not, by reason of said property being placed in a city building, to have any right, title, property or interest therein, nor does the New York Public Library by reason of its use and occupation of the building acquire any right, title, property or interest in the said building, except in so far as expressly granted by the agreement.

The New York Public Library has to submit a detailed printed report of its operations and transactions to the city authorities each year. The authorities of the City of New York have at all times access to all parts of the building for general police supervision, but the New York Public Library can appoint, direct, control and remove all persons employed within said building. The city is annually to provide funds for the maintenance and repair of the building, and the city authorities or the department of public parks, acting under its direction, shall at all times provide and care for the roads, walks, fences, grading and general care of the grounds around the building. The city is also to furnish a supply of water and adequate police protection.

As a result of this agreement this building in which you now are has been constructed and the library has moved all its collections from the Astor and Lenox buildings and placed them in it.

The library is to pay all expenses connected with the running of the library, including all salaries and wages of librarians, assistants and the janitor's force, all expenses of heating, lighting, cleaning, etc., so that the only future expense which the city has in connection with this building is to keep the building itself in good repair. It is, therefore, a partnership arrangement between the city and the New York Public Library in which the city contributes the building and

the library contributes the expense of maintaining the library, amounting to about \$450,000 per year. The building itself cost nearly \$9,000,000, the interest of which, at 5 per cent., is \$450,000, so that each party contributes nearly equally to the cost of maintaining the library. It should be noted, however, that the New York Public Library has sold the buildings formerly occupied by it, which were free from taxation, but which now, being in private hands, became subject to municipal taxation, thus adding over \$5,000,000 to the taxable property of the city.

The second agreement between the city and the New York Public Library was the one which established free branch libraries for circulation in the city, made in 1901. The cost of these buildings is being furnished by Andrew Carnegie, and the City of New York furnishes the necessary sites and agrees to provide for the maintenance of the said branches when completed. The New York Public Library was accepted by Andrew Carnegie as the corporation with which the City of New York should treat in a contract and which should represent him in the construction of the buildings, and was duly designated by him as his agent. Under this contract the city was to proceed to acquire title of sites by gift, purchase or condemnation for the erection of free branch public libraries on the approval, in each case, of the said New York Public Library. When such sites were acquired the New York Public Library was to proceed and erect library buildings thereon and without cost to the City of New York, and to do this with funds contributed by Andrew Carnegie, provided that it should not erect more than ten library buildings in the course of any one year. When these buildings are erected and equipped the city agrees to adequately provide for maintenance of free public libraries for circulation, and to that end to provide in each case in the annual budget each year a sum of not less than ten per cent. of the sum provided by Andrew Carnegie for the maintenance of the branch libraries to be constructed. Where the city furnishes the site the building becomes the property of the city, and the books contained in all these libraries become the property of the City of New York, to be plainly marked as such. The Public Library ap-

points, removes and controls all persons employed within said buildings and in the care of the same.

Under this contract thirty-two library buildings have been erected in different parts of the city, have been equipped and supplied with books and formally turned over to the city, and the city has formally returned them to the New York Public Library to conduct and manage in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The library system for the Borough of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond consists of a central building containing the reference collections, and also the offices of the circulation department and of forty-one branches, including the travelling library organization.

The work of the New York Public Library is divided between two main departments, i.e., the reference department, the cost of maintaining which, including salaries, books, etc., is paid entirely from funds belonging to the corporation, and the circulation department, the cost of which is paid from funds supplied by the municipality. The general business of the library for both reference and for circulation is managed by the executive department, which acts under the instruction of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee.

The Executive department has charge of all correspondence with the municipal authorities relative to library matters; of contracts for the construction and repairs of branch buildings; of all matters pertaining to estimates and requisitions for funds for the circulation department, and of accounting for the expenditures of the same. It also has supervision of all matters pertaining to the appointment, assignment to duty and payment of the members of the staff and employees of the library, and of the selections of books and supplies for the reference department, the care and preservation of the buildings, etc.; the printing, including the issue of a *Bulletin*, and the transmission of instructions to the sub-departments.

The director is the chief of the executive department, and he is assisted by the assistant director, the bursar, the building superintendent, the reference librarian, and the chief of the order division. The chief of circula-

tion and the medical officer also report to the director. The medical officer fills a new position in library economy. He is to be a skilled physician to be appointed by the director with the approval of the Executive Committee. He examines all applicants for appointments in the library, whether in the reference or circulation departments, and all persons on the pay-roll when referred to him by the director or assistant director. He examines all applicants for leave of absence on account of sickness and gives a certificate in each case. At least once a year he examines all employees of the library with reference to their physical fitness for their work and reports the results to the director. He examines, from time to time, the main building and the branch buildings with reference to their sanitary condition and reports the results to the director. He also makes such inspection and report in any special case when requested by the director.

The reference librarian has general charge of the bibliographical work of the reference department, the preparation and publication of the *Bulletin*, and he has general charge of the printing office and of the exchange of duplicates.

The other divisions of the reference department are:

#### Information Division.

Catalog	"
Accessions	"
Readers'	"
Periodicals	"
Americana	"
Genealogical	"
Art	"
Sociological	"
Documents	"
Science	"
Technology	"
Hebrew	"
Oriental	"
Slavic	"
Printing	"

The Americana, art, sociological, documents, science, technological, Hebrew, Oriental and Slavic divisions are each separate libraries in a separate room, having a chief who reports to and receives instructions from the director.

The circulation department has charge of the work of the branch libraries of the system, the travelling libraries, the library for

the blind and of the circulation room and the children's room in the main building.

The committee on circulation of the Board of Trustees has general supervision of the work of this department. The chief of the circulation department is elected by the Board of Trustees, and under the instructions of the director has general charge of all work in the branch libraries. He has an assistant who performs his duties in case of his absence or disability. There is a supervisor of children's rooms, of work with schools, a chief of the order division and a chief cataloger.

Each of the branches has a librarian and an assistant librarian and from four to eight assistants and attendants. The total number of persons on the staff of the reference department is 377, including 84 persons on the roll of the building superintendent employed as engineers, janitors, cleaners, etc. The total number on the staff of the circulation department is 580, including substitutes and janitors. I have tried to make this account of our organization brief, necessarily it is technical, and many details have been omitted.

### THE LITERATURE OF COPYRIGHT \*

BY R. R. BOWKER, *Editor Library Journal*

THE literature of copyright is extensive and its bibliography would now make a volume in itself. The bibliography of literary property prepared by Thorvald Solberg, now Register of Copyrights, for the Bowker-Solberg volume of 1886, occupying sixty pages, covered approximately fifteen hundred titles, besides analytical indexes to several periodicals. The bibliography to the present date, inclusive of that material, which Register Solberg has continued, would increase this record at least two-fold. Nothing more can be attempted in this paper than a brief glance over historical material and leading works.

The early history of copyright is to be traced only through incidental references in classical and medieval works. Among these may be instanced Montalembert's "Monks of the west" and Brown's "History of the printing press in Venice" previously cited. George Haven Putnam's work on "Books and their makers in the Middle Ages" (N. Y., Putnam, 1896-97, 8vo, 2 v., 459, 538 p.), though dealing chiefly with publishing relations, incidentally gives much information on the early history of printing privileges and copyrights proper. Several of the law book writers, notably Copinger, summarize in some measure the early history of copyright.

Perhaps the earliest American publication distinctively on copyright was the "Remarks on literary property" by Philip H. Nicklin, in 1838, in which he included as an appendix a reprint of Joseph Lowe's summary of copyright history and practice up to 1819, from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* supplement, and argued for longer, if not perpetual copyright for our own authors, on the plea that "charity begins at home," as well as for international copyright throughout a world-wide republic of letters. The later movements in America for international copyright brought out much writing, though largely in periodical articles and pamphlets, among the most noteworthy of which were Dr. Francis Lieber's letter "On international copyright" of 1840, Henry C. Cary's "Letters on international copyright" of 1853 and "The international copyright question considered" of 1872, George Haven Putnam's monograph on "International copyright" of 1878, and Richard Grant White's "American view of the copyright question" of 1880.

During the copyright campaign, leading to the act of 1891, several pamphlets were issued on behalf of the American (Authors) Copyright League, notably Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "National sin of piracy" of 1888, and Prof. Brander Matthews's "Cheap books and good books," on the texts of James Russell Lowell's epigram, "There is one thing better than a cheap book, and that is a book hon-

\* This paper will constitute a chapter in "Copyright, its history and its law," in press by Houghton Mifflin Company, and is protected from republication by the copyright of this journal.

estly come by," and George William Curtis's words "Cheap books are good things, but cheapening the public conscience is a very bad thing,"—which last paper is reprinted in Putnam's "Question of copyright."

The leading American law book writer has been Eaton S. Drone, later editor of the *New York Herald*, whose valuable "Treatise on the law of property in intellectual productions in Great Britain and the United States" (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1879, 8vo, 774 p.) covered comprehensively the general copyright legislation of 1870-74, and superseded the earlier standard American law book, George Ticknor Curtis's work of 1847, "Treatise on the law of copyright . . . as enacted and administered in England and America." The volume on "Copyright, its law and its literature," by R. R. Bowker and Thorvald Solberg (N. Y., *Publishers' Weekly*, 1886, 8vo, 136 p.), the latter furnishing the bibliography of copyright, included facsimile of the autograph signatures in the memorial of American authors of 1885, and a reprint of Sir James Stephen's digest of British copyright law, as well as the revised statutes, constituting the copyright law of the United States at that time. "The question of copyright," by George Haven Putnam (N. Y., Putnams, 1891, 12mo, 412 p.), brought into one compilation many of the important documents and articles, including the text of the act of 1891. A valuable digest of "Copyright cases, 1891-1903," American and English, was compiled by Arthur S. Hamlin for the American Publishers Copyright League (N. Y., Putnams, 1904, 8vo, 237 p.).

The most valuable series of current publications on copyright are those issued from the Library of Congress by the Copyright Office, under Register Solberg's administration. The most important of these series is that of Copyright Office *Bulletins* issued at irregular intervals, of which No. 14 presents the current copyright law and No. 15, issued in 1910, gives the "Rules and regulations for the registration of claims to copyright" under the new law. No. 3, as issued in a second edition in 1906, contains the full text of "Copyright enactments of the United States, 1783-1906," and No. 8, issued in 1905, "Copyright in Congress, 1789-1904," contains a bibliographical and chronological record of all

proceedings in Congress. Several bulletins were issued during the preparation of the law of 1909, of which the most important was No. 9, giving the "Provisions of the United States copyright laws with a summary of some parallel provisions of the laws of foreign countries." No. 5 covers copyright in England, presenting the full text of copyright acts from 1875 to 1902, including and supplementing Sir James Stephen's digest of British copyright law; No. 6, "Copyright in Canada and Newfoundland" up to 1903; No. 7, "Foreign copyright laws now in force" up to 1904; No. 11, "Copyright in Japan" up to 1906; and No. 13, the documents of the International Copyright Union, including the Berlin convention of 1908. Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2 cover the former copyright law and directions for registration under it. Many of these bulletins are already out of print. A minor series is that of *Information circulars*, of which forty-five have been published, many of them now out of date and superseded, covering from time to time current information as to laws, proclamations, treaties, etc., domestic and foreign, as well as opinions of the Attorneys-General, custom regulations and the like.

Copyright literature in England is too extensive for more than brief reference here. "The great debate," led by Serjeant Talfourd on one side and Lord Macaulay on the other, is recorded in Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates* (third series, volume LVI of 1841), and the speeches of the two combatants are reprinted in their respective works. John James Lowndes's "Historical sketch of the law of copyright" was printed in 1840, with especial reference to Serjeant Talfourd's bill, and contained an appendix on the state of copyright in foreign countries—America, France, Holland and Belgium, the German states, Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Spain, and the two Sicilies. "A plea for perpetual copyright," by W. D. Christie, was also put forth in 1840. Thomas Carlyle's caustic "Petition on the copyright bill" is included in his "Critical and miscellaneous essays."

Among the later noteworthy contributions to the subject were the caustic denunciation of international piracy by Charles Reade, the novelist, under the title "The eighth com-

mandment," reprinted in America by Ticknor & Fields, in 1860; Matthew Arnold's *Fortnightly* article of 1880, on "Copyright," printed in the volume of his collected works containing his "Irish essays;" John Camden Hotten's seven letters on "Literary copyright" in a volume of 1871; and Walter Besant's volume, "The pen and the book" of 1899, containing a special chapter on copyright and literary property by G. H. Thring, secretary of the British Society of Authors. Herbert Spencer made several contributions to the subject, some of which were reprinted in his "Various fragments."

There had been published, so early as 1823, the first edition of Richard Godson's "Practical treatise on the law of patents for inventions and of copyright," which was immediately translated into French and became the standard English work, being supplemented in 1832 with an abstract of the laws in foreign countries and republished in a second comprehensive edition in 1840 by Saunders & Benning, London; in 1844 this second edition, with a supplement covering the recent laws, was reissued by W. Benning & Co., in an octavo of 700 pages, and in 1851 a separately published supplement by Peter Burke brought Godson's work up to that date. Another early English law book was Robert Maugham's "Treatise on the laws of literary property, comprising the statutes and cases; with an historical view and disquisitions," published by Longmans in 1828. The standard work of W. A. Copinger on "The law of copyright, in works of literature and art," first published in 1870 and re-issued in a fourth edition, as edited by J. M. Easton (London, Stevens & Haynes, 1904, 8vo, 1155 p.), includes as well as English and American decisions, chapters on international copyright and on copyright in foreign countries, with full text of English and many foreign statutes, and many legal forms. A work by J. H. Slater covered "The law relating to copyright and trade-marks" (London, Stevens, 1884, 8vo, 466 p.), in the form of a digest of the more important English and American decisions. The writer of the York Prize Essay of the University of Cambridge for 1882. T. E. Scrutton, rewrote and extended his work under the title of "The law of copyright," continued into a fourth

later enlarged edition (London, Clowes, 1894, 3d ed., 8vo., 356 p.). B. A. Cohen published a compact study of "The law of copyright" in 1896.

Augustine Birrell, as Quain Professor of law at University College, London, delivered a series of lectures in 1898, of which seven were printed in his delightfully readable little volume on "The law and history of copyright in books" (London, Cassell, 1899, 12mo, 228 p.).

The latest English law-book writer is E. L. MacGillivray, whose "Treatise upon the law of copyright," British and American (London, Murray, 1902, 8vo, 439 p.) is extremely valuable as a case digest, with foot-note reference to cases. This was followed by a brief "Digest of the law of copyright," English only, prepared by the same writer for the Publishers Association of Great Britain and Ireland (London, Butterworth, 1906, 12mo, 106 p.). The same association has printed annually from 1901 a digest of "Copyright cases," which are collected in two volumes, for 1901-04 and 1905-10, inclusive, also edited by Mr. MacGillivray.

Special English treatises on specific classes of copyright protection are Colles and Hardy's "Playright and copyright in all countries" (London, Macmillan, 1906, 8vo, 275 p.); Edward Cutler's "A manual of musical copyright law" (London, Simpkin, Marshall, 1905, 8vo, 213 p.); Reginald Winslow's "The law of artistic copyright" (London, Clowes, 1889, 8vo, 215 p.); Edmunds and Bentwich's "The law of copyright in designs" (London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1908, 2d ed., 8vo, 488 p.); Knox and Hind's "Law of copyright in designs" (London, Reeves & Turner, 1899, 8vo, 264 p.); and William Briggs's comprehensive treatise on "The law of international copyright" (London, Stevens & Haynes, 1906, 8vo, 870 p.), the most important publication in English in its field.

The Parliamentary papers giving reports of special commissions, referred to in previous chapters, constitute an important part of the English literature of copyright, the most notable being the report of the Royal Copyright Commission issued in 1878, with Sir James Stephen's digest of the law as then existing, and a supplementary blue book of evidence; the report of the Musical Copy-



right Committee appointed by the Home Department, of 1904; the report of the Law of Copyright Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, of 1909, with accompanying minutes of evidence; and the minutes of the Imperial Copyright Conference of 1909. The pending copyright bill has been thrice printed in progressive form—on its first introduction, July 26, 1910; on its reintroduction, March 30, 1911, and as it emerged from committee stage, July 13, 1911.

The pending Canadian bill has been printed only as introduced April 26, 1911, but the government has supplied an accompanying memorandum comparing its provisions with existing law.

The American and English law cyclopædies and digests also give references to copyright cases and decisions, some in special chapters, more or less comprehensive of recent copyright interpretations.

The most recent authoritative French works on literary property are Eugène Pouillet's "Traité théorique et pratique de la propriété littéraire et artistique" (Paris, Marchal & Billard, 3rd ed., by Georges Maillard, 1908, 1028 p.); Gustave Huard's "Traité de la propriété intellectuelle, v. 1, Propriété littéraire et artistique" (Paris, Marchal & Billard, 1903, 400 p.), and Adrien Huard and Édouard Mack's "Répertoire de législation, de doctrine et de jurisprudence en matière de propriété littéraire et artistique" (Paris, Marchal & Billard, 1909, 740 p.). An earlier elaborate work is that of Claude Couhin, "Le propriété industrielle, artistique et littéraire" (Paris, Larose, 1894), in three volumes.

For Germany the text of the general copyright law of June 19, 1901, of the law relating to figurative arts of January 9, 1907, and the amendatory law including mechanical music reproductions, May 22, 1910, should be consulted. Otto Lindemann's "Das Urheberrecht an Werken der Literatur und der Tonkunst" (Berlin, Guttentag, 1910, 3d ed., 16mo, 155 p.) is a brief compilation of and comment on these laws of 1901 and 1910. The most recent and authoritative general works are Prof. Josef Kohler's "Urheberrecht an Schriftwerken und Verlagsrecht" (Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1907, 527 p.), though

some of his statements of theory have given rise to criticism and dispute; and his "Kunstwerkrecht" (Stuttgart, Enke, 1908, 191 p.): Daude's "Die Reichsgesetze über das Urheberrecht an Werken der Literatur und der Tonkunst und das Verlagsrecht" (Berlin, Guttentag, 1910, 293 p.); and Dr. Albert Osterrieth's "Das Urheberrecht an Werken der bildenden Künste und der Photographie" (Berlin, Heymann, 1907, 312 p.).

In the early German literature of copyright should be noted the works of Pütter, sometimes called the father of the modern theory of property in intellectual productions, who wrote as early as 1764, an edition of whose "Beyträge zum Teutschen Staats- u. Fürsten-Rechte" was published in Göttingen in 1777; and the tractate of Immanuel Kant, "Von der Unrechtmässigkeit des Büchernachdrucks," which may be found in his collected works.

The most important Italian work of recent issue is that of Eduardo Piola-Caselli, "Del diritto di autore" (Naples, E. Marghieri, 1907, 875 p.), and earlier works of standard character are Enrico Rosmini's "Legislazione e giurisprudenza sui diritti d'autore" (Milan, M. Hoepli, 1890, 671 p.) and Pietro Esperson, "De' diritti di autore sulle opere dell'ingegno ne' rapporti internazionali" (Torino, Unione tipografico-editrice, 1899, 278 p.).

A useful compendium of Spanish copyright law of 1879 *et seq.*, covering both the Peninsula and the *ultramare* colonies, was published in Havana by La Propaganda Literaria, in 1890, as edited with an interesting comparison of Spanish law with that of Great Britain and America by D. F. G. Garofalo y Morales.

A most valuable compilation of the copyright laws and treaties of all countries comprising a literal translation into German of about 250 acts "Gesetze über das Urheberrecht in allen Ländern," edited in a second edition by Prof. Ernest Röhlsberger (Leipzig, Hedeler, 1902, 418 p.), which was complemented by his summary of the domestic and international law of copyright in the different countries, "Der interne und der internationale Schutz des Urheberrechts," also in its second edition (Leipzig, Boersenverein der deutschen Buchhändler, 1904, 116 p.), comprising references or mentions covering

fifty-seven countries and forty-nine colonies, especially the British colonies. With these should be mentioned "Recueil des conventions et traités concernant la propriété littéraire et artistique," published under the auspices of the Bureau of the International Copyright Union (Berne, Bureau de l'Union

Internationale, 1904, 8vo, 908 p.). These works are supplemented by the publication from month to month in the *Droit d'Autour* of Berne, of which Prof. Röthlisberger is the editor, of new conventions, treaties, laws and other material, bringing world-information up to date.

### THE LIBRARY AND THE FOREIGN-SPEAKING MAN.\*

BY PETER ROBERTS, *Secretary International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association.*

WHEN the books of Lester F. Ward were issued in Russia the censors seized and confiscated them; when Mr. Paryski, a printer of Polish books and papers in the city of Toledo, sends his commodity to Russia, he has to bribe some of the Governors of the Provinces, and when bribes do not work his agents risk their life and liberty. In Southern Italy and the Balkan States the press is under the surveillance of ecclesiastics, and what the church condemns has little chance to see the light of day. Censorship, either by the government or the church, is exercised with rigor in many countries of Europe, and not a few men are now refugees in America because they advocated, either by pen or tongue, the freedom of the press and liberty of speech; others, less fortunate in making their escape, now suffer in prison.

It is very different in America. The freedom of the press and liberty of speech have been more fully realized in this country than in any other part of the world. We have thousands of libraries founded for the people, where all, regardless of social status, are invited to come; books are not withheld, but freely offered. We believe that the degree of intelligence found in the rank and file of the masses is the measure of success of a democracy. The trend of modern civilization is to popularize knowledge and make it as attractive as possible to the masses. In thousands of cities in America, men who want to read can find well lighted and well heated rooms, where they may study a range of subjects not in the perspective of scholars a century ago. This free press, free speech, dissemination of knowledge and

inducements to learn, is a priceless heritage and should be passed on to coming generations.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there are more than ten million peoples, the majority of whom live in urban communities; more than 40 per cent. are of foreign birth, which means a population of nearly four and one-quarter millions. We sometimes feel apprehensive of American institutions when gross ignorance of them is met with among the native-born; but what shall we say of the four and one-quarter millions who have not been trained in our public schools, whose conception of government is often a blood-stained sword or a smoking musket, and whose culture and training have fallen short of ideals in our republic? If the heritage of free speech and a free press is to be retained, if we hope to perpetuate a system of free education, if refined agencies consecrated to the dissemination of knowledge are to be continued, the genius of the people that achieve these must be cultivated in the foreign-born, so that they will fully appreciate the effort made to bring the light of truth and beauty to the masses.

What can the libraries do to bring about this consummation? They can carefully study the needs of the foreigner and intelligently meet these needs. I will mention a few of them.

A prime need of the foreign-speaking is a knowledge of the English language, and it is our privilege and duty to help him to secure the same. Before you meet again in your annual session nine hundred thousand foreigners will have landed in America, all of whom speak a foreign tongue. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Hoboken and Passaic, there are whole sections where nothing

\*Read at bi-State meeting, Atlantic City, March 11, 1911.

but a foreign tongue is used. Walk the streets of Newark or Scranton on a Saturday evening when the wage-earners do their marketing, and the sound of foreign tongues prevail on all sides. As long as these people use only their mother tongue, they will be alien in sentiment and spirit. They will not enter into our life nor the spirit of America. The first step in the process of assimilation is a knowledge of the English language. It should be the concern of employers of labor, educators in city and state, statesmen of state and nation, social workers, religious and philanthropic agencies, to coöperate in this great undertaking. The Pole should retain his mother tongue, the German should continue to speak German, the Italian should retain his native language, but if these men come to live in America, it is best for all concerned that they should learn as soon as possible the language of the shop and factory, the market and the court, the forum and the pulpit.

Librarians can do much to help this work. In the Tompkins Square Library, New York City, a class of thirty-eight foreigners meets twice a week to study English. It was brought together by an assistant librarian, who is of foreign birth. In another library fifty Bohemians meet regularly for instruction, brought together by an assistant librarian who is a Bohemian. The head librarian takes interest in the class, visits it and gets acquainted with the men; if any are absent he sends cards to them urging better attendance; if they come to the library they talk to them about the work. The librarian keeps a supply of blank forms on hand which may be filled by anyone who wants to join the class; these forms are given the men who visit the building to take out books in foreign tongues. The force in the library advertise the work, and never forget to speak highly of the efforts of both teacher and scholar.

Does this work pay? The librarians say it does. Last year it was an experiment; this year the librarians ask for classes. The foreigners are brought in touch with the library, the librarian gets closer to the foreigners and revises his judgment concerning them, while the quiet, refining influences of the library act favorably upon the alien. What we do in Manhattan is possible every-

where. If all libraries, having available room for a class in English, and having foreigners to draw upon, were to do this, a mighty force to help the foreigner would be set in operation.

Another need of the foreigner is naturalization. Thousands of men knock at the door of citizenship, but they cannot enter, for the day of wholesale manufacturing of alien voters is past. Uncle Sam has placed this privilege within the sacred precincts of a court of record, where the feet of sinister politicians do not tread. The alien has a right to expect a helping hand to secure his naturalization papers, and it ought to be our privilege to give it. In this work librarians have helped materially. Indeed, the teaching of English and classes in naturalization are closely related. Many a teacher gives his pupils a knowledge of the language by discussing questions pertaining to the government of our country. Few foreign-speaking men can prepare themselves for naturalization by reading. A man may, in the quiet of his room, answer all the questions a judge may ask, but in the court room he is confused and his English leaves him. Our men in weekly classes under the guidance of a young lawyer discuss the principles of government, and when they appear in court they are confident that they can pass the examination, and they do so with a skill that would put many a native-born young man to shame.

The foreigner also should have a knowledge of the history of America, its resources, its institutions, its ideals and an acquaintance with our habits and customs. Some cities and towns plan courses of lectures, but the foreigner is not in the perspective of the committee preparing the program. It is good work to give English-speaking men in cities and towns a glimpse into the realm of art and science, fiction and poetry, inventions and recent discoveries, but the foreigner ought also to be taken into consideration and a special course of instruction prepared for him. In every city where more than five thousand foreigners live there should be a hall specially prepared for their benefit and into which they should be led on stated occasions. On the one side of the room should be a map of the United States in relief showing the cotton belt, the wheat and corn territory, the forests, the fruit gardens of the

nation, our wealth in cattle, our mineral resources, etc. Alongside of the map should be samples of the product of the soil, pictures of the cattle on a thousand hills and an exhibition of the production of mill and factory. On the other three walls should be pictures devoted to history; the first would cover the period from the landing of Columbus to the struggle for independence, depicting the conflict of nations for a new world. The story of the pilgrim and cavalier, the records of red men and white men during peace and conflict, and the strong faces of brave souls who laid the foundation of American civilization. The second would tell of conflict: the conflict of arms, when brave men risked all in the fight for independence and in the struggle for the preservation of the Union; the conflict of peace, when brave men marched westward winning an unknown land, and never resting until their feet touched the waters of the Pacific Ocean. On this wall should be the strong faces of martyrs in peace and in war—men who carried the stars and stripes from the Alleghenies to the Cordilleras, and bequeathed to subsequent generations a continent to explore and develop. The third wall would depict the matchless industrial progress of the United States: the railroads that thread the continent, the ships that traverse rivers, lakes and oceans, the marvellous inventions to convert the ore of the hills to finished products, the triumphs of engineers and statesmen; and here also would be the faces of uncrowned kings whose will was stronger than iron and steel and whose works bless and enrich the sons of men. Into this hall the foreigner should come and there he would be introduced unto the sources of that enthusiasm that kindles the ardor of fifteen million scholars in our public schools; that shone in the beacon lights that led thousands of warriors to die for their country; and which to-day keeps bright the flame of patriotism upon eighteen million altars in the homes of the land. By this means we should set aglow with holy ardor the heart of the foreigner so that he would give us the best that is in him for the land of his adoption.

If there are libraries that will try this experiment it would be worth while, for it may be pioneer work to be copied by cities interested in the foreigner.

The foreigner also needs appreciation. America received much from the old world. Each nation on the continent of Europe has contributed something to the advancement of civilization. It is our privilege to acknowledge this. It can be done by arranging talks upon eminent men of foreign birth in our own nation and also men in foreign lands who have rendered invaluable service to humanity. The story of most nations is instinct with self-sacrifice and self-surrender; incidents of heroism and glorious achievements may be found in every nation represented in our immigration stream. If lectures incorporating these incidents were systematically given the foreigner would feel better, his self-respect would be strengthened and the son and daughter of the foreign-born would look with great complacency and sympathy upon the old folks whose heritage of heroism and achievements is by no means small. It is unfortunate to divide foreign-born families, but this is inevitable if we lead the children of the foreign-born to a full appreciation of America and its interesting story, and forget that God imparts the stuff of which heroes are made without respect to nationalities.

In addition to lectures upon heroes in peace and war from among various nationalities, much can be done to remove prejudice against the foreigner if a wise selection of books were made dealing intelligently and sympathetically with the question of immigration. Books giving the story of the nations from which we draw our immigrants should be recommended to the native-born. There is no antidote against prejudice as effective as intimate knowledge of the foreigner. The more we know of each other the better we get along. The same law holds true with the foreigner—the better we know him the less objectionable he appears, no matter what nationality he represents.

My last point is that the foreigner must be touched upon his spiritual side. A poem, a picture, a song or a beautiful building has a soothing effect upon all of us; so has it on the foreigner. These men who come from foreign lands, where song, poetry, architecture and sculpture are a part of their daily life, are refined, no matter if they are unskilled workers. An Italian laborer bows as gracefully as a courtier, a Russian peasant

knows how to show his appreciation; they have been taught gentility in songs of the ancients, in the folklore of their ancestors, in the ballads of their country, and in the beautiful temples and cathedrals hoary with the weight of years. This refinement which sits so naturally on the foreign workman is worth preserving, and it can be done if, in every town, centres of refinement are established to which the working people can go.

I have seen libraries that have caught the vision of beauty and truth in their relation to the town. It is expressed as far as means and opportunity allow. A piece of statuary that is graceful, a picture that has harmonious tones, and figures which are refined, the colors on wall and wood are quiet and tasty, order and cleanliness are apparent on all sides. No one can enter such a place without feeling better for it. I hope to see the day when every town and city will have a place of refinement where workingmen can see a beautiful picture, hear a sweet song, and feel the quieting, refining influences of architecture. These would be temples from every part of which radiates a spirit that subdues the savage beast in the human breast, strikes off the rough corners of our coarse nature and raises the soul into closer touch with the spirit that reigns and works for righteousness, peace and justice in this old world of ours. This is not a dream; it is realized in part in many libraries, and may the day come when it will be realized more fully in every library in the land.

### THE SOCIAL WORKER AND THE LIBRARY\*

WHENEVER we speak of coöperation, we do so with a certain apologetic tone in our voice—we admit that coöperation means larger and better results if—but there is always that if. Almost daily we hear of splendid things which are waiting to be done if some one would only coöperate with some one else. And in a few remote cases librarians even have been found whose coöperative spirit was not too highly developed—but this is of course the exception and not the rule.

Some people do not coöperate because they do not know, and do not take the trouble to find out the conditions under which a given piece of work is being done—they do

not know enough about the work in question to know whether or not they care to coöperate. May this not apply in some cases to the relations between the social worker and the librarian? Does the librarian always understand the social worker? The library's eagerness to ally itself with any and all movements for the betterment of the community and the many ways in which this has been manifested are too well known to need more than passing comment. That the library should desire to be vitally connected with social work—the great movement of this century is obvious—that many libraries are not so connected is quite as plain. And the reason is the usual one. To fall into line, I believe the librarian must know two fundamental things—the meaning of modern social work, and the needs of the social worker in the individual community.

In the first place, what is a social worker—do all librarians recognize one when he appears? We use so many terms with only a vague sense of their meaning when we think we have known about them all our lives. Organized charity, social betterment, modern philanthropy, social legislation—these are terms which we use often and mean to many—what? the spending of the money of some tender-hearted but easy gentleman, suppers for bums, a Mills hotel or two, and the frequent packing off to Coney Island of car loads of happy, clean and ragged youngsters. Or perhaps the idea of modern philanthropy is that of O. Henry, who makes one of his characters say that it is "not hard to be a friend to the poor, for ye get puffed up by gratitude, and have your picture printed standing in front of a tenement with a scuttle of coal and an orphan in each hand." And naturally librarians feel that this is outside their province. All this may have been a part in old time social work, but not the brand of to-day. "If hundreds of good Samaritans travelling the road to Jericho should find thousands of bruised men groaning by the wayside, they would not be such very good Samaritans if they did not at once organize a vigilance committee to stop the wounding." These are the words a recent writer uses to show the difference between the old and the new social work. Miss Addams states it thus: "The negative policy of relieving destitution or even the more generous one of preventing it, is giving way to the positive idea of raising life to its highest value." Do all librarians know the social worker as such a character? Do all librarians know the social worker as the one who is trying to improve the physical, mental and moral life of the individual and the community, through better housing conditions, by the safeguarding of men at their work, by the regulation of the hours of labor for women, by the forbidding of child labor, through the crusade

\* Read before New York State Library Association meeting, New York City, Sept. 28, 1911.

against infectious disease, and a thousand other activities, all for the conservation of life at its best? And all this is but a suggestion—to get in touch with social work and be part of it. Once familiar with social work in its broader sense, it is easy to find out the needs of any community. Every town or city has its individual problems, the result of location, population or industries. A library in a town of 4000 souls need not worry much about having on file reports of commissions appointed to investigate housing conditions, fire exits for skyscrapers, or any of the problems of the congested city. Information may be sought, however, relative to sale of liquor, treatment of tramps, or child labor—especially in factory towns. The library is naturally the place where such information should be found always. The most valuable material for the social worker is in reports, all of which may be secured for the asking. The Wisconsin Library *Bulletin*, vol. 7, no. 1, gives a most interesting list of sociological material which is either free or easily obtainable. There is so much to be had that it becomes necessary for the librarian to select such material as coincides with the needs of the social worker of that community. With such equipment it is easy to give promptly accurate information, for only such is of use to the social worker. How many men frequent the saloons of Hoboken was asked one hot day last summer at the library of the New York School of Philanthropy? And it is easier to point such an inquirer to the last census report, giving the male population—but that is not definite enough. "Specific facts are more valuable than general impressions, and information is useful in proportion as it is concrete and quickly available," says a most successful social worker. Cooperation with the social worker becomes easy for the librarian when he knows what modern social work is, what the particular problems of the community are, and has within reach such data as will help others solve the social problems of the town or city. Miss Margaret F. Byington in that most suggestive and helpful outline, "What social workers should know about their communities, has this to say:

"No social worker can fulfill his task alone. He must of necessity rely for help on other organized forces, on state laws and local ordinances, on city departments and volunteer agencies. He will, moreover, find his problem so dove-tailing with other problems that all must be worked out jointly if anything is to be achieved. Equipment for his work, therefore, whether he serve as a volunteer or as a regular in the social army includes a knowledge of the social conditions, the laws, the public and private organizations of the community in which he works." Where naturally is this information to be found?

F. W. JENKINS.

## NEW SEATTLE BRANCH LIBRARIES

THREE new branch library buildings were opened by the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library during July and August, 1910. The erection of these buildings was made possible by a donation of \$105,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in January, 1908. Shortly after Mr. Carnegie's donation suitable building sites were secured by gift from private citizens. As the result of a local competition entered by 33 Seattle firms, Somervell & Cote were appointed architects of the three buildings in September, 1908. The work of erecting the three buildings was let in one contract in May, 1909, and the buildings were finally opened as follows: the West Seattle branch, July 23, 1910; the Green Lake branch, July 29; the University branch, Aug. 5.

In exterior appearance the buildings are quite different. The West Seattle branch is constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks faced with red paving brick, with roof of blue slate. The Green Lake branch is built of common brick with gray stucco finish and the roof is of flat red tile. The University branch is entirely of hollow terra cotta blocks with cement stucco finish covered with cream-colored cement paint, the roof being of green Mission tile.

The use of hollow terra cotta blocks made it possible to secure much larger buildings than are ordinarily obtained for the amount of money spent on these branches. The buildings are fire-proof, however, and are much admired by all who see them. With this construction the interior plaster is applied directly to the terra cotta blocks. The floors are of reinforced concrete, covered with brown Battleship linoleum.

The main floor plans of the three buildings are much alike, and very similar to branches constructed in other cities. There are two reading rooms at the front, one for adults and one for children, separated from the entrance lobby by clear glass partitions. These rooms are each 30×40 feet. Immediately back of the entrance, in the center of the building, is the open-shelf room for the circulating collection. This room is 31×45 feet and has wide openings leading into the children's room and the adult reading room. The open-shelf room is separated from the lobby merely by the rectangular charging desk. At present the open-shelf rooms are equipped only with wall book shelving, six feet high. The ultimate book capacity of these rooms is quite large, the windows being so arranged as to permit of either radial or parallel floor cases, and the 14-foot ceiling allowing of a second tier of wall shelving and floor cases. For the next few years, however, the single tier of wall shelving will be sufficient, and this makes the room very attractive, the floor space being left as open as possible. Aside from the

shelving, the other furniture placed in this room is the card catalog case, two round settles, and one round table with a few chairs.

In the corner between the adult reading room and the open-shelf room is the librarian's office, with entrance from each of those rooms and separated from them by clear glass partitions. In the opposite corner, between the children's room and the open-shelf room, is the staff rest room, equipped with wardrobe, gas range, dish and food cupboard, lunch table, couch and chairs, and with toilet room connection. The wall between this rest room and the children's room is so constructed that a doorway may be opened at any time if it is desired later to turn the rest room into a children's reference room.

The furniture, shelving, and charging desks were all supplied by the Library Bureau, in oak finish, to match the woodwork. This finish is light brown in color, with a suggestion of green in the stain. The plaster walls are tinted a soft, neutral buff. The shelving is of the unit construction.

At West Seattle all of the windows are six feet from the floor. At the Green Lake branch the windows are high except at the front of the building, from which a beautiful view is had of Green Lake, Woodland Park, and the Olympic mountains. In the University branch the end windows in the two front rooms are low and all other windows high.

In the basement of each building are the engine room, unpacking room, and story hour room. The basements of the Green Lake and University branches also contain auditorium, 30x40 feet, for meetings of study clubs, improvement clubs, etc. Each of these auditoriums will seat approximately 200 people. At the West Seattle branch the auditorium was omitted, but ground was excavated under the front of the building, in order that an auditorium might be provided at some future time.

Temporary lights are installed in the Green Lake and University branches pending an experiment with the indirect lighting system in the West Seattle branch. So far these indirect lights have given excellent satisfaction and at a very slight increase in cost of current. They are practically the same as the lights installed in the John Cramer Library.

The book collections in the new branches at the time of opening numbered from 5000 to 7000 volumes each. The present staff of each building consists of librarian, children's librarian, page, and janitor, the buildings being planned for economy of supervision.

The West Seattle branch is in the center of a large field hitherto untouched, but at Green Lake and University library work has been carried on for some years in temporary quarters. These districts are also

more closely settled than West Seattle, and the use made of the Green Lake and University buildings already exceeds expectations.

The cost of the buildings, not including furniture, books and improvements to grounds, was as follows: Green Lake, \$37,749.90; University, \$38,935.87; West Seattle, \$38,344.48. In addition to the above a total of \$12,714.02 was expended for furniture for the three buildings, and a total of \$5534.22 for improvements to the grounds. The Seattle Public Library also maintains a fourth Carnegie branch building at Ballard costing \$15,000, and erected while Ballard was still a separate city. There are also two branches in temporary quarters, located at Columbia and Fremont, making six branches now in operation. In addition to its extension work through branches the library places small collections of books in 420 class rooms in the public schools and 21 fire stations. The establishment of general deposit stations in drug stores was begun this summer, and two such stations are already in very successful operation. Mr. Carnegie contributed \$340,000 toward the five permanent library buildings now owned by the city, and has recently promised \$70,000 more for two additional branches. The Library Board is now selecting sites for these two buildings.

## THE TYPOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF THE GROLIER CLUB AND ITS CLASSIFICATION\*

BY RUTH SHEPARD GRANNISS

As librarian of a collection of typographical books, I have read with great pleasure articles upon the Annmary Brown Memorial† and the Library and Museum of the American Typefounders Company.‡ The interest in the subject evinced by the publication of such articles, and by the admirable plans for instruction at Harvard in the science and history of printing, seem to herald a new day of general demand in this country for well-made books—a demand by all the people, instead of the discerning few who have hitherto made it, and the handful of studious printers who have set ideals and lived up to them, often at the sacrifice of personal interests.

In welcoming this movement, the Grolier Club, of New York, seems justified in taking to itself some little pride at being a pioneer in the work, as its library was probably the first in America, aside from such private collections as those of Mr. Richard M. Hoe and Mr. David Wolfe Bruce (many of

\* Reprinted from *The Printing Art*, September, 1910, p. 17-22.

† In *The Printing Art*, August, 1909.

‡ In *The Printing Art*, May, 1910.



whose volumes now form a part of the Grolier Club Library) to be devoted to books about books and bookmaking.

Founded in 1884 by a group of nine publishers, printers, and bookloving gentlemen, the Grolier's Club's object, set forth in the first article of its constitution, is the "literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books, including the occasional publication of books designed to illustrate, promote, and encourage those arts; and the acquisition, furnishing, and maintenance of a suitable club building for the safe-keeping of its property, wherein meetings, lectures, and exhibitions shall take place from time to time, likewise designed to illustrate, promote, and encourage those arts. . . ." The work of the club in its publications and exhibitions is generally known, but the nature of the contents of the clubhouse is perhaps not so thoroughly understood. The property, for whose safekeeping the founders planned, now includes a library of about 10,000 volumes, practically all of them dealing with the bookmaking arts, or serving as notable examples of these arts.

The field covered, it is true, comprehends more than the printing of the book, but by far the largest number of volumes pertain to typography, and it is the need of that class which is most constantly borne in mind in the acquisition of books, in all languages, old and new. Perhaps it is natural that, in this collection, the historical should take precedence of the purely technical side, but the latter is by no means neglected.

Taking as a basis Messrs. Bigmore and Wyman's "Bibliography of printing" and the more inclusive catalog of the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler of Leipzig, the Library committee has aimed at a collection comprised of whatever is found in these two works, together with the best of the later publications on the subjects. Naturally, it will be long before the end of this ambition is attained, but steps in its direction are taken daily.

It goes without saying that examples of the works of notable printers of various countries and periods fill an important place in the collection, and that any book, curious, uncommon, or interesting in matters connected with its appearance, publication, or history is welcomed to a place there. There are numerous books from private presses, books printed on vellum, with some on silk or satin, books printed in startling shades of ink, or with curious types, and on various colored papers, engraved books, and volumes from famous collections. Perhaps the most interesting group of examples is the collection of about 100 fifteenth century books, gathered by the New York typefounders, George and David Wolfe Bruce, and given by the latter to the Grolier Club. These books were brought together with special reference to

their significance in the history and development of printing, many of them containing allusions to the invention and early history of the art.

Nor is the collection confined to books, but includes loose leaves, leaflets, circulars, programs, tickets, posters, book-illustrations—anything that exemplifies a phase of printed work or stands for typographical excellence.

While the nature and limitations of the building prevent extensive development of the museum side of the subject, all available space is filled with appropriate pictures and bronzes, and cases with glass shelves and sides display to good advantage whatever is especially choice or beautiful among the printed pages, illuminated manuscripts, or fine bindings. The bindings are arranged chronologically, to show the development of bookbinding in each country, with examples showing the use of varied materials—silver and other metals, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, textiles, and fine embroidery.

A small glass case, measuring 34 x 22 inches, holds spread upon its seven shelves 150 tiny volumes, varying in height from five-eighths of an inch to two inches—one member's gift to the library. On top of the case stand three statuettes of Gutenberg, measuring from two and one-half to five inches.

Of medals and plaques struck in commemoration of the celebrations of the invention of printing or in honor of printers or printing houses (of which William Blades, in his "Numismata typographica," 1883, notes 259) the club possesses something over one hundred. Even more interesting is the collection of portraits of printers, publishers, binders, engravers, and collectors, supplemented by views of printing houses, libraries, and methods of book work, old and new, presented and constantly augmented by the president of the club. This collection now numbers about 1500, equalling the similar collection of J. T. Bodet Nyenhuis, of which a catalog was issued in eight parts, from 1836 to 1868. Among the portraits of the famous printer and collector, Ambroise Firmin Didot, were many of followers of his own and the allied trades, as the classified catalog of that part of his collection, compiled by another printer, M. Alkan aîné, goes to prove. It may be of use to have these collections noted, as the author of the recent interesting article on the Typographic Library and Museum, at Jersey City, states that, so far as is known, that institution's collection of prints relating to printers and printing is the only one of such material. To be sure, those of Nyenhuis and Didot were confined to portraits, but it is interesting to know of their existence. Old but useful lists of such collections may be found in the catalog of the "Caxton celebration," London, 1877, and in G. A. Crapelet's "Études . . . sur la Typographie,"

Paris, 1837. The latter, which is limited in its scope ("Imprimeurs et Libraires de Paris dont il existe des Portraits gravés") is repeated in the author's "De la Profession d'Imprimeur," 1840.

The scope of the Grolier's Club's collections may be most clearly understood by a glance at the main headings of a classification (based on the idea of the Dewey Decimal system), which was worked out for the library by its former librarian, and has proved so useful that it was reprinted, with slight revision, in the club's yearbook for 1910:

- General Bibliography.
- 10 Bibliography. The Book.
- 20 Writing. Palæography.
- 30 Typography.
- 40 Book Illustration. Engraving.
- 50 Bookbinding.
- 60 Ex-libris.
- 70 Fine Arts.
- 80 Literature.
- 90 } Biography.
- } Portraits.
- } Iconography.
- } Miscellaneous.

This suggests the general subject of classifying a typographic library, and I include, in full, Class 30 (Typography), which may interest some readers, as there seem to be few printed schemes for the classification of typographical collections:

### 30. TYPOGRAPHY.

- .1 Bibliography.
- .2 Societies.
- .3 Dictionaries.
- .7 Facetiae, Memorabilia.
- .4 Essays.
- .8 Poems.
- .5 Periodicals.
- .9 Gazetteers.

### 31. HISTORY BY PERIODS.

- .0 Early.
- .1 15th Century. Includes catalogues of Incunabula.
- .11 Invention. Includes Gutenberg's claims.
- .12 Claims other than Gutenberg's.
- .13 Celebrations.
  - .131 1640.
  - .132 1740.
  - .133 1823.
  - .134 1840.
  - .135 1900.
- .2 16th Century.
- .3 17th Century.
- .4 18th Century.
- .5 19th Century.
- .6 20th Century.

### 32. HISTORY BY COUNTRIES.

- .1 North America.
  - .11 British America.
  - .12 The United States.
  - .13 The United States subdivided by states.
  - .14 The United States subdivided by cities.
  - .15 Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.
  - .16 South America.
  - .17 South America subdivided by countries.
  - .18 The islands of the Pacific.
- .2 Great Britain.
  - .21 England.
  - .22 England subdivided by counties.
  - .23 England subdivided by cities.
  - .24 Ireland.

- .25 Ireland subdivided by cities.
- .26 Scotland.
- .27 Scotland subdivided by cities.
- .28 Wales.
- .3 France.
  - .31 France subdivided by departments.
  - .32 France subdivided by cities.
- .4 Germany.
  - .41 Germany subdivided by states.
  - .42 Germany subdivided by cities.
- .45 Austria-Hungary.
- .46 Austria-Hungary subdivided by cities.
- .5 Italy.
  - .51 Italy subdivided by states.
  - .52 Italy subdivided by cities.
- .6 Spain.
  - .61 Spain subdivided by provinces.
  - .62 Spain subdivided by cities.
- .65 Portugal.
  - .651 Portugal subdivided by cities.
- .7 Netherlands.
  - .71 Netherlands subdivided by cities.
- .75 Belgium.
  - .751 Belgium subdivided by cities.
- .8 Switzerland.
  - .81 Switzerland subdivided by cantons.
  - .82 Switzerland subdivided by cities.
- .9 Other countries.
  - .91 Denmark.
  - .92 Norway.
  - .93 Sweden.
  - .94 Russia and Poland.
  - .95 Greece and Turkey.
  - .96 Minor countries of Europe.
  - .97 Asia.
  - .98 Africa.
  - .99 Australia.

### 33. BIOGRAPHY OF PRINTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS.

- .1 Bibliography.
  - .2 Collective.
  - .3 Individual.
  - .4 For Gutenberg, see 31.11.
  - .5 FAMOUS (INCLUDING GOVERNMENT) PRESSES. (For Private Presses, see 33.9.)
  - .6 PRINTERS' MARKS.
  - .7 PRINTERS' MEDALS.
  - .8 PRINTERS' SIGNS.
  - .9 PRIVATE PRESSES.
    - .91 America.
    - .92 England.
    - .93 France.
    - .94 Germany.
    - .95 Italy.
    - .96 Spain and Portugal.
    - .97 Netherlands and Belgium.
    - .98 Switzerland.
    - .99 Other countries.
- Subdivided like 32.
- Arranged alphabetically by countries. Examples and histories of presses may be kept together. For Secretly printed books, see 14.35.

### 34. EXAMPLES OF TYPOGRAPHY. Books about any special example go with the example. Facsimiles go with the originals.

- .0 Early.
    - .01 Incunabula.
    - .02 16th Century.
    - .03 17th Century.
    - .04 18th Century.
    - .05 19th Century.
    - .06 20th Century.
- May be arranged under cities by printers. Except the 19th and 20th Centuries; here the arrangement should be under country by printer subdivided like 32.

### 35. PRACTICAL TYPOGRAPHY.

- .01 Bibliography.
- .02 Education, Apprenticeship System, Examination papers.
- .03 Dictionaries.
- .04 Legislation.
- .05 Periodicals.
- .06 Societies, Guilds.
- .07 Exhibitions, Expositions.
- .08 Museums.
- .09 History.
- .1 MATERIALS.
- .2 TYPES General works, including periodicals.
- .21 Styles. History. Names of types.

- .22 Type-founding and foundries.
- .23 Machinery for making type.
- .24 Prices.
- .25 Specimen books, types. *See also* 14.22.
- .28 Polyglot books.
- .3 INK.
- .31 Specimens.
- .4 PAPER AND CARDBOARDS. *See also* 48.
- .41 History.
- .42 Machinery for making paper.
- .43 Water-marks.
- .44 Sizes, weights, qualities, etc.
- .45 Examples.
- .46 Care of paper.
- .47 Substitutes and curiosities.
- .5 COMPOSITION (including History).
- .51 Letterpress.
  - Characters.
  - Letters.
  - Signs.
- .52 Imposition.
- .53 Arrangement of the page.
- .54 Arrangement of the parts of the book.
  - Signatures.
- .55 Composing machines.
- .56 Distribution.
- .57 Distributing machines.
- .7 PROOF-READING. Rules, etc.
- .71 Proof-readers.
- 36. PRESSES AND MACHINES.
  - For Lithographic, Copper-plate and Chromatic Presses, see under those subjects.*
  - .1 Hand presses.
  - .2 Machine presses for printing books.
  - .3 Machine presses for printing newspapers, etc.
  - .5 Machines for paging, numbering, addressing, etc., and for cutting cardboard.
  - .6 PRESS WORK. (*See also under Composition.*)
  - .7 Illustration.
  - .8 Color work.
  - .9 Drying and folding.
- 37. OTHER PROCESSES FOR PRINTING. With Examples.
  - .0 Stereotyping.
  - .1 Electrotyping.
  - .2 Nature printing.
    - Zincography.
    - Planiconography.
    - Anastatic.
  - .3 Logotypes. Linotype.
  - .4 Typolithography.
  - .5 Engraving.
  - .6 Printing for the blind.
  - .7 Photographic printing.
  - .8 Typewriting.
  - .9 Stencils, stamps, rubber type.
- 38. ARTISTIC PRINTING. With Examples.
  - .1 Title-pages, Colophons.
  - .2 Head- and tail-pieces.
  - .3 Initial letters.
  - .4 The alphabet. *See also* 22.
  - .5 Decoration and composition. *For Monograms, see* 22.3.
- 39. PRINTED MATTER, NOT BOOKS. Tickets, programs, play bills, bill heads, legal blanks, etc.
  - See also* 48.
  - .1 Advertisements.
  - .3 ADMINISTRATION.
  - .4 Prices. Estimates.
  - .5 Furniture, tools, appliances.
  - .6 Labor unions.
  - .7 Printing trade charities.
  - .8 Labor laws, shop rules, hours and wages.

It is an interesting fact that a similar classification of typographical works had been in force in the Library of Congress for three years when the Grolier Club's scheme was evolved in 1901, though the similarities were not discovered until both were in print;

seeming to show at least a logical arrangement.\*

The "Katalog der Bibliothek des Börsenvereins der deutschen Buchhändler" (Leipzig, 1885-1902), already alluded to, shows an interesting classification for printing, to which it gives the most important place under a heading of "Methods of reproduction." Its main divisions are as follows:

- History of types and type-founding.
- Proportions of letters.
- Technique of type-founding.
- Type specimens.
- Book printing in particular.
  - Periodicals.
  - Technical handbooks.
  - Materials.
  - Composition.
  - Proof-reading.
  - Stereotyping.
  - Presswork.
- Commercial printing.

It will be seen that this represents only the technical side of the subject, all historical works coming under a broad class of "History of printing and the book trade."

This library of the German Booksellers' Association merits and, I hope, will some time receive a full description in these pages, as it is probably the largest collection of books on printing and kindred subjects in the world.

A suggestive little classification is that adopted by Mr. John Southward in his description of the William Blades Library of "books on the history and practice of letterpress and lithographic printing," purchased by the St. Bride Foundation Institute of London for its School of Printing:

- A. Books dealing with the antecedents of printing.
- B. Those treating of the origin of printing.
- C. Those describing the spread of printing and its history.
- D. The grammars and the special treatises on the practice of printing.
- E. Books on the art of lithography.
- F. Bibliographies.

An interesting classed catalog of the subject was issued by the Public Library of Boston in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, including the books on printing and its related subjects in the Boston Public Library and the Harvard College and Boston Athenæum Libraries. Here we have a broad division into two classes, "The history of printing" and "The art of printing," each with appropriate subdivisions.

This question of the classification of typographic libraries seems a timely as well as an interesting one, in view of the increasing number of, and demand for, such collections, and the consequent necessity for bringing their resources to the highest degree of usefulness.

\* U. S. — Library of Congress. Classification. Class Z — Bibliography and Library Science. Washington, 1902. 1910.

## LIBRARY WEEK IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: 21ST ANNUAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 25-30, 1911

THE 21st annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held in New York City, Sept. 25-30. It was the largest meeting ever held by the Association, the total attendance being about 700. It was impossible to obtain an accurate register, because the members were scattered over the city and many of them did not visit the headquarters at all. The average attendance at the meetings was about 300 and the entire conference had the character and appearance of an A. L. A. convention. The meeting of the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. on Friday and of the American Library Institute on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday brought together many prominent librarians from different parts of the country, while many others came because they were unable to attend the Pasadena conference. The number of librarians from the small up-state libraries was unusually large, a fact which was gratifying to the Executive committee as the meeting in New York was arranged in the hope that it would be of special value to them.

The conference opened on Monday evening with a reception given by the New York Library Club to the visiting association at the Park Avenue Hotel. The Executive committees of the two associations acted as a receiving party, and greeted about five hundred guests. The president of the New York Library Club, Mr. E. H. Virgin, welcomed the New York Library Association. President Hill responded and Vice President Seward added a few words. After the speeches refreshments were served, and with music and a little dancing the evening passed most delightfully.

The opening session of the convention was held on Tuesday morning at the Engineering Societies building. Hon. William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York City, gave the opening address, welcoming the Association to New York and offering to do anything in his power to help the members to get the greatest enjoyment and profit out of their visit. President Hill responded to the welcome and gave an address on Library associations and library meetings. Dr. Hill's paper is printed in full elsewhere in this number. Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Engineering Societies, then extended a welcome to the Association and gave a short account of the building in which they were meeting and the library connected with it. He dwelt especially upon one feature of the work in his library, that of hunting up information for any one, anywhere in the world, whether a member of the societies or not. The library will furnish reference lists of literature on the question submitted, copies of the literature if necessary, including photographs and

diagrams and, if the work is not too extensive will do it free. He added that he believed that the coming public library will be the one that tries to get the information to the people and not the books.

The treasurer's report was then read and referred to an auditing committee consisting of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Virgin and Miss Foote.

The secretary's report having been already published was accepted as printed.

The report of the Committee on rural communities was read by Miss Caroline F. Webster. She was followed by Mr. Charles H. Tuck, the head of the Extension work at Cornell University, whose address will be printed in full.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., followed, his talk being mainly a discussion of the report submitted by Miss Webster. He began by recalling the fact that two or three years ago the Committee on rural communities undertook to discover the approximate number of people in New York, who were outside the reach or influence of any organized library. This was a big undertaking, begun with very little appreciation of its magnitude. A careful survey seemed to show that there was a million and a half, at least, such persons in the state, a number so large as to suggest a fruitful field for library endeavor. Mr. Wyer added that while he granted that this field was a good one, he feared that this Association knew less about the qualities of its soil, its ingredients, its promises of fertility, and of heavy yield, than it would seem ought to be known before deciding on the exact crop which may be sowed best in this particular soil.

Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of State Charities Aid Association, spoke on Child welfare in rural communities. Miss Curry drew a realistic and most distressing picture of the life among some of the rural communities in our own state and told of the work the State Charities Aid Association is doing in trying to place every normal child whose home surroundings are impossible, in a normal home, rather than in an institution. In the southwestern part of the United States social centers are being established in public school buildings throughout the rural communities, the most important factor in this social center being a library. These social centers are doing wonderful work in bringing together the people and arousing the civic pride of these communities, and to Miss Curry this seemed a most practical suggestion which might easily be carried out in New York State.

At the close of Miss Curry's address, President Hill appointed as Committee on nomination of officers for the coming year, Mr. W. P. Cutter, Miss E. V. Baldwin, Miss Emily Coit.

The question of the work of rural communities was then opened for discussion. Mr. S. S. Greene of Worcester, told of the

work of the Massachusetts commission in establishing libraries in every town in Massachusetts. Mr. Wiswell of the State commission of education, announced that the Commission had formulated a rule which permits the lending of books from school libraries.

Mr. Montgomery of the State Library, Penn., asked Mr. Tuck whether we had found the state granges good agencies for the propagation of such work as he advocated and added that his experience five years ago had been very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Tuck responded that the state grange varies somewhat, from year to year, with respect to the sympathy and support given to library work. The Master of the state grange is now prepared to give every support possible. The state lecturer of the state grange proposes to show to librarians a leaflet published monthly, giving instruction on topics to be considered in the lecture and asking the University to furnish references for those subjects.

The president appointed as Committee on resolutions, Miss Plummer, Mr. Peoples and Miss Ahern.

Mr. Eastman announced that the report of the Committee on institutes had already been published in the July number of the *New York Libraries*. He added to this report: "The Committee desires to remind the Association of the importance of offering to librarians an opportunity of receiving systematic instruction in library methods in connection with the round table meetings. This was the chief object in view when the Institute work was begun, but it has been dropped of late. Is it not time to take it up again?"

The Committee suggests that a brief course of study in simple library methods under a competent leader might be offered in advance of the Institute and at the same place. The Committee offers the following resolution for discussion and action.

VOTED, That this Association commends to the careful consideration of the Committee on Institutes the importance of offering in connection with some of the round-table meetings, to such librarians as may wish to come together for the purpose, a very brief course of study of simple library methods under competent instructors."

A report of the Legislative committee was then called for, but their records having been destroyed in the Albany fire, no report was read.

On Tuesday afternoon the Association was entertained most delightfully by the Baker & Taylor Company at a tea given at the Aldine Club, and in the evening a number of the members attended the performance of "Around the World" at the Hippodrome.

The second session of the Conference was held in the beautiful new building of the New York Public Library. The Association was welcomed by Dr. Billings in an address

which is printed in full elsewhere in this number. Afterwards, Mr. Anderson gave a detailed description of the building, and then the members were invited to inspect it under his supervision and the escort of heads of the different departments.

The third session was held Wednesday afternoon at the College of the City of New York. Dr. John M. Finley, president of the college welcomed the Association. In his address he dwelt on the usefulness and sacredness of the card catalog, and said that if Maeterlinck were to bring librarians into the drama of the search of happiness, that he would represent that librarian as a very beautiful woman carrying in her hand a section of a card catalog. He added: "When I came from Paris a few months ago I was eager for conservation—that is, a certain kind of conservation. I wanted to have the streets clean, especially of paper, and I was eager to enter upon a campaign for the conservation of the public books. I have warned my boys especially, to keep well the books that have been put into their hands. Shall we not all unite in a campaign for the better care of the public books which have come in such measure to take the place of the private book?" He closed with the hope that the college might soon obtain the new library building which was now its greatest need.

Mr. Willard Austen of Cornell, followed with a paper on "Efficiency in college and university library work," which it is hoped will be printed in another number of the JOURNAL. Mr. Keogh gave an extremely interesting and instructive talk on "Bibliographic equipment of a university library for its greatest efficiency." Walter B. Briggs, librarian of Trinity College, Hartford, in a paper on "Maps, their value and availability," emphasized two points. First, the need of adding to our catalogs under the subject of maps, many more cards than is now the practice and what is of particular importance, adopting some uniform method of more fully describing the maps. Second, the value in exhibiting maps of the Jenkins revolving map rack. Where wall space is scarce, this device makes it possible conveniently to exhibit thirty large maps or one hundred and fifty small maps of the size of the topographical sheets of the United States geological survey. It furnishes the facility for exhibiting maps of interest as they appear in books or magazines. Mr. Briggs believes that there is need of a fully annotated list of atlases and maps in print, together with an index to the best maps in recent books and periodicals. After such work had been issued he thought a yearly supplement might be a part of the American Library Index.

Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, told the Association about the forming of the New England College Library Association and expressed the hope

that New York State might form a similar association.

After Mr. Wilson's address the meeting was thrown open for the discussion of the question. Mr. Bliss of the New York City College, moved that a committee of five be chosen from this convention for the purpose of effecting the organization of the university and college libraries of this region, those of academic standing: the committee to be empowered to draw a provisional resolution to be ratified in a meeting which the committee is likewise empowered to call, to choose the time, the place, and means of effecting this organization.

Mr. Bowker, proposed that the motion be modified to provide for a provisional committee to be appointed by the chair with authority to invite a meeting of college librarians of different regions, with special reference to forming an association. This motion was carried.

The report of the Nominating committee was then read as follows: president, William Foote Seward, librarian Binghamton Public Library; vice-president, Lucia T. Henderson, librarian James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.; secretary, Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, librarian Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.; treasurer, Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian New York School of Philanthropy.

At the close of the session the members were invited to attend an organ recital by Prof. Samuel Baldwin in the great chapel and to inspect the buildings and grounds of the college.

The fourth session was held at New York University, Dr. Elmer E. Brown, the newly-elected president of the University, giving the address of welcome. In the course of his address he spoke of the difficulty of administering the library of the University, owing to the fact that the different colleges are separated, two being on University Heights and four down town on University Place, necessitating the separating of the books. "But," he added, "the great American librarian has been able to put his library on wheels and adjust it to a thousand peculiar and varying circumstances."

Dr. Brown was followed by George Iles, who read a paper on "Librarians as local biographers," in which he urged upon libraries the advisability of keeping to-to-date clippings and portraits of well known people, especially those of local celebrity, after the manner of newspapers. Mr. Iles's paper has been printed in pamphlet form and can be obtained from the author.

The next subject brought up for discussion was that of "Mutual relations possible between libraries and social organizations." Dr. John M. Glenn made the opening address, and dwelt upon the necessity for the librarian of getting in touch directly with the social

agencies, and also of examining the "Survey" each week, and learning from that what the social agencies are doing and how their interests can be forwarded by the right sort of literature. Mr. Glenn was followed by Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian School of Philanthropy, who read a paper on "The social worker and the library," reprinted elsewhere in this number.

Dr. William M. Stevenson, of the Sociology department, Brooklyn Public Library, described the collection of 10,000 books and 2000 pamphlets on sociology in the Brooklyn Library, shelved in separate rooms and in charge of two assistants, who give their whole time to collecting and indexing material and assisting readers. This establishing and maintaining an efficient department of sociology seems to be the chief means of bringing about mutual relations between the public library and social organizations as far as the library is concerned.

Dr. Hill next introduced Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, of the Board of Health, New York City, who spoke on "Disinfection of books." Dr. Hubbard's paper will be printed in part in a later number of the JOURNAL.

The report of the Committee on penal and charitable institutions was read by Asa Wynkoop, chairman. He reported that little could be done this year in the way of direct suggestion or influence with prison officials because of the important change made in the general management of the state prisons. The committee feel, however, that prison libraries need drastic changes in organization, in their collections, and in their personal administration. Like the prison schools, they should be in charge of persons with special skill and training for their work, and should be made positive and direct agencies for the education and uplift of the prison population. In last year's report the committee recommended that a buying list of books be prepared and issued. Such a list is now being prepared by the League of Library Commissions. The report ended with an appeal to every library in the state where there are jails or penitentiaries to put themselves at the service of these institutions.

Dr. Lewis, secretary of the Prison Association, made a short address in which he stated that anything which the New York Library Association will do in the direction of making suggestions for prison libraries, and for coöperation between the libraries of the various cities and towns with the prison authorities the Prison Association will be very glad to take up and so far as possible put into effect.

At the close of the meeting the secretary announced that the name of an opposition candidate for the office of treasurer had been handed to her, that of Mr. Edwin White Gaillard.

The fifth session was held at Columbia

University, President Nicholas Murray Butler delivering the address of welcome. President Butler traced briefly the history of the Columbia library since its beginning, and emphasized the central part it plays in the scheme of organization of the entire university. By the statutes of the university the librarian ranks as full professor, the assistant librarian ranks as associate professor, the supervisors as assistant professors, the bibliographers rank as instructors, with all the privileges which attach thereto.

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president of the American Library Association, read a paper on "The joy of reading," which will probably be published later.

George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., told what the American Library Association stands for, and urged all present to become members.

The question of the affiliation of the state with the national association was next presented for discussion. A letter from Alice S. Tyler, chairman of the A. L. A. commission, was read by the secretary, and considered point by point by the Association. The general sentiment was in favor of such an affiliation, and it was agreed that the basis should be a per capita assessment paid into the treasury of the A. L. A., and that this should entitle the state association to name a representative from the state as a member of the A. L. A. Council. The Association did not feel, however, that there should be a minimum requirement as to the number of members in a state association before it would be eligible for connection with the A. L. A., nor that the larger associations should be allowed more than one representative on the Council.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, in a paper on "Some old Egyptian librarians," proved the appropriateness of his paper for a college session by telling how the old Egyptian colleges were probably conducted in libraries and by librarians; were in short library universities, if not university libraries. These library universities were also library schools in something of the modern sense, for it is said of one school that it was for the training of every sort of scribes, and this must have included among others the scribes of the library. Dr. Richardson then went on to give an interesting account of 21 librarians who lived before the Alexandrian library was founded, beginning with Thoth, librarian of the gods, and ending with an unknown scribe who lived in the reign of Rameses IX.

The paper ended with the interesting announcement that the office of librarian was so highly esteemed that the temple and palace librarians were *ex-officio* members of the Council, and made the suggestion that "it might be well for the United States to imitate this old Egyptian example and make

the chief librarian of Congress member of the cabinet and *ex-officio* Minister of Education. Why not now and then a library president? When they classify the presidency under the civil service and make all candidates for the office take the qualifying examinations under the merit system—perhaps—who knows?"

The address of Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of Columbia University, on "The university library as a public library," and that of R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on "The college library in internal and external relations," were omitted because of the lateness of the hour and the desire to give the members time to inspect the various libraries and buildings on Morningside Heights.

The opening address of the sixth session, held like the fifth, at Columbia University, was delivered by Dr. John Erskine, Professor of Literature at Columbia. His subject was "Reading for young people," and formed the keynote of the brightest and most entertaining meeting of the conference.

Dr. Erskine urged first of all the necessity of allowing young people to browse, especially to browse among mature books in the hope that they will read books which are too old for them. To withhold books from young people because they may not understand them, he considered a ludicrous kind of conceit, because if you removed all the other books from the library that all the other people do not understand, you would have very little left indeed. An objection to browsing which seemed to him very inadequate is that the child may read something that is not good for it, for in his opinion no book is dangerous unless it is vulgar.

The second point which he made was that young readers approach books first out of curiosity for life, they want something strange. The young person who has a live love of books ought to begin with a love of dime novels or their equivalent. The boy who loves dime novels should be provided with plenty of dime novels, because if he reads enough he will come to have a critical taste in dime novels and to have a critical taste in anything is an accomplishment. A third point which he suggested was the attraction that old books usually have for young people, books that are more or less quaint simply because the quaintness of the language, which is merely the result of time, makes the book seem vivid and unusual.

Dr. Erskine was followed by Miss Margaret Coult, head of the English Department, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J. Miss Coult told of the work done to stimulate interest in reading among the pupils of Barringer school, and spoke most appreciatively of the help given so freely at all times by the Public Library of Newark. B. A. Heydrick, head of the English Department, High School of Commerce, New York City; Cor-



nelia Wendt, head of the English Department, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Theodore C. Mitchell, principal of the Jamaica High School, continued the discussion, presenting old and new ideas in a most entertaining and helpful manner.

The address of Prof. George P. Bristol, on "State Teachers' Association," was omitted on account of the lateness of the hour, also the reports of the Committees on Normal Schools and High School Libraries. The latter report, made by Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, is printed in this number of the JOURNAL.

Friday, the last day of the conference, opened in a very discouraging manner, with rain pouring down and little prospect of clearing. But in spite of the weather a very fair-sized audience assembled to hear the discussion of the question "Work of museums with schools." The Hon. David A. Boody welcomed the Association to Brooklyn, and spoke of the plans for the new central building of the Brooklyn Public Library. He was followed by Augustus C. Healy, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and sciences, and Frederic B. Pratt, secretary of the Pratt Institute.

At the opening of the meeting the president announced that the polls would be open for voting from 10 to 11 o'clock, the names of those on the regular ticket and the opposition candidates being posted in the hall.

The regular topic of the day was then taken up. Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, director of the Museum of Natural History, New York, spoke of the essential difference between museums and schools, the museum endeavoring to interest through its exhibits, and its work being done mainly by what is seen rather than what is read. But in spite of this difference each one forms a valuable supplement to the work of the other, and in small towns and cities can be very successfully united. Mr. Henry W. Kent, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, continued the discussion in a paper which will be printed in full in another number of the JOURNAL. Miss Gallop, curator of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn, and Mr. Henry R. Howland, curator of the Buffalo Society of Natural History, told of their work, and Mr. Howland especially spoke of his coöperation with the public library, his museum occupying the same building.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howland's talk President Hill announced that the Nominating committee were ready to report on the election. The committee then announced the election of officers for the coming year according to the ticket of the Nominating committee.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman of the Committee on resolutions, presented their report, thanking the various institutions, so-

cieties and individuals who did so much to make the meetings a success. The meeting was then declared adjourned. The members inspected the museum building and then, at the invitation of the Long Island Library Club, repaired to the Montauk Club, where a delicious lunch was served. After the luncheon, the members and their friends were given an automobile ride about the city, including visits to the various branches of the Brooklyn Library, through the generosity of the same club.

But the social features of the convention were not yet over, for at seven o'clock that night between one hundred and fifty and two hundred people assembled at Reisenweber's Brighton Beach Casino, where the end of the 21st conference was celebrated.

The dinner was a delightful one, and the sudden clearing of the weather increased the general amiability, which was further added to by the music and amusing "darkey" songs furnished by three colored musicians. After dinner speeches from several of the guests and leading librarians followed, special interest attaching to that of Mr. Mackenzie, librarian of Dumfries, Scotland, Mr. Carnegie's birthplace, whose canny wit and Scottish "burr" gave a delightful tang to the occasion. At the breaking up of the dinner perhaps the librarians dispersed to go "home," but with Coney Island's beckoning lights so near this fact could not of course be ascertained. A faithful [dancing] few lingered, however, at Reisenweber's Casino, and spent the evening delightfully until "lights out" indicated that even the musicians were sleepy and would like to go home.

HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

## WORK WITH HIGH SCHOOLS\*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOLS  
OF NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY  
ASSOCIATION.

THIS has been a year of marked progress in the high school library movement throughout the country and one of special opportunity for your committee on high schools. The general awakening of interest in library work with high school pupils has been felt by your committee in the constant requests which have come to us for suggestions and help. We have been glad to do what we could not only for the high schools in our own state but for schools and public libraries representing twelve other states. From the Middle and Far West, there has come a call for copies of the report of 1909 on high school library conditions in New York State, particularly the tabulation of statistics showing conditions in fifty of the larger high schools. As this tabulation was never printed it had to be loaned in type-written

\* Read before New York State Library Association, New York City, Sept. 28, 1911.

form, and the two copies have been in use the entire year. In New England and New Jersey public libraries have become interested in the value of systematic training of students in the use of books and a library and our six loan collections of typical outlines of instruction have been in circulation most of the time. On the invitation of a member of the New Jersey library commission, a member of your committee attended the Library institute at Asbury Park in May, and took part in the informal discussion of methods of training boys and girls to use a library. Through the winter and early spring so many were the demands upon us that we felt as our work had become more or less national in scope the time had come for the appointment of a committee on high schools by the library section of the National Education Association. We realized that the work could be better done by a committee made up of librarians representing the different sections of the country and their special school library problems.

It is gratifying to be able to report that through the efforts of Mr. Edwin White Gaillard, the president of the library section of the N. E. A., such a committee was appointed at the meeting in San Francisco in July. This committee is representative of New England, the middle states, the Middle and Far West. The appointment of this committee and of a state committee to investigate high school library conditions in Illinois, are two of the most significant events of the year and we shall hope that much may be accomplished during the next year.

In the matter of co-operation between public library and high school, we find the last years' work in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Newark and Passaic, New Jersey, suggestive of great possibilities when the high school library comes under the management of the public library as one of its branches. As yet this work is more or less experimental, but in the results already shown there is food for thought for public libraries and Boards of education in many cities and towns in New York state were such an arrangement possible under our present school library laws. But whether or no this can ever be brought about at least we can find in reports from public libraries what can be done in the way of co-operation under existing conditions. In Elmira, the high school library was classified and cataloged by the librarian of the public library, and there is close co-operation between the teacher of English in charge of the school library and the workers in the public library. Before the students enter high school they receive in the public library such definite instruction in the use of a library that they are able to work more or less independently in both school and public library. Three lessons are given to groups of fifteen pupils at a time.

From all parts of the State we have encouraging reports from cities and towns where teachers are going out to the public library with their pupils and showing them how to use it. This work was fully reported on last year by your committee but special mention should be made of certain public libraries which have been doing such work this year for the first time or have developed the work begun last year. In Utica, with the co-operation of the superintendent of schools, it has been possible for high school classes to come to the public library for definite instruction in the use of reference books and the card catalog. In Binghamton twenty talks have been given to high school classes, the pupils coming to the library in groups of from thirty to forty, their teacher coming with them, and the time devoted to this library work counted as one recitation. In the Albany high school the work of systematic instruction has been started, and the librarian reports enthusiastically of its results. In our larger cities this work of instruction is a very serious problem. Principals and teachers are not as yet convinced of its value and the crowded schools and pressure of work on teachers and librarians as well as pupils make it difficult to find time for more than one general talk to the entering class on the use of the library. In New York City, where an entering class often numbers several hundred, only a few schools have been able to reach all of the entering class, and in but one school have *all the pupils in the school* had library instruction. This was done last year in the Boys' high school, where over 1800 boys reported to the school librarian for a lecture followed by the working out of problems. This year the library talk was given only to the Freshman class. This same thorough work of giving instruction to the entire school was done in the East high school, Rochester, last year. This year the West high school of Rochester, reports more than one lesson given to the students and contributes to our loan collection a brief course of a few lessons emphasizing the things most essential for high school pupils to know. It is pleasant to report that in all this work we have had the hearty co-operation of the members of the State education department, especially those in the State library, the School libraries division and the Division of educational extension. At Library institutes held in different sections of the state the value of this work has been emphasized and high school teachers in charge of school libraries have been invited to attend and discuss the subject with librarians of public libraries. At these institutes help has been given to school librarians in many ways.

During the year a circular letter has been sent out by the School libraries division calling the attention of School superintendents and Boards of education to the value of

some simple library training for teachers in charge of school libraries and suggesting the advisability of school librarians taking a six-weeks' course in library training at some summer library school.

In addition to the giving of library instruction and helping in the cataloging and reorganization of school libraries public libraries are doing much which might be suggestive. In Binghamton, besides setting aside two stacks in the reference room, where high school teachers may have reserved for students books needed for supplementary reading, the library details a special assistant to take charge of this high school collection from four till five o'clock every afternoon, and gives her time to the students. As a rule the room is full at that hour with pupils looking up special topics or doing assigned reading. Your committee believe that where it is possible to assign to his high school work some one person who will be sympathetic and interested it will do much to bridge the gap between the children's room and the adult department. Many of our high school students miss the personal touch which is so strong a bond in the children's room and need a guiding hand in the busy afternoons when they come to the public library to do their high school reading. Here is a great opportunity for just the right kind of person in the public library. It is possible for the librarian to create an attitude toward the required reading which will lead to doing it more as a pleasure than a task and result in a higher type of voluntary reading.

In the Brooklyn Public Library the work with literary societies, debating societies, etc., is suggestive. This year a representative of the public library was invited to the high school to talk on the leading American and English periodicals. A list of the most important magazines was distributed to each member of the literary society and after an introductory talk on the history of periodical literature the special features and merits of each periodical on the list were discussed. The Principal followed with a brief talk on the value and dangers of periodical reading, and general discussion followed. In this discussion questions were asked about the cheaper magazines taken in the homes of many of the students, but not represented in the files of the public library and reasons were given for their omission from the list. The next meeting of this society was held in the public library and one of the staff, who had just returned from abroad, told of a literary pilgrimage in England and illustrated it by a large collection of post-cards. This has given rise to a demand for a travel club in the school. Such talks as these might be given by many public libraries and be most suggestive to high school students.

The most important work of your committee this year has been the organization of a library section in the New York State

Teachers' Association, at its annual meeting at Rochester in December, 1910. This was done at the request of the President of the State Teachers' Association, and if the two sessions were found helpful and suggestive to teachers and librarians it was largely due to his generous co-operation in providing funds for the expense of the exhibit and arranging for a joint meeting of the Normal section and the English Teachers' Association with the library section in the afternoon when the subject for discussion was "The library as an educational factor." Many teachers took part in the discussion and the librarians present felt that they received more than they gave in the way of suggestion and inspiration. The meeting convinced all of us of the value of the library section. The morning meeting was a conference of school librarians on "The care of the school library," and was, with one exception, the largest meeting of school librarians yet held in New York State. Elementary schools, high schools, normal schools, and many private secondary institutions were represented by librarians or principals. An exhibit of "Aids in school library work," added greatly to the practical helpfulness of the meeting. For the preparation of this exhibit and for help in many ways in planning for these meetings, we were indebted to the Committee on normal schools appointed last year by the New York Library Association, and to librarians in school and public libraries. We wish to express our appreciation of the help given to us by the State library, Division of educational extension, Division of visual instruction, and the School libraries division of the State education department.

We believe that some of the most important meetings of the future, as far as co-operation between library and schools may be concerned, will be the annual meetings of library sections in State and National educational organizations, rather than library associations. Library associations hold their meetings at times when it is almost impossible for school librarians and teachers to leave to attend, much as they may desire to do so. The N. E. A. holds its meetings after all the schools have closed and the State Teachers' Associations arrange to meet at times convenient for teachers to attend, usually during the holidays or near the time for a holiday or short vacation. Time is frequently given for attendance at these meetings, whereas, Boards of education are not as yet so ready to allow absence for meetings of library associations. It would seem that hereafter this library section might be made the annual meeting of librarians interested in bringing schools and public libraries in closer touch with one another. This library section organized by your representatives is in a very real sense a child of the New York Library Association, and we bespeak your interest and support in its work.

MARY E. HALL, *Chairman.*

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETINGS, NEW YORK CITY, SEPT.  
27-28, 1911

THE annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association was held in New York City, Sept. 27-28. Two sessions were held in the morning and afternoon of Sept. 27th, in the Engineering Societies Building, and one session in the afternoon of Sept. 28th, at Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. The attendance at each session numbered from 75 to 100 and consisted very largely of representatives of office libraries, special technical libraries, and of municipal and legislative libraries. The half hour immediately preceding and the half hour or hour immediately following each formal session was devoted to registration, informal conference and getting acquainted. This afforded an opportunity for a personal meeting and exchange of views between those interested in similar lines of work. It formed a very important feature of the meetings. At the A. L. A. conferences where all the persons attending are housed in one hotel, there is of course abundant opportunity for informal conference of this kind, but at a meeting in New York, where the members are widely scattered, there is little opportunity for informal conference unless provided for through social functions or in the manner adopted in this case by the Special Libraries Association.

Another feature of the meetings was that at each session the formal papers were short, thus allowing ample time for general discussion. The discussions were largely participated in, and were an important contribution to the interest and value of the sessions. At each of the sessions three general themes were discussed, as follows: (1) "Indexing of technical literature." (2) "Combination of library work with that of a statistical or information bureau." (3) "Qualifications of the librarian and statistician." As each session was devoted to a particular type of special library, these three subjects were discussed at each session with reference to the particular type of library under consideration. In order the better to arouse thought and discussion on these topics, the following statement was sent to the members in advance of the meeting. It is not a statement of the position of the association on these points, but a dogmatic presentation intended to induce thought and discussion:

1. The development of the office library and research or statistical bureau is simply another step in the scientific organization of business. Its purpose is to so systematize the vast wealth of printed material and other information relating to each particular business or industry, that it can be used as a tool in connection with daily work and daily problems.

2. The office library in this sense is not

merely a collection of books and clippings but there is combined with it the function of an information, research or statistical bureau. This combination is one that is highly desirable as it increases the efficiency of both the library and the statistical function. The librarian who makes practical use of his collection for research purposes will necessarily have an up-to-date working collection and the statistician who systematically collects data from every source for library purposes will necessarily be in position to use such data most quickly and intelligently. To a considerable extent the qualifications essential for the scientific election and organization of material are the same as those required for the compilation or critical study of the information contained in the material. A combined library and statistical or research bureau is therefore the most efficient form of organization. The most successful institutions of the kind to-day are those that combine these two features. This is true of the most successful legislative reference bureaus as well as of the office libraries and statistical bureaus of engineering, manufacturing and financial firms.

3. The first essential of the office library is the person in charge. Special training and special qualifications are necessary. This is a matter frequently overlooked. A clerk is placed in charge as librarian or statistician who has no true conception of the work nor capacity to perform it intelligently and efficiently. A recent report of the committee on municipal reference libraries of the National Municipal League states that the qualifications of the head of a municipal reference library should be "a liberal education, with special training in political science, economics, municipal government and methods of organization and administration." Similarly the librarian of an engineering firm needs to have training in engineering; for a financial institution, training in economics, statistical method, and finance. In addition to this special technical training, however, there is needed a knowledge of library methods and special capacity for the systematic collection, classification and indexing of material. This is a difficult combination and as the profession of librarian-statistician has not been established, it is often necessary to take some one who is expert in only one of these two fields but who has the capacity of becoming expert in the other also. Thus it may be desirable to place in charge one who has had no library training but who has extended training in the problems and scientific literature of the special industry or business served and who has an aptitude for the organization of information, and who may therefore be relied upon to learn and apply the necessary library methods. High grade men and

women with technical training are absolutely essential to the making of an efficient office library and research or statistical bureau.

The first session, Sept. 27th, was devoted to technology libraries. John Cotton Dana, president of the association, presided and as his address, presented a paper on "The publications of a city's manufacturers in that city's public library." The paper described the methods used by the Newark Free Public Library in collecting the catalogs and other publications of the manufacturers of Newark, and in connection therewith a plan for a complete index to "Articles manufactured in Newark." The report of the Committee on a trades index was presented by Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian Free Public Library, Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Wheeler reported that the trade or artisan's index originally promoted by the Association would be carried out by W. H. Wilson Company in a new technical index to be issued by them. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, read a paper on an international technology index. Discussion which centered upon the question of a trades index and international technology index was participated in by Messrs. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University; MacFarlane, of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia; Whitten, of the Public Service Commission; George Winthrop Lee, of Stone & Webster; Guy Marion, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston, and Myer, of the Library of Congress.

At the afternoon session on the same day, Sept. 27th, Mr. Richard A. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of railway Economics, Washington, presented a paper describing his library. The bureau was established by a committee of presidents of steam railways and represents all the steam railways of the country; its purpose is to serve as a clearing house of information upon matters of economic interest to the railways. Information was obtained by the library as to material available in the larger libraries in the United States. The check list now comprises about 20,000 entries, not including articles in periodicals or analytical references to the railway contents of works written primarily on other subjects.

A paper on "Technical literature abstracts and information bureau work in the library of the United Gas Improvement Company," by F. N. Morton, librarian of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia followed. The subject of "The financial library and statistical bureau," was presented by Dr. John Franklin Crowell, of the Wall Street Journal. Discussion followed relating chiefly to the combination of library work with statistical bureaus and the qualifications necessary for librarians and statisticians. Mr. Whittlesey of the Investor's Agency of New York City, N. D. Porter of the Babson system financial library, Miss Spencer of the

National City Bank Library, Miss Carr of Fiske and Robinson, M. J. Pease Norton of Yale University, and Mr. MacFarlane and Mr. Marion, participated in the discussion.

The third session was held on Sept. 28th, at 2 p. m., at Columbia University, and the topic considered was public affairs libraries. "Qualifications of legislative and municipal reference librarians," was presented by Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of Wisconsin Free Library Commission. "The present status of municipal reference" was presented by Horace E. Flack, legislative reference librarian, Baltimore, Md. The Association was also fortunate to secure an address by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League of Philadelphia on "Sources of municipal material with special reference to clearing houses for municipal material." A report of the Committee on a public affairs index was rendered by John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian of Indianapolis, Indiana. The discussion which followed and which was participated in by Messrs. Lester, Belden, Brigham, Myer, Lee and Handy, centered upon the qualifications necessary for legislative or municipal reference librarians.

The next meeting of the Special Libraries Association will be at Ottawa, at the time of the A. L. A. annual meeting.

The election of officers for the year was as follows: president, Robert H. Whitten, librarian Public Service Commission, New York City; vice-president, Herbert O. Brigham, librarian Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Guy E. Marion, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Laboratory of Engineering Chemistry, Boston, Mass. The executive committee consists of the officers and also W. P. Cutter and G. W. Lee.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

IN conjunction with the recent meeting and Library week of the New York Library Association in New York City, and making avail of its previous kind arrangements for that purpose, the second meeting of the Institute for 1911 occurred in that city, with two sessions, both fairly well attended.

The first session was held Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, in the assembly room of the Grolier Club, 29 East 32d street, through the courtesy of the club. President Bostwick presided, and there was an attendance of twenty-one other Fellows, together with a number of visitors. Most of the papers for discussion at both sessions were previously printed and distributed, thus saving the time otherwise needed for their reading. Because of the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, however, the expected presentation of details of his selected subject "On looking at old books," was necessarily omitted.

"A method for the more compact storage of books," paper by Prof. George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, as printed and illustrated, received earnest attention and would have had even more consideration could he have been present to explain certain points of the shelving construction described.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern's article on "Library relations: equipment, hours of work, salaries of librarians and assistants," aroused no small interest and received the chief discussion of the evening.

After adjournment those present were favored with a view of the Grolier Club library, while many early and later prints and portraits of librarians and others of note were displayed on the club walls and tables for this occasion.

A second session was held Thursday evening, Sept. 28, in the directors' room of the Mercantile library, Astor Place, by their courtesy. President Bostwick was in the chair and sixteen others of the Fellows were present.

"Printed catalog cards, present status, anticipations and suggestions," by Dr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago, was the first paper for discussion. Following the previously printed abstract of his paper, Dr. Andrews presented other interesting features of the subject; and various suggestions and views in the same connection were given by others present. "Library efficiency," by Dr. Melvil Dewey (read together with a personal letter from him, in his absence because of health conditions) was a strong and stimulating expression of encouraging beliefs, which made all who heard it have greater faith in the work already done and yet to be done by libraries. Those who discussed the paper appeared to be very much of like mind with it.

Two papers on "Branch libraries in school houses," the first by John Cotton Dana, librarian Newark Free Public Library, and the second (in the nature of a reply and contrary views) by Henry M. Utley, librarian Detroit Public Library, also brought out a variety of opinions respecting the changing trend of the times in those library relations.

It is planned to have all of the papers named, with the various discussions thereon, and possibly some certain others not yet prepared and presented, subsequently issued as printed volume of Proceedings, etc., for all the Fellows and other distribution.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

#### CANADIAN LIBRARY DONATIONS

THE following tables received from Mr. Walter R. Nursey, inspector of public libraries of the Department of Education of Ontario, show Carnegie gifts in Ontario, first for a period of almost 17 months ending April 3, 1911, and second to libraries in the

Dominion of Canada other than in the Province of Ontario, for the period between Nov. 13, 1909, to April 3, 1911:

List of libraries in Province of Ontario that have received grants from Mr. Carnegie, Nov. 13, 1909, to April 3, 1911.

Place.	Amount.
Ayr.....	\$5,000
Beaverton.....	5,000
Campbellford.....	8,000
Dundas.....	2,000
Durham.....	8,000
Elmira.....	5,000
Elora.....	6,400
Essex.....	5,000
Grimsb'y.....	8,000
Hespeler.....	9,000
Kingsville.....	5,000
Leamington.....	10,000
Markdale.....	5,000
Midland.....	12,500
Mitchell.....	6,000
Newmarket.....	10,000
New Liskeard.....	10,000
Port Hope.....	10,000
Shelburne.....	6,000
Simcoe.....	10,000
Walkerton.....	10,000
	<b>\$155,900</b>

Libraries in the Dominion of Canada other than in the Province of Ontario that have received grants from Mr. Carnegie between Nov. 13, 1909, and April 3, 1911:

Province of Alberta	
Edmonton.....	\$60,000
Quebec	
Montreal.....	150,000
Saskatchewan	
Regina.....	50,000

This statement shows all amounts paid or promised by Mr. Carnegie subsequent to Nov. 13, 1909, and up to April 3, 1911 in Canada, outside the Province of Ontario.

#### FOREST EXHIBIT FOR LIBRARIES

THE United States Forest Service has recently prepared a travelling exhibit of photographs for circulation among schools and libraries. The exhibit is sent free of charge, except that the institution to which it is sent is asked to pay transportation charges. These are not large, since the whole exhibit when packed for shipment weighs about 15 pounds.

The *American Forestry* for September describes the exhibit as follows:

"There are 44 large pictures in the exhibit, arranged in 11 sets, the four in each set all bearing on a single general topic. Each picture has a descriptive label attached to it, so that the entire set of 44 pictures, with descriptions, makes up a sort of illustrated serial story about the forest.

"The following are suggestive topics, each of which is illustrated by a series of four pictures: 'Forest fires,' 'Lumbering,' 'Forest and water supply,' 'How the national forests are administered,' 'How the national forests are used.'

"The photographs are mounted in such a way that the whole exhibit can be easily and quickly hung on the wall for display and as easily taken down. Each set of four pictures is fastened on a strip of green denim cloth, 16 inches wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long. In the upper corners of these strips of cloth are large eyelets by which the strips may be hung on hooks or nails or suspended by cords or wires. The whole exhibit, when displayed, covers a wall space 16 feet long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high.

"Any school, library or other educational institution desiring to secure this exhibit should write directly to the Forester, Washington, D. C., stating about what date the pictures are wanted. The usual period for which they are loaned is from one to two weeks, though this time will be extended on request if the demands for the exhibit are not too pressing elsewhere. Teachers of geography, agriculture, and manual training will find this exhibit extremely interesting and helpful. They have also been used with gratifying results by women's clubs and similar organizations on the observance of special 'forestry' days."

The idea of the exhibit is to give children some knowledge of forestry through visual instruction.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The library department of the National Education Association held its annual session in San Francisco Aug. 13, 1911. In the absence of the president, E. W. Gaillard, the vice-president, J. L. Gillis, California state librarian, presided. The following program was given:

The proper supervision of the reading of school children, Katherine Devereux Blake, principal, public school no. 6, New York City.

Discussion: Mrs. Adelaide Bowles Maltby, librarian, Tompkins Square Branch, New York City.

County free library service to high schools, Ethelwyn H. Fagge, librarian, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, Cal.

Discussion: W. H. Housh, principal, Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles, Cal.

California county free libraries, Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.

Discussion: L. W. Ripley, librarian, Public Library, Sacramento, Cal.

The nominating committee, composed of William R. Watson, librarian San Francisco Public Library, chairman; Miss Ella S. Morgan, librarian Los Angeles High School Library, and Lauren W. Ripley, librarian Sacramento Public Library, then made its report and the following officers were elected:

president, Henry E. Legler, librarian Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, W. L. Brown, librarian Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Miss M. A. Newberry, Public School Library, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The committee on resolutions, composed of Charles S. Greene, librarian Oakland Public Library, chairman; Joseph Daniels, librarian Riverside Public Library, and Miss Victoria Ellis, librarian Long Beach Public Library, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Library Department of the N. E. A. regrets greatly the enforced absence of President Gaillard, detained in New York by the strenuous work of moving into the new building of the New York Public Library. We also regret the absence of Mr. Ward, the faithful secretary.

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm that it is the duty and the privilege of two great civilizing forces, the school and the library, to work together in harmony and close coöperation for the cause common to them both of universal enlightenment.

*Resolved*, That committees be appointed to advance the interests of school libraries, throughout the country, to study the situation, and to encourage and promote a close coöperation between public and school libraries. That one committee of five be appointed for the Normal Schools, one of five for the High Schools, and a committee to make out a suitable list of books for reading in the various grades.

*Resolved*, That while the *A. L. A. Booklist* is admirable in many ways and is used extensively by all who make the selection of books a matter of conscience, we should like to have it give more attention to books for the young, both as to number of books and extent of treatment.

As a result of the third resolution, the following committees were named:

*High schools*.—Chairman, Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Ethelwyn H. Fagge, librarian, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, librarian, Technical High School, Cleveland, O.; Miss Florence Hopkins, librarian, Central High School, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Anna Hadley, librarian, the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

*Normal schools*.—Chairman, Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; secretary, Miss Margaret Dold, Normal School, Chico, Cal.; Miss Grace Salisbury, Whitewater, Wis.; Miss Mary Richardson, Castine, Me.

The meeting then adjourned.

HARRIET G. EDDY, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The third annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4, 5, and 6, 1911.

The Association was the guest of the Provincial Library of British Columbia, represented by Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian, whose generous hospitality and thoughtful provision for the guests and the meetings made the conference a delightful occasion.

On Monday afternoon the Association was officially welcomed in behalf of the govern-



ment by his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Paterson, who graciously received the members of the Association at a garden party given at Government House.

The first regular session of the conference was held Monday evening. Miss Mary Frances Isom, president and librarian of the Library Association, Portland, presiding. The meeting was opened by Miss Isom, who introduced the Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D., LL.D., M.P.P., provincial secretary and minister of education, by a few fitting remarks on the close coöperation which must ever exist between the library and the educational departments of the city, the county, the state, or the province. Dr. Young then welcomed the Association in the name of his government and of the department which he represents. He spoke appreciatively of the educational value of the library, stating that the library was the post-graduate course of the educational system. He outlined the plans for the new Provincial University to be located at Vancouver, B. C., and expressed the hope that the first building should be the library. He referred to the early days in the province and to the Hudson Bay Company, which had sent books to its trading posts, as the true pioneers in the establishment of travelling libraries, a work carried on in the present day by the travelling library department of the Provincial Library. Dr. Young told of the increased equipment promised to the Provincial Library in the plans for its new building, which, with the prospective library of the Provincial University, would give a combined book capacity for 1,000,000 volumes.

His Worship, A. J. Morley, mayor of Victoria, then extended the cordial greetings of his city to the Association. The mayor commended the plan of holding conventions interchangeably in the United States and Canada; it was only by such an intercourse of neighborliness and social interest that the great problems of the race could be solved. He further said four years' experience as mayor had convinced him that the library had more to do with the practical solution of the civic evil and with the making of the right type of character than any other institution in the city.

Mr. Scholefield then welcomed the Association on behalf of the librarians of the province.

Miss Isom responded to the addresses of welcome by first paying a tribute to Canadian hospitality, adding that the Association was not meeting in Victoria for this alone, nor because of the charm of the city, but also because the time seemed ripe for arousing interest in a more extended library work throughout the province of British Columbia. Continuing, Miss Isom said: "If we librarians believe in the mission of the book . . . we cannot rest until every country, every people, every class, every age, every group

has the opportunity and the incentive for self-education and improvement."

Miss Isom then presented Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, as the representative to the conference of the American Library Association. Mr. Hadley contrasted the status of the American public library in 1876 with the position it now occupies in the community, which has earned for it the designation of "the people's university." He said: "The time is coming when taxpayers, councilmen and city treasurers will inquire as to the returns from library investments and will be inclined not to be satisfied with pleasant phrases . . . that librarians are engaged in trying to convince officers that false ideas of economy in regard to the library may be the grossest extravagance." After pointing out the unsuitability of the standard type of library building, which generally follows Grecian architecture, he said: "Librarians of the northwest should profit by the experience of others, and in the buildings substitute freedom for inflexibility, hospitality for formality, and especially in the smaller buildings a home atmosphere for an institutional one. Good books, a home attractive to readers, and a good master or mistress of that home are essential to success." Mr. Hadley paid a warm tribute to the important place in the community filled by library work with children; to the social influence which it exerted over young people in keeping them from the streets and in winning them from an interest in vicious books to an interest in wholesome reading. He concluded: "A chief obstacle to comprehensive activities lies in the failure to provide suitable financial support to a library after its work is well under way. With an efficient librarian, proper financial support, and a loyal public, the library will then be what one of its friends has characterized it, 'not a luxury but a broad, universal benefaction.'"

At the Tuesday morning session the president first called for the reports of the secretary and treasurer. The secretary reported a growth in membership of 150 per cent., the Association numbering 213 members. Following the brief business meeting two sectional sessions were held (1) on children's work, under the direction of Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, superintendent of children's department, Seattle Public Library, and (2) on college and reference work conducted by Mr. C. W. Smith, assistant librarian, University of Washington Library.

Miss Jessie M. Carson, children's librarian, Tacoma Public Library, gave a comprehensive paper on "The children's share in a public library." Briefly tracing the history of work with children, Miss Carson described its chief features and activities, emphasizing the share of this work in public education rather than the children's share in the library.

Mrs. Helen H. Dixon, Public Library,

South Bend, Wash., gave an enlivening description of what she was doing for the children of South Bend. The bracing quality of Mrs. Dixon's work, her fervor and resourcefulness were inspiring contributions to the program.

"Book selection for children," presented by Miss Jasmine Britton, children's librarian, Public Library, Spokane, was discussed by Miss Augusta Anderson, children's librarian, Seattle Public Library, who demonstrated the principles to be considered in book selection by citing books which illustrated the points she made.

Miss Lucile F. Fargo, librarian North Central High School Library, Spokane, read an able paper on "The high school problem," in which she stated that "The ideal solution of the high school problem is the branch library in the high school building. . . . Such a library would be in the interests of economy; it would serve the whole community." Miss Alice A. Blanchard, head of schools division, Seattle Public Library; Miss Harriet A. Wood, head of school department, Library Association, Portland, and Miss Janet H. Nunn, librarian Lewis and Clark High School Library, Spokane, took part in the discussion which followed.

At the round table for representatives of colleges and reference libraries three topics were discussed: (1) High school debate work; (2) university department libraries; (3) reserve books. Mrs. Hess, assistant reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library, leading the discussion of "High school debate work," told what was being done in the Seattle Library for high school debaters. She spoke of a number of useful reference helps in debate work, calling especial attention to the H. W. Wilson Company's "Debaters' handbooks" and to the "Index of debate topics" issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The discussion of "University department libraries" was opened by Mr. M. H. Douglass, librarian of the University of Oregon, who commented upon the arguments for and against a department system as summarized by Mr. J. I. Wyer in his "The college and university library," chapter 4 of the forthcoming "Manual of library economy." Miss Belle Sweet, librarian of the University of Idaho, led the discussion of "Reserve books," indicating the practice of various college libraries in handling this class of much used and much abused books. At the close of the session it was voted not to hold a special meeting of the college and reference section next year, but, by way of experiment, to request the program committee to place on the general program some topics of special interest to college and reference librarians.

Tuesday afternoon was given over to the enjoyment of a delightful motor ride.

The opening address of the evening session was delivered by Mr. W. L. Brewster,

trustee Library Association, Portland, on "The responsibilities of library trustees." Mr. Brewster emphasized library school training as an essential preparation for expert librarianship. He lightly ridiculed the librarian's love of statistics, and yet hinted that it might be well for librarians to adopt a consistent method of computing statistics that would enable a trustee to obtain, for instance, the comparative cost of preparing books for the shelves.

Mr. R. W. Douglas, librarian Public Library, Vancouver, B. C., next outlined some of the policies which should prevail in "Book selection for public libraries," which was followed by a brisk discussion of debatable points.

The last topic of the evening's program was "Public libraries for public service," in which Mr. Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, broadly outlined the development of the library into an institution for public service. The typical activities of the modern public library were suggested by a series of lantern slides which showed the various departments and work of the Seattle Public Library.

The last session of the conference was devoted to (1) the reports on the progress of libraries in: Oregon, by Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary Oregon Library Commission; Washington, by J. M. Hitt, librarian Washington State Library; British Columbia, by E. O. Scholefield, librarian Provincial Library; Alberta, by Alexander Calhoun, librarian Public Library, Calgary. (2) Discussion of how state associations shall affiliate with the A. L. A. (3) A paper on "Cooperation among the libraries in the northwest," by Miss Helen G. Stewart, assistant librarian Free Public City Library, Victoria.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial Library of British Columbia; first vice-president, W. L. Brewster, trustee Library Association, Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Miss Alice A. Blanchard, Seattle Public Library; secretary, Lucile F. Fargo, North Central High School Library, Spokane; treasurer, M. H. Douglass, University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.

There were 65 members present at the meeting.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WALLACE,  
Secretary.

## State Library Commissions

### MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The sixth biennial report of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, 1909-1910 (67 p. illus. D.) contains an interesting record of library progress in Minnesota. "When the Commission began active work in January, 1900, there were 30 public libraries established under state law, and maintained by

taxation, 5 free libraries supported by associations, and 13 subscription libraries. The number of public libraries has now increased to 78, while there are 29 free libraries maintained by associations, and 10 subscription libraries which charge a fee for the use of the books. This makes a total of 117 circulating libraries, showing a very small gain over the number reported in 1908."

In the report of the field work of the Commission, 1909-1910, it is stated that 161 visits have been made by members of the Commission staff to 103 libraries in 96 towns.

To assist in planning library buildings the Commission has made a collection of plans, interior and exterior views, and best literature available on this subject. The Commission conducts a six-weeks' course in library methods, as a department of the University summer school.

During the period covered by this report six new Carnegie buildings have been completed. A tabulated summary of gifts to libraries is included in the report.

#### TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The first biennial report of the Texas Library and Historical Commission for the period from March 29, 1909, to Aug. 31, 1910 (Austin, Tex., 1911, 44+337 p. D.) is of interest. The report covers 44 pages, the rest of the pamphlet (337 p.) is taken up with the "Secret journals of the Senate, Republic of Texas, 1836-1845."

The act creating the Texas Library and Historical Commission became effective March 19, 1909. The commissioners were appointed by the governor and met at Austin on March 29. The meeting extended over three days, and permanent organization was effected. The state librarian and assistant librarian were elected and rules and regulations for the State Library adopted. Steps were taken to secure an appropriation from the legislature covering the period from March 19 to Aug. 31, 1909.

The second meeting of the Commission was held June 15. The Texas Library Association held its seventh annual meeting in Austin at this time, and one of the objects of the meeting of the Commission was to hold a conference with the Texas Library Association. The executive committee appointed by the Commission was charged with the purchase of the shelving for the State Library and with the preparation of a small publication devoted to the public library interests of Texas, *Texas Libraries*. Both these matters were satisfactorily attended to. The last meeting of the Commission was held Aug. 30 and 31, at which the budget of funds required for the next biennium was prepared as follows: year ending Aug. 31, 1912, \$10,498; Aug. 31, 1913, \$12,998. Salary, state libn., \$2000 (1912; same 1913);

books for state lib. \$800 (1912; same 1913); subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals \$500 (1912) \$500 (1913); travelling expenses of the commissioners \$100 (1912) \$100 (1913).

The first biennial report of the State Library since it passed under the control of the Texas Library and Historical Commission is included. The inadequacy of staff and of resources is emphasized.

Careful investigation of the library conditions and needs of the state has been made. "An increase in 10 years in the number of public school libraries from 450 to 1978, and an increase in the number of volumes in these libraries from 90,335 to 267,679, shows a tendency in the right direction. However, it is little better than a beginning, for it should be remembered that in 1909-10 there were 949,006 children of scholastic age distributed among 11,668 schools. What are 1978 libraries to 11,668 schools, or 267,679 volumes to 949,006 school children?

There are 30 free public libraries in Texas.

### State Library Associations

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association will be held at Joliet, Wednesday to Friday, Oct. 11 to 13, 1911. The Association will be the guests of the Joliet Public Library, where the meetings will be held. The headquarters will be the Hobbs Hotel, where early reservations should be made.

The program is being prepared and an interesting meeting is promised. The A. L. A. representative will be J. I. Wyer, jr., ex-President, who will deliver an address on Thursday evening, Oct. 12.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO AND MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

THE Ohio and Michigan State Library Associations made a happy departure from their custom when it was decided to combine their strength and have a joint meeting. This meeting opened on Saturday evening, Sept. 2, and continued until Friday, Sept. 8, making a full library week. The committee was fortunate in the selection of Cedar Point as the place of meeting, with Hotel Breakers as headquarters. Situated as it is in a beautifully wooded strip of land, it forms an ideal spot for the blending of rest and conference.

The program opened with an illustrated lecture by Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, on "The modern library movement." Mr. Koch gave in rapid succession views of some of the old world libraries, like the Vatican, the Bodleian and the British Museum, tracing the

development of library administration from the days of chained books down to the present time. The series in this country began with an early view of Harvard College, the library of which is the oldest in the United States. Mr. Koch told some anecdotes illustrating the old-time ideas of library administration, where the librarian was more of a jailer than a dispenser of books.

The lecture was followed by a reception, with about 100 librarians in attendance. On Sunday evening the members gathered in the music room of the hotel for an hour of song.

The session reopened Monday morning at 9:30 with a talk by Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York City, on "The architecture of the small library," illustrated by stereopticon views of what not to do and what is advisable in library architecture. Mr. Tilton has designed a number of library buildings throughout the country and has acted in an advisory capacity in planning Carnegie buildings. In referring to the "Dissertation on roast pig," where Charles Lamb relates that the Chinaman deemed it necessary to burn down his house whenever he wanted roast pork, Mr. Tilton remarked that he might recommend the burning down of some library buildings without thereby intending to "roast" any librarian, since the structures recommended for destruction are mainly those which have been propagated by committees who have failed to admit a librarian to their councils, but have conspired with an architect to glorify themselves. To succeed, he maintains, it is necessary to start with a competent librarian and evolve through him and the architect a building planned for its destination, to hold books and readers. The building should be graceful, but expressive of its functions and explanatory of its purpose.

The following computations have been made of the cost of a building in relation to its seating capacity for readers and to its volume capacity: Allowing 30 sq. ft. floor space to each reader as full capacity in rooms allotted to reading and reference purposes, then \$500 per reader should easily cover the cost of an average suitable building and permit the inclusion of a lecture room and all the necessary elements and accessories. The cost of housing books varies from \$1 to \$2 per volume, the former where stack construction and wall shelving in reading room is used, the latter if the open shelf and wall shelving is adopted. The first type of shelving brings the book to the reader; the second, the reader to the book.

When, therefore, a building costs \$2 for every volume housed therein, the cost of maintenance averages about 40 cents per volume, making a total of \$2.40, on which the interest per annum at 5 per cent. is 12 cents, which represents the minimum average an-

nual expense of each book upon the shelves. In other words, 25,000 volumes will require a \$50,000 building. Add for expenses of land, maintenance and salaries \$10,000, making a total of \$60,000, the interest on which is \$300, or 12 cents per volume as a minimum.

The cost per cubic foot of a building thoroughly fireproofed throughout, including floors and roofs and faced with stone or even marble, can be brought to 30 cents, and including stacks and equipment to 35 cents. A non-fireproof brick and terra cotta building well furnished would be 20 cents to 25 cents, and in some cases a little under 20 cents. Of the total appropriation it is well to allow about 80 per cent. for the building and 20 per cent. for equipment, fees, etc.

The location of branch buildings is best determined by conditions geographical, topographical or racial, and the cost of the building may be reckoned at \$2 per capita. A city of about 300,000 population and covering an area of 30 square miles would require a total of seven branches.

Mr. Tilton then elaborated a few principles of design, emphasizing the fact that for an artistic result the parts of the plan as well as the façade should be arranged to produce charm and "scale." A large room should be preceded by a smaller compartment or one of differing shape and proportions, and the direction of the axes of two connecting rooms may well be differently orientated. The essence of architectural art consists in good planning. In design one part should predominate or be made to appear to do so. Simplicity, the most difficult quality to attain, gives the best result. Flowers around the base of a building soften the hard line produced by the intersection of the horizontal plane of the ground with the vertical plane of the building. This idea is admirably exemplified by the Woodland Branch at Cleveland. The architecture should grow richer as it goes upward, blossoming into the frieze and cornice. The planning should be done from within outward, arranging the interior to satisfy the librarian's needs first and finishing the exterior to suit the purse.

In order to eliminate objectionable radiators from the reading rooms it is possible to arrange the pipe coils back of wall shelving, with the registers at the bottom of cases. In lighting the library the area of window glass should equal 20 per cent. of the floor area. Skylights may be used to help in reaching this percentage. They should be in the north slope of the roof or, if roof be flat, should be of the saw-tooth form to prevent the sun striking directly in and to avoid shadows. Reflected light is the best.

Mr. Tilton felt that the ideal to strive for is to make the building, its setting and its decoration all serve as educational factors,

to instruct by beauty of line, form and color, and to cooperate with the books on the shelves to develop receptive minds.

Mr. Henry M. Utley, of Detroit, "father of Michigan libraries," opened the discussion of this paper. He said that there was a fashion in library buildings as well as in other matters. What meets the needs of present-day library requirements may be entirely inadequate 10 or 15 years hence, and so he questioned the wisdom of using money for monumental libraries. He advocated more modest expenditures for small library buildings. The present fashion of small library buildings is stereotyped. Certain things are expected and planned for. The buildings are usually rectangular in shape, with a lecture room in the basement, adult reading room on one side and reading room for children on the other, while the stack room occupies the rear. Shelving along the walls makes the books accessible to the readers. Hence, there is very little chance for originality or variation in planning. He urged the librarian, however, to assert herself in planning the arrangements of the interior of the building. She should insist upon having suitable rooms for her own convenience and use, and proper work rooms. There should also be conveniences for the comfort of the library staff, such as rest rooms, lunch rooms and lockers.

Mrs. Anna M. McDonnell, of Bay City, warned librarians and trustees against accepting gifts of memorial libraries, where they are memorials and little else. It is also advisable to refuse gifts of books which cannot be made use of. She agreed with Mr. John Cotton Dana that the two essentials of a library were a good collection of books and a good librarian.

Miss Anna L. Morse, of Youngstown, then spoke of some of the problems that had been met and overcome in the building of the Youngstown Public Library.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, spoke informally on "What the A. L. A. stands for." By working together duplication of work is avoided and all effort counts for something. The A. L. A. is not an end in itself. It lives only to serve librarians. It does not care to do independent work, but to make the work of librarians more efficient. Although the headquarters are in Chicago, that does not represent the field of the A. L. A., for every library is a branch and every member a part of the Association. The officers are merely the mouthpieces. The larger the Association the more beneficial it can be to its members and the more it can accomplish in forward movements. It is a growing organization, for in 1896 the membership numbered 1245 and to-day it is 2044. Its aim is to advance library work steadily and keep it on a firm foundation which will not have to be remade in the future.

The most important question now before the Association is the affiliation of state library associations. The committee appointed a year and a half ago to consider such an affiliation and to make inquiries among the various state associations reported at the midwinter meeting of 1910, held in Chicago, that every State which had reported was in favor of this movement.

The Association is anxious to increase its membership and the dues are so low as not to bar any one from joining. The funds thus secured are used for the furtherance of the national work. The Association aims especially to help the small library, as the larger libraries have greater facilities for helping themselves. One of the principal things the Association stands for is professional dignity. By adding dignity to the office the official acquires influence and a feeling of responsibility.

#### PART TWO.

Monday evening a paper by Miss Elizabeth R. Kellogg on the "Function of the specialized art museum library" was read. As librarian of the Cincinnati Art Museum, Miss Kellogg has had an opportunity to study the relation of the library to the museum, and it is her experience that the former is a necessary adjunct to the latter. The library shapes and interprets the collections and aids in classifying and cataloging them. As prompt and free access is necessary, the library must be for reference only. A new officer has been created in some of the larger museums, a docent, whose business it is to supply all information possible in regard to the collection to inquiring visitors.

The Cincinnati Art Museum has assisted classes in the history of art and has conducted a course in general history for sixth grade pupils. Three institutions for popular education were involved in this course, namely, the public school system, which furnished the audience, chief lecturer and prints for illustrative material; the Teachers' College, whose teachers acted as guides; and the Museum, which furnished the lantern slides, illustrative material and books for collateral reading.

Miss Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, then gave a stereopticon lecture on "Library equipment." She first discussed the fitting up of temporary quarters, where the equipment should be as inexpensive as possible. Pine shelving finished with a brown stain, kitchen tables and chairs and desk stained to match, furnish a room not unattractively. In fitting up a new building the floor and its covering are of great importance. The three essential qualities are that they may be easily cleaned, are sanitary and noiseless, Marble, tile and cement are good for vestibules and toilet rooms, while rubber tile, cork tile and cork

carpet are good for the other rooms. A telephone booth should be in every library. Turnstiles should be omitted whenever possible. Sanitary drinking fountains and lavatories, especially in the children's room, are most convenient.

In library fittings, permanence, service and beauty are to be considered. Oak is the most satisfactory wood to use, while mahogany is to be avoided. The placing of the furniture is an important question. The delivery desk should be in a position to allow supervision of the entire room. In a small library stacks are undesirable, although it is well to plan for extension. Wall shelving is almost indispensable in a reference department or an open access room.

The most satisfactory method of heating is to have the pipes behind the wall cases and under window seats.

Miss Eastman showed views of various types of furniture desirable for libraries, and gave many helpful suggestions as to what kinds are suitable for specific purposes.

When asked as to what sort of a building could be erected with \$10,000, Mr. Tilton said it would be a one-room structure measuring about 25 by 50 feet. A small screen would serve to form a vestibule, while librarian's office, work rooms, reading room, etc., could be made by properly placing the shelving.

Miss G. M. Walton, of the Ypsilanti Normal College Library, opened the Tuesday morning meeting with a report on Michigan institutes. She gave a short sketch of the history of library institutes, beginning with the first one held in Indianapolis in 1896, at the instance of Miss Ahern, followed by institutes held in Wisconsin in 1897, Massachusetts in 1900, New York in 1901, Pennsylvania in 1902 and Michigan in 1904 at Port Huron. The Michigan Library Commission arranged two elaborate institutes and invited speakers from outside the State. Since then the institute has been succeeded by the round table, the first of which was held in Ionia, with 12 librarians from adjoining libraries in attendance. Miss Walton defined an institute as a meeting which lasted two days, while a round table finished its business in one.

In round table work in Michigan it is planned to have the place of meeting located where there is most need of such a gathering, and in places convenient of access. Set papers are used as little as possible, since topics are introduced simply to start questions. The meeting at Lake Odessa was an example of a profitable meeting in a small town. The round table at Muskegon was of a different type, as the library there is much larger in size and the problems needed different treatment. One of the results of this meeting was more friendliness between the staff and visitors and an increased interest in the profession.

Librarians in small towns have a feeling of isolation, as few are interested in their particular work. Round tables give them a chance to give and receive information, thus keeping their faculties and interests alive. The object of a library round table is to bring together a small group of librarians in some convenient centre, where they may meet such citizens, club members, school teachers and students as are interested in the discussion of the use of books and the influence and administration of libraries.

Librarians need the personal intercourse with those whom they wish to serve and with each other, and find in the round table one solution of this problem. The keynote of library work is hospitality and friendliness.

Miss Mary E. Downey reported on the work of the Ohio library organizer. In addition to meeting special requests for aid, efforts have been made to visit libraries in the state, encourage keeping of proper records, to install standard charging systems, to classify libraries needing help, assist in cataloging, stimulate use of libraries, hold district meetings, develop extension and encourage library training courses; to study conditions in the state institutions and to issue a series of bulletins.

The exchange of periodicals has been furthered by making a list of libraries wishing to exchange duplicates and an outline explaining the method of exchange and mailing them to libraries interested.

Travelling libraries have been much in demand, and the question of county libraries is being actively considered. Thirty communities have taken advantage of the provision for township libraries. Sixteen district library meetings have been held and have been most beneficial. Addresses on library extension have also been given at the teachers' institutes. The library organizer has taken part in the meetings of the A. L. A., Ohio Library Association, League of Library Commissioners, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A constant effort is being made to improve the state library laws.

In Miss Kellicott's absence, Miss Fast, of Tiffin, gave an impromptu report for the Committee on interrelations of libraries. She spoke particularly of the help this committee might give in the exchange of periodicals between libraries and urged the need of generosity in giving material without expecting material in return. Much valuable material may be clipped from duplicate magazines for the use of women's clubs. There are many opportunities of getting old magazines from the community. These are useful not only in the library but to use for exchange, and also to place where they will be of great use, as in isolated county homes and in state institutions.

Loans between libraries in the line of pam-

phlets and material on local subjects are extremely helpful. Library tools that have been superseded may be profitably passed on to smaller libraries.

The round table on problems of small libraries, with Miss Downey and Miss Walton as leaders, was opened by a paper written by Miss Anna Pollard, of Grand Rapids, and read by Miss Walton. She said that round tables are useful for two things: first, for boom work in starting new libraries; second, in the encouragement of librarians. Round tables are usually composed of one strong library and a number of smaller ones. It was designed that these districts should keep in touch with the smaller libraries in their vicinity and reach out to them a helping hand.

As a suggestion for ways of raising money for the library, Miss Rankin, of Newark, told how their library had made a success of a loan exhibit. By interesting all the city organizations of women and advertising the plan by posters designed by school children they collected a large exhibit of rare china, Sheffield plate, Indian baskets, rugs and curios of all sorts. Large crowds were drawn by special attractions, such as children's day, with a dog carnival; a district school, in which the prominent men and women of the town took part; and, most popular of all, a baby show. By charging 10 and 15 cents admission they cleared almost \$900.

Miss Graham, of Sidney, related her methods of teaching the use of the library.

Miss Jewell, of Adrian, was in favor of beginning this instruction in the eighth grade instead of the high school.

Miss Hawley's paper on "Work with schools in county library systems" sketched the work of the Brumback County Library.

In speaking of cooperation between the library and the country teachers Miss Wilder urged greater liberality in the matter of loan privileges.

The morning session closed with a paper on "The uses of periodicals" by Miss Vought, of the State Library.

### PART THREE

Tuesday evening was given up to an address by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, the President of the American Library Association, on "Joy reading," and another by Dr. J. W. Perrin, librarian of the Case Library.

Wednesday, Mr. Koch introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. R. M. Wenley, of the University of Michigan, as an intellectual tonic, a title fully justified by his address on "Pleasures of reading," which followed.

Miss Mabel True, who has been engaged in the extension work of the Michigan State Library, gave a brief summary of the work of that department. A novel idea of interesting the farmer was a special agricultural exhibit which travelled by train from one place to another. One car was devoted to a

library exhibit. That the work is constantly growing is shown by the fact that from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1911, 1063 libraries were shipped throughout the state.

Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, reported on the course in library methods given during the summer session of the university. The course offered this year was the most successful of the three sessions so far held.

Professor A. S. Root spoke of the library course conducted at Oberlin and of the attempt which he as chairman of the Ohio Library Association has made to interest the school superintendents throughout the state. His work has been centred in correspondence with superintendents in regard to the possibility of introducing into the public school work of the state instruction in library methods in the use of books.

Miss Josephine O'Flynn reported on the apprentice class of the Detroit Public Library, which is still in an experimental state.

Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of the library work with schools, reviewed briefly elementary library instruction. He treated the reasons for giving such instruction; subjects and some methods suitable for grade and high schools; and the part of the public library in giving such instruction. The reason for giving such instruction is that schools now place much less reliance than formerly upon text-books, but require more collateral reading. This forces the teacher as well as the student to do more reference work. The primary purpose of library instruction is to do away with friction which hinders students from doing their work. The instruction is divided into two parts, that in the grade schools and that in the high schools. In elementary classes the subjects treated are: the physical care of the book; printed parts of a book; the dictionary; and the public library. The instructor is logically the teacher because subjects must be introduced as occasion arises. In high school the instruction is pursued along the same line, but is more advanced in character. The methods of instruction depend upon the subject, the age of the student and the time available. If the high school possesses a library, the instruction should be given there.

Miss Esther Strauss, chief of the Children's department of the Cincinnati Public Library, gave an account of how their library had been cooperating with the schools. The instruction which they have been giving has been divided into two classes: First, the course of 25 lectures, running from October to May, which they have given for the benefit of the teachers; second, the talks to pupils. In order to successfully cooperate with the schools the work must be done on a mutual basis. They had a meeting of children's librarians in order to find out the course of study used in the schools, and had the superintendent of schools address the librarians



on the school work and then they freely discussed the situation with him.

Miss Mary L. Ely, chief of the Children's department at Dayton, spoke on what the teacher needs in distinction to the high school needs. The Dayton Normal School gives a two years' course. The girls are usually 17 or 18 years old when they enter the school, and are consequently somewhat undeveloped. The first year is therefore spent in helping them to find out what they know and what they want to know. At the end of this year they are women and ready to learn how to teach school. The same principle is adopted in the library work, and the course is divided in somewhat the same way. They are first given juvenile literature, which is read to them and which they read. The second part of the course consists in teaching them how to teach children the use of the library, for it is the teacher's duty to give children this instruction and not that of the librarian.

Professor Root sketched the work he is doing with college students at Oberlin. He gives an elective course (with credits) during the second semester, which usually enrolls about 75 students. The work is aimed to show them how to use any library. The first lecture deals with the public library and the different phases of a large library. Later they must study plans of library buildings so as to become familiar with the purposes of the adult rooms, children's rooms, etc. They are given instruction in classification and cataloging with practice work in each, together with many other branches of library work. This instruction has simplified the work of the staff in aiding students to use the library. The course as given covers 26 lectures.

#### PART FOUR

Thursday evening Mr. Ranck read a paper on "Books for the citizen." He emphasized the fact that in selecting books for the citizen the human side of life should not be overlooked. Herbert Spencer's "The study of sociology," John Fiske's "Civil government," Bryce's "American commonwealth."

Rev. Albert Wishart, of Grand Rapids, spoke on the topic, "The making of the citizen."

The Friday morning session was devoted to a college round table meeting, led by Prof. R. B. Miller, of Ohio Wesleyan University. Although the work of the college and public libraries is very much the same in routine matters, they approach the work with the public from different points of view. Prof. A. S. Root, of Oberlin, suggested some ways in which the college library might be of service to the community. He first gave a brief sketch of the work at Oberlin. In Ohio there are 88 counties and 44 colleges, making one college to every 50 square miles.

Mr. C. W. Reader, of the library of Ohio State University, has been doing a great

work along the line of the use of public documents. In his absence his paper on "Reference values in public documents" was read by Mr. Goodrich, of the University of Michigan.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

## Library Clubs

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The New York Library Club tendered a reception to the New York Library Association on the evening of Sept. 25, 1911, in the ball room of the Park Avenue Hotel. This was the opening feature of library week and an expression of welcome to the delegates of the state association on the part of the club. There was an attendance of between four and five hundred and the occasion was unburdened by formality. The officers of the state association and of the club, also Mr. E. H. Anderson, as ex-president of the club, and Mrs. Anderson stood in line as receiving committee to welcome the members of the Association. Ushers appointed by the club were delegated to make introductions and to bring people together. Mr. Edward Harmon Virgin, president of the club, spoke a few words of welcome to the association, touching briefly upon former library gatherings in New York City and emphasizing the social and recreative pleasure consequent upon informal meeting. Dr. Frank P. Hill, president of the state association, responded to Mr. Virgin, and called upon Mr. Seward, the association's vice-president, to add a few remarks. Mr. Virgin then suggested that further ceremony should be waived, and guests were free to enjoy the rest of the evening as they chose. Refreshments were served by the ushers and music added to the festivity of the occasion. There was also a little dancing, but this gentle art still lacks the enthusiastic support of the masculine library youth.

Attractive invitations gotten up separately for members of the association and for members of the club were printed on soft paper with antique border decoration.

A word of appreciation should be given to the proprietors of the Park Avenue Hotel, and especially Mr. Ward, who made every effort to ensure the comfort of the guests during the evening.

MABEL R. HAINES, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 11th annual session of the Chautauqua Library School opened July 8 and continued till Aug. 18 under the direction of Melvil Dewey, with Mary E. Downey as resident

director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought, Alice E. Sanborn and Mabel C. Bragg.

Miss Anna R. Phelps visited the school and spoke on "Organizing a library;" Miss Mabel C. Bragg gave a course of lectures on "The art of story telling," illustrating her points with stories; Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett gave charming lectures on "Literary plagiarism" and "A short story and its story;" Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston told the class how she came to write "The Little Colonel series" and other books; Miss Kate Kimball talked on the Chautauqua reading course.

Aside from the special lectures the course of study included 98 lectures on the following subjects: cataloging, classification, reference, library handwriting, note taking, order routine, author numbers, shelf listing, alphabeting, bookbinding and mending, bibliography, government documents, loan systems, organization and administration, book selection and buying, building and equipment, work with children, schools and clubs and library extension. Lectures were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and for consultation with instructors.

The Chautauqua and Patterson libraries and books from the New York and Ohio state travelling libraries were used for reference and practical work. Visits were also made to the James Prendergast Library and Art Metal Construction Company at Jamestown.

So fine a spirit of faithfulness, enthusiasm and good fellowship prevailed that much was accomplished in the six weeks. Strenuous class work was supplemented by relaxation through the attractions which Chautauqua affords.

The registration included 36 students representing libraries of the following 10 states and Canada: Ohio, 16; Pennsylvania, 4; Georgia, New York, 3 each; Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, 2 each; Canada, Illinois, Texas, West Virginia, 1 each.

There were many visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature a very important part of the work.

#### COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION

The courses in library economy offered in the Columbia University summer session, July 5 to Aug. 16, were attended by 29 librarians. The three courses were as follows:

S1. Bibliography; lectures and problems on reference books were given by Miss Isadore G. Mudge, reference librarian, Columbia University; lectures and problems on general and national bibliography, and on government

documents, by Miss Helen Rex Keller, Columbia University Library; bibliographies of special subjects by professors of Columbia University, Franklin H. Giddings, George W. Botsford, Maurice A. Bigelow, Harold C. Brown, Paul Monroe, James Sullivan, Ashley H. Thorndike, R. L. Schuyler.

S2. Administration; the administration of university and college libraries was given by Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; the administration of the departments of a university library by supervisors of departments of Columbia University Library; the Order department by Miss Ethel H. Budington, the Catalog department by Miss Harriet B. Prescott, the "Book and the reader" by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian; the administration of school libraries by Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school libraries, Cleveland, O.

Visits were made to libraries, publishing houses and bindery.

S3. Cataloging, classification; Miss Keller, instructor; Miss Sara L. Kellogg, Columbia University Library, reviser.

Special lectures were given on "The American publishers, the bookseller and the librarian," by Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian to the School of Philanthropy, New York City; "The publisher and the child's book," by Mr. Montrose J. Moses; "Library architecture," by Mr. Edward R. Smith, librarian of the Avery Library, Columbia University; "Binding," by Mr. W. E. Rademaeker; "Mending," by Miss Rose Murray, supervisor of binding, New York Public Library; "Maps," by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks; "Colonial libraries," by Dr. A. B. Keep.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school class registered on Friday, Sept. 29, as follows:

Beatrice Abbott, Milford, Conn.  
Elizabeth Josephine Amory, Wilmington, Del.  
Susan E. Black, Floradale, Pa.  
Anna W. Detweiler, Reading, Pa. Swarthmore College, 3 years.  
Margaret Farr, Wenonah, N. J. B.A. Wellesley, '08.  
Mary Victoria Freeman, Philadelphia.  
Ernestine M. Heslop, Portland, Ore. B.L. University of California, '07, 1 year University of Colorado.  
Alma Josenhans, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Mary Helen Pooley, Kingston, Pa.  
Rebecca E. Ritchie, Newark, N. J.  
Margaret Anne Ryan, Duluth, Minn. B.A. University of Minnesota.  
Helen Rothrock Shoemaker, Philadelphia. A.B. Vassar, '10.  
Izette Taber, Haverford, Pa. B.A. Bryn Mawr, '10.  
Elizabeth Bevan Tough, Baltimore, Md.  
Estella Wolf, Tiffin, Ohio. M.A. Ohio State University, '07.

## GRADUATE NOTES

The appointments and changes of positions of graduates during the summer are as follows:

- Frances Hobart, '04, librarian, Bixby Memorial Free Library, Vergennes, Vt.  
 Sarah Bogle, '04, director of the Carnegie Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh.  
 Miriam Wharton, '02, librarian of the Burlington, Ia., Public Library.  
 Ella S. Hitchcock, '07, Department of Municipal Legislative Reference Library, Baltimore.  
 Louise P. Heims, '11, librarian Wake Forest College Library, Wake Forest, N. C.  
 Helen A. Ganser, '11, librarian, First Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.  
 Margaret McMichael, '11, assistant, State College Library, State College, Pa.  
 Elsie Buckingham and Mildred Subers, '11, catalogers, Johns Hopkins Library.  
 Isabel DuBois, '11, librarian, Bluffton, Ind.  
 Marguerite Connolly, '11, assistant, reference department, Free Library, Philadelphia.  
 Gladys Love, '11, assistant, Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Ida Sloan, assistant librarian, Sewickley Public Library, Sewickley, Pa.  
 Margaret Whiteman, '11, will assist in the organizing work in the new Pottsville Free Public Library, under Miss Sabin, Drexel, '04.  
 Ida Wolf, '10, has resigned her position in the Ohio State University Library to assist in recataloging the Library of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa.  
 Katharine Rogers, '10, assistant, Trenton, N. J., Free Public Library.  
 Susan K. Becker, '03, resigned her position as reference librarian at State College in June, and was married Sept. 14 to Mr. John Arden Ferguson.  
 Elisabeth Eggert, '05, cataloger in the Documents Office Washington, was recently awarded a prize at the commencement exercises of the Washington College of Law for the best thesis on legal ethics.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOLS  
 FERRIS INSTITUTE

The library class at the Ferris Institute opened with a membership of 41, 23 of whom took the technical course.

The special collections on nature study, school management and school hygiene, fairy tales and folklore were widely consulted.

Mr. Ford, the county school inspector, considered the folklore collection of such value that he required the Mecosta County teachers to answer questions concerning it for their examination.

Miss Massee's week of delightful story telling and instruction on children's books was greatly appreciated.

The beautiful collection of books and pictures which has been sent here for two years now has been widely productive of good to a large number of teachers in the state, who before were unaware of the help the State Library was not only willing but anxious to give them.

JOSEPHINE O'FLYNN.

WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, KALAMAZOO,  
 MICHIGAN

The classes in library training for the summer of 1911 were made up of nine students in the first course and eight in the second, five students taking the full two hours' work. The majority were rural teachers, with one school superintendent and several grade teachers. The work was divided, as last year, into two courses; the first, or general one, including the use of books as tools, book selection, and reviews and discussions of the books in the Children's Library; the second, or technical one, including simple accessioning, classification and cataloging, adapted to small school libraries. Both classes had the special lectures by Miss Massee on children's books and reading, as well as the reference lectures.

One of the most interesting phases, and most far-reaching in its influence, was the use made of the collection of children's books by students outside the library classes. Through the coöperation of the members of the faculty, especially those in the Rural department, many students were allowed to give considerable time to the examination of the books and the making out of lists for small school libraries. Miss Massee's lectures were especially enjoyed by these students.

Miss Balch, of the Art department of the Normal School, gave a helpful talk on the use of pictures, illustrated by a set from the State Library.

ANNA L. FRENCH.

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL, MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

The six weeks' course in Library methods at the Northern State Normal, Marquette, was held June 26-Aug. 4, 1911. The class of 20 was the largest since the establishment of this work in 1906.

In addition to the 500 children's books and reference books, several new collections have been added, such as a collection of books on public and school hygiene, nature study, school management, and folklore and mythology.

Lists of these special collections have been prepared, which help to call attention to students not taking the course, to available material. At the beginning of the summer school a complete file of these lists was mailed to each student.

Six framed pictures were sent from the State Library to decorate the walls, and also to call attention to the work this institution is doing with pictures.

Besides these there were two portfolios of unframed pictures, besides a set of 12 colored prints illustrating British history.

This last mentioned set is published by Longmans, Green & Co., and is especially intended for schools.

The week of July 27 Miss Massee, children's librarian in the Buffalo Public Library, gave a course of lectures on children's literature to the class and many visitors. She also gave one general lecture in Assembly Hall.

Miss Spaulding, head of the Art department in the Normal, gave two lectures on pictures. The first was an illustrated stereopticon lecture on the History and development of pictures, and the second a general talk on pictures for various grades, etc.

The very perceptible increased interest among faculty and students since last year is very gratifying. Almost without exception each member of the faculty visited the Library Methods room, and many referred their students there. Many students visited the place. The added number and growing interest are both encouraging.

MABEL C. TRUE.

#### MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

The 12th annual session of the library summer school was marked by its large registration and the uniform high standard of work done by the students. There were 22 librarians in attendance, including 6 librarians of small public libraries, 8 assistants in larger libraries, 3 school librarians, 4 assistants in college libraries, and one librarian of a special collection.

The school was under the direction of the secretary of the Commission, and offered the usual elementary course of six weeks. Instruction in major subjects was given by members of the Commission staff as follows:

Cataloging—Fifteen lessons—Miss Carey.

Classification, accession and shelf-list  
Fourteen lessons—Miss Carey.

Book-selection—Twelve lectures—Miss Wilson.

Reference work—Six lectures with seminars—Miss Wilson.

All instruction was supplemented by practice work, which was carefully revised, so that the students took home corrected samples of all records needed in the average small library. To meet the special needs of the various libraries represented, attention was given to the individual problems of each student, and the practice work in book-selection and reference work included preparation of lists which will be immediately useful to the librarians in their own libraries. Miss

Wilson also gave a talk on the administration of the school library and its relation to the public library, and a lecture on binding, which was followed by practice work in mending books and further illuminated by a visit to the Waldorf Bindery, where all the processes of bookbinding were clearly demonstrated.

Miss Baldwin gave talks on the A. L. A. and its work; Library commissions, especially the Minnesota Commission, and four talks on Administration, discussing the relation of the librarian to the board of trustees, business records and reports, rules and regulations, library housekeeping and library extension.

The special lecturers scattered through the course in each case brought the inspiration of strong personalities, the benefits of ripe experience, and furnished a welcome change from the daily routine.

The first of these was Miss Maud van Buren, librarian of the Mankato Public Library, who followed Miss Wilson's lectures on selection of children's books with a talk on practical books for boys and girls, ways of getting the children to read the best books, and discussed informally various other library problems. Another talk by Miss van Buren was given on The work of the library for civic improvement.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, chairman of the Commission, gave a most stimulating address on the Self-culture of the librarian, in which she gave many practical suggestions as to ways in which librarians can cultivate their own mental powers. Realizing that the librarian must also derive recreation from her reading, she recommended the short story for this purpose, showing how one's critical faculties may be sharpened by applying the canons of criticism to recreative reading.

The last of the visiting lecturers was Miss Mary E. Ahern, who gave two lectures, the first on Some demands of librarianship, the chief of which she enumerated as technical training, knowledge of books, and necessity for poise and balance, and the second on Business and personal relations, with many valuable practical suggestions as to conduct of correspondence, the use of the telephone, printing, reports, financial statements, hours and punctuality.

The visits to libraries were again an important feature of the course. On St. Paul day, June 24, the Public Library was first visited, where all departments were thoroughly inspected. The class then proceeded to the capitol, where the State Library, the Historical Library and Museum, and the library of the Tax Commission were visited.

Another afternoon was spent in the Minneapolis Library, where Miss Countryman explained the organization of the system as she conducted the students through its vari-

ous departments. An evening visit was paid to the attractive new Walker branch on Hennepin avenue.

The final excursion was that to Northfield, July 22, where dinner, an automobile ride and inspection of Northfield, St. Olaf's College, and the Scholefield Memorial Library buildings made an enjoyable program.

The Delta Gamma house, under the efficient management of Miss Emma Firestone, formerly a student at the library summer school, provided a home for the instructors and a large number of the class.

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Entrance examinations were given Sept. 8, 67 persons taking them at the library and 13 at other places. Several applicants had been previously admitted on satisfactory college records. The examinations, which covered the usual subjects of history, literature, current events, French, German, and general information, resulted in the admission of 37 candidates, several of whom were members of the library staff, applying for full or partial courses. In addition applicants for grade D of the library service passed with or without conditions, and will begin their period of probation Oct. 2, the day the school opens. The list of accepted students is as follows: Mabel L. Abbott, St. Paul, Minn., Public Library. A.B., University of Minnesota. Esther H. Allerton, New York City.

†Bessie Baldwin, Brooklyn.

\*Jessie Brainerd, New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library.

Enrica Bowen, Mrs., Bradley Beach, N. J., Public Library of Asbury Park.

Nora Cordingley, New York City. A.B., Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

†Edith Crowell, New York City.

Ada D. Dickson, Montreal, Can. A.B., McGill University.

Maude M. Durlin, Erie, Pa. A.B., University of Michigan.

Margaret Eagan, New York City.

Vera Elder, Irvington, N. Y. A.B., Vassar College.

\*†Caroline Engstfeld, Mrs., New York City.

Ellen M. Foster, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mabel E. Furniss, Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library.

\*†Minerva Grimm, New York City.

Mary E. Harper, Ottumwa, Iowa. A.B., Wellesley College.

Caroline Bristol-Kellher, Mrs., Deroche, B. C., Can. Ph.B., Cornell University.

†Dorothy Kent, Brooklyn.

Sophia J. Lammers, Lincoln, Neb. A.B., University of Nebraska.

Edith Macardell, New York City.

Agnes A. McClure, East Orange, N. J., Public Library.

Janet F. Melvain, Bloomfield, N. J. A.B., Vassar College.

Keyes D. Metcalf, Oberlin, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College.

Mary A. Newberry, Ypsilanti, Mich., Public Library. Grad. Michigan State Normal College.

Alice K. O'Connor, New York City.

Julia O'Meara, Tottenville, S. I. A.B., Mt. Holyoke College.

Anna Orlich, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Helen M. Searth, Ottawa, Can.

Laura Schnarendorf, New York City.

Marion Spooner, New York City.

†Helen Schoenberg, New York City.

Elsie A. Smith, Worcester, Mass., Public Library.

Edith W. Tiemann, Brooklyn. A.B., Smith College.

\*†Revel Tobin, New York City. A.B., Vanderbilt University.

Clara E. Van Emden, New York City. A.B., Smith College.

Nelly S. Walker, Mrs., New York City.

Mary Waring, Charleston, S. C.

The applicants for the D grade who took the same examinations on the same day, and who were accepted as probationers for four months, were as follows:

Lois W. Chapman, New York City. Grad. Red Hook (N. Y.) High School.

Mary A. Connell, Yonkers, N. Y. Grad. Yonkers (N. Y.) High School.

Enma Dudash, New York City. Grad. Wadleigh (N. Y. C.) High School.

Katharine B. Esselstyn, Claverack, N. Y. Grad. Hudson (N. Y.) High School.

Elise A. Gebhardt, New York City. Grad. Morris (N. Y. C.) High School.

Amy Harrington, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Elizabeth Hufford, Reading Pa. Grad. Reading (Pa.) High School.

Katharine F. Isham, Chicago, Ill.

Hedwig Klingelhoeffer, New York City. Grad. Washington Irvington (N. Y. C.) High School.

Gladys Mailler, Woodmere, L. I. Grad. Woodmere (L. I.) High School.

Helen E. Marsh, Brooklyn, N. Y. Three years Bryn Mawr College.

Amy Osborn, Wainscott, L. I. Grad. Easthampton (L. I.) High School.

Florence M. Rockefeller, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jamaica (L. I.) High School.

Mary E. Russell, New Brighton, S. I. Grad. St. Mary's College, Raleigh, N. C.

Enid Stafford, New York City. Grad. Wadleigh (N. Y. C.) High School.

Mignon R. Tyler, Rutherford, N. J. Grad. Rutherford (N. J.) High School.

Marion P. Watson, Bayonne, N. J. A.B., Wellesley College.

The majority of these probationers are not yet 20 years of age. During probation and the probable service in grade D they will

\*Partial course.

†Member New York Library staff.

follow a course of reading marked out by the school, will meet members of the school faculty from time to time for consultation with regard to their work, and will work off steadily any conditions they may have incurred in the entrance examinations. Each will be assigned to four branches for one month each, and reports of their work will be sent in by the supervising librarian. When, as grade D assistants, they reach the required age and are otherwise eligible, they will be admitted to the school, if they still so wish. The majority of the probationers look forward to entering the school.

The schedule for the month of October has been prepared. Miss Catherine Tracey, a graduate of the Historical course of the Pratt Institute Library School, and now in the Department of Economics of the Public Library, will give the instruction in technical French in the first term.

After registration on Oct. 2, Dr. John S. Billings, director of the library, made some welcoming remarks, and during the last hour of the session the school listened to an address by Dr. Arthur Bostwick on "Books and reading." On Oct. 3 Mr. George B. Utley gave an account of the American Library Association. Later in the month Dr. Billings will give the history of the New York Public Library, and Mr. Lydenberg will describe its special collections.

One afternoon in the week, from 3 to 6, will be devoted to practice in the central building and branches, and although Saturday is a whole holiday, any student who so elects may have practice for a half day.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The quarters of the school for the coming school year, or until the new State Education Building is ready for occupancy, have been removed from the State Normal College, where they have been since the fire of last March, to the Guild House of All Saints' Cathedral. The new quarters provide much more space for study room, class room and shelving than was available in the Normal College, and are much more convenient to the different divisions of the State Library as they are at present situated. The Educational Extension Division, the Book Selection section and the Library for the Blind are located in the Guild House, and the general offices of the State Library at 162 State street are only a few minutes' walk distant. A further advantage comes from the fact that the current accessions to the State Library (which even from the regular annual appropriation amount to many thousands of volumes annually), and the unused stock of the Travelling Libraries Division are kept in the temporary stacks which have been erected in the Guild House, and will be available for school use without the delay and

expense of cartage necessary when the school was in a separate building.

#### NOTES OF POSITIONS

Bailey, Miss Louise M., '10-'11, has been engaged as temporary cataloger at the Connecticut State Library.

Brown, Miss Helen D., '11, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Carter, Mr. Sylvester J., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '11, has been appointed reference librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library.

Eliot, Miss Ruth F., B.L.S., '11, has gone to the University of Minnesota Library as assistant in the Catalog department.

Fordice, Miss Frances, B.L.S., '11, has been engaged to organize the public library at St. Albans, Vt.

Jones, Miss Mildred K., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

Lewis, Miss Margaret MacD., '10-'11, is engaged in cataloging the private library of Bishop William Croswell Doane, Albany, N. Y.

Moore, Miss Dora P., '06-'07, has been appointed librarian's assistant at Colgate University Library, Hamilton, N. Y.

Topping, Miss Elizabeth R., '09-'10, has gone to the Portland Library Association as general assistant.

Waterman, Miss Lucy D., '07, has been engaged as cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Owing to a printer's error, the announcement of the appointment of Miss Harriet B. Gooch (Pratt, 1898) as instructor in cataloging and library records was omitted from the September number of the JOURNAL.\* Miss Gooch brings a wide experience to her new work, having been a year in the Cataloging department at Harvard University; librarian of the North Brookfield (Mass.) Public Library for two years; head of the Cataloging department in the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, for three years, and head of the Cataloging department and director of the training class at the Public Library in Louisville from 1904 to the present time.

The school opened Sept. 18 with a class of 27. The first two weeks of the term were as usual spent in practical work in the several departments of the library, in which time the students get adjusted to their new surroundings, and those of them who have had no previous library experience gain at least a general idea of what library work means. Fortunately for us and for them half of this

\* This information was included in Miss Rathbone's report, and the error of omission is entirely on the side of the JOURNAL. — ED. L. J.

year's class have already had some library work, and several of the students have held positions of responsibility. The whole class gains from the discussions that result from the comparison of the methods of the different libraries what library work means.

The list of the class is as follows:

Lila Bowen, Omaha, Neb., assistant in charge of factory branches, Omaha Public Library.  
Helen E. Crippen, Denver, Colo., member apprentice class Denver Public Library.

Clara B. Dills, Pomona, Cal., assistant in Los Angeles Public Library, 4 years; in the Pomona Public Library, 2 years.

Gladys M. Dixon, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wilson College, 1 year.

Vera M. Dixon, Ames, Iowa, B. S. Iowa State College. Assistant, Iowa State College Library.

Lily M. Dodgen, Cassville, Ga., University of Chicago, 1½ years.

Mrs. Miriam D. Dole, Portland, Ore., Elmira College, 1½ years.

Katharine P. Ferris, Los Angeles, Cal., assistant, Los Angeles Public Library.

Elizabeth Forgeus, Huntingdon, Pa.

Elsa C. Fueslein, New York City.

Lucia Haley, Seattle, Wash. B.A. University of Washington; assistant, Seattle Public Library.

Elsie M. Hay, Newport, R. I. Assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Carol Hurd, Dubuque, Iowa. Apprentice, Burlington Public Library.

Jeanne Johnson, Tacoma, Wash. Assistant cataloger, Tacoma Public Library.

Ida W. Lentillon, Brooklyn, N. Y. B.A. Adelphi College.

Ada M. McCormick, Fort Wayne, Ind. B.A. Hiram College.

Clara McKee, Hagerstown, Md. Assistant, Washington County Free Library.

Mary E. Morton, Tescott, Kansas.

Emma Rood, Omaha, Neb. Head of Circulating department, Omaha Public Library.

Myrtle, I. Roy, Bedford, Nova Scotia.

Olive M. Ryder, Sandwich, Ill. University of Illinois, 1 year.

Helen M. Scarth, Ottawa, Canada.

Mary F. Stebbins, Little Falls, N. Y.

Alice M. Sterling, New Castle, Pa. Ph.B. Grove City College; assistant, New Castle Public Library.

Nancy I. Thompson, Mendham, N. J.

Leta E. Towner, Corning, Iowa. B.A. Iowa State University; assistant in University Library and in the Cleveland Public Library.

Norma S. Wright, West Hartford, Conn.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Ruth M. Wright ('03) has been appointed librarian of the Normal School at Tempe, Arizona.

Miss Clara Bragg ('04) has been appointed

librarian of the Davenport Memorial Library, Bath, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth King ('08) has been appointed assistant indexer to the legal department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York.

Miss Ethelwyr Gaston ('09) has been engaged to catalog the library of the New York Times and to be reference librarian to the staff.

Miss Augusta Jadwin ('11) accepted a position on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, and began work Sept. 25.

Miss Rachel Rhoades ('11) has been made an assistant in the Library of the University of Michigan.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Vice-director.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first summer session of the University of Illinois Library School was held June 26 to Aug. 4 last summer. The work was planned with the cooperation of the Illinois Library Commission, and Miss Allin, state organizer, gave two weeks of her time to the work of the school. All the students admitted were officially connected with libraries. The instruction was given by Miss Frances Simpson, a member of the school faculty, by Miss Abel, children's librarian at the Lincoln Library, Springfield, by Miss Clara Gridley, binding librarian of the University Library, and Miss Margaret Kingsbury, catalog assistant in the University Library. Miss Mary E. Goff, who graduated last June from the Library School, was catalog reviser. One or more lectures on special topics was given by Dean E. B. Greene, professor of history; Dr. Charles C. Adams, associate in zoology, and Mr. P. L. Windsor, librarian. The students in the Summer Library School participated in the general social activities of the regular University Summer Session and attended the general public lectures. Miss Simpson gave an at home to the students one afternoon in honor of Miss Allin and Miss Abel.

Of the 15 students enrolled, 12 were from the state of Illinois, two from Wisconsin, and one from Kansas. All were graduates of high schools save one. Two were college graduates.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, B.L.S. 1907, has resigned her position as librarian of the Joliet (Ill.) High School to accept a similar position in the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

Miss Mary E. Goff, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed cataloger and classifier in the University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas.

Miss Grace Kelley, B.L.S. 1903, for five years librarian of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, has resigned to accept a cataloging position in The John Crerar Library, of Chicago.



Miss Opha Pletcher, 1910-11, has been made librarian of Rochester (Ind.) Public Library.

Miss Elizabeth Forrest, B.L.S. 1906, has been appointed reference assistant in the Pennsylvania State College.

Miss Meda Holman, B.L.S. 1911, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign the librarianship of Mason City (Ia.) Public Library, and Mrs. Bertha S. Baird, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed her successor.

Miss Margaret Herdman, 1909-11, has resigned her position at the Illinois State Normal University to become general assistant at the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Reba Davis, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library.

Miss Jessie L. Arms, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Iowa Library.

Mr. O. E. Norman, 1909-10, has resigned his position in the John Crerar Library to become librarian of the People's Gas Light & Coke Co. Library, Chicago.

Miss Elizabeth Davis, 1910-11, has a temporary appointment in the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library.

Miss Bess Wilson, B.L.S. 1907, has been appointed assistant librarian of the State Normal School Library at Valley City, N. Dak.

## Reviews

COUTTS, Henry I., and STEPHEN, George A. *Manual of library bookbinding*. London, Libraco Limited, 1911. 11+251 p. 8 pl., 46 fig. Arden Press. Legal buckram. Crown O. 5 x 7½ in.

This is a volume that every librarian interested in obtaining a knowledge of bindings should have for reference, especially as it deals with the subject from the standpoint of the librarian, and is written in a style that is easily understood by the layman. The work is divided into two parts—practical and historical.

In the practical part the chapters on hand, machine and library bookbinding and the materials used in binding, the authors give a very concise but thorough account of the various ways in which binding is done abroad and in the United States, and compare the advantages and disadvantages of the various systems used by binders, with illustrations to make clear any point that might be confusing to one not knowing binding technique. The paragraphs upon the various materials used in binding books with samples of standard leathers, buckrams, etc., used in Europe and America are excellent and the samples of materials enable one to note the differences in them with greater

facility. These paragraphs are especially useful because they give results of tests made by the Society of Arts of London, and the United States Bureau of Standards, as to the power of the various binding materials to withstand gases and insects.\* His statement on the lack of knowledge of elements of bookbinding and materials of those who are directly interested call attention to the fact that many librarians, by insufficient knowledge, are the cause of their libraries often receiving binding inferior to which they have paid for. The chapter on paper gives a short history of paper-making, and a description of the various papers used in book-making. The last chapters of this part are devoted to book-repairing and miscellaneous recipes contain many valuable hints on the care and repairing of books, describing how easily many books, which one would at first think should be sent to the bindery, may be repaired and circulate for quite a while before it becomes necessary to rebind it, enabling the library to use the money, which would have been used for rebinding, for other purposes. Part 2 is devoted to a "historical sketch of bookbinding." A short account of the celebrated binders and book-bindings, with illustrations of their work, is given. The glossary of terms used in book-binding and allied industries, at the end of the volume, will be found to be of great value to librarians who are engaged in looking after the binding of their own books. At the end of each chapter is found a short list of references on the subject which the chapter describes, and will prove a useful help to any one who cares to read further on the matter. Altogether, this is one of the most interesting volumes on bookbinding that has been published for some time, and the authors deserve credit for the able manner in which they have covered the subject.

W. R. REINICK.

KRISTIANIA DEICHMANSKE BIBLIOTHEK. Register til Norges tidsskrifter. II. Norsk biografi (til 31/12, 1909). Hft. I. Kristiania: Cammermeyer [1911]. p. xxxv, 1-320. 8°.

Part I of vol. 2 of the Index to Norwegian Periodicals, issued by the Public Library of Kristiania, Norway, is devoted to Norwegian biography, dealing with nearly 800 magazines and periodicals. As the names are given in full, whenever possible, with date of birth, the index will prove useful also in American libraries as a reference book

\*Since the publication of this volume, the buckram known as No. 666, used in binding the United States Congressional series, and stated in the report made by the bureau to be insect-proof, and adopted by the American Library Association committee on bookbinding as a standard, has been found to be attacked by insects in the Philippines, and confirming experiments already made by me.

for catalogs. As regards number of references, the world-famous dramatist, Henrik Ibsen, leads with three closely printed pages, while Björnstjerne Björnson is a close second. Ludwig Holberg, the father of Danish-Norwegian literature, comes in for 1½ pages and the famous violinist, Ole Bull, for nearly one. The collective biography covers 22 pages. J. D.

MUDGE, Isadore Gilbert. Guide to the study and use of reference books, by Alice Bertha Kroeger. Supplement, 1909-1910. Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 24 p. O. 25 c.

The second edition of Miss Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" was published in October, 1908. This first supplement covers the reference books of 1909 and 1910, and the few books of 1908 which were published too late to be included in Miss Kroeger's book. The supplement follows in general the arrangement and bibliographical form of the "Guide" itself except in the index, which is a brief author and subject index without the analytic references which were a special feature of the "Guide."

Since the form and to a certain extent the limits of this supplement were determined by those of its predecessor, a criticism of the list must concern itself with the selection of books to be included. A careful examination shows that the list covers the field very completely within the limits set for it, not only in the new books of 1909-10, but in its reference to new editions and to recent volumes of irregular continuations, on which it is often difficult for a librarian to keep informed. One could wish to find included such a book as Terry's "Mexico," which was probably omitted because it is a guide book, but is so full of compact information as to deserve a place there. Pearson's "Intercollegiate debates" might have been included, as helping to supply a demand felt in every reference library; and Dyer's "Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" it would seem must have been omitted through an oversight, since it was published in 1908, and appears neither in Miss Kroeger's "Guide" nor in the supplement.

But on the whole the list is so complete and the notes so useful that every reference library will find this supplement a necessary aid in keeping its collection up to date, and it is to be hoped that Miss Mudge will continue the publication of such supplements, which may later be incorporated in another edition of the "Guide." E. M. W.

WYER, James I., jr. The college and university library. (Preprint of Manual of

library economy, chapter iv.) Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 18 p. 12°.

In commenting on this publication, a college librarian said recently, "It is the best brief account of the general principles and problems of the college library that has appeared," and this conclusion will doubtless be concurred in by a majority of the readers of Mr. Wyer's pamphlet.

To treat exhaustively, in 18 pages, one of the most important classes of modern libraries was, of course, an impossibility, and therefore librarians will find little attention paid to some details which are of vital interest in the administration of their libraries. Many of these details are, or will be, developed at length in other pamphlets of the series which deal with problems which are common to all libraries.

Mr. Wyer treats his subject under the following headings: function, government, the librarian, the staff, finances, book selection, book-buying, periodicals, classification, cataloging, department libraries, and reading room administration. Of these, the most difficult to discuss, but the one which has received most helpful treatment, is department libraries. The reasons in favor of a centralized and a decentralized system are separately summarized, and a series of administrative principles, valuable under either policy, is given.

A general criticism of the whole pamphlet is that it apparently assumes that there is very little difference between the problems of the college and the university library. This is doubtless largely due to lack of space, but it would have been helpful if it had been possible to include a paragraph on this subject. For instance the function of the university library is distinct from that of the college library, in that it emphasizes research work. This fact influences the policy of the university library as to qualifications of the staff, methods of book selection, character of periodicals purchased, classification, cataloging, and, above all, as to department libraries. The ordinary college has little need for department libraries, while the university is, from its very nature, broken up into specialized groups, each of which demands a specialized library equipment. This fact suggests the vexed question of college and university library buildings, a problem not discussed in this pamphlet. The mere physical relationship between the general library and department libraries and reading rooms in other buildings is one on which librarians have not said the last word.

The organization of the university library staff should be radically different from that of a college library staff. Emphasis on research by students and professors demands specialization in the library staff, and with

specialization comes the necessity for organized coöperation between library departments—between the catalog and reference departments, for instance.

There are many points, therefore, which one would wish to have had discussed; and comprehensiveness of treatment of the subject, as indicated by the title of the pamphlet, is somewhat lacking, but the quotation at the beginning of this review nevertheless remains true.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

STANLEY, Harriet Howard, *comp.* 550 children's books; a purchase list for public libraries. Chicago, American Library Association Publishing Board, 1910. 24 p. D.

The aim of this list, states the preface, is not to present a model collection, but to offer a purchase list of 550 children's books which are the most wholesome, interesting and useful for public library work. The selection is on the whole excellent, though one questions if, in so small a list, 12 books by Henty is not rather too large a number to include, and one regrets the absence of certain other titles, which beside having literary merit are popular with the children—books such as Bennett's "Barnaby Lee," Brown's "John of the woods," Sterling's "Sir Galahad."

The list is most practical and admirably arranged for ready use. List prices are given, and several editions indicated for the books which appear in many forms. Titles are grouped under classes, and include a list of "Easy reading for youngest children" which is especially useful. Also a "C" before the title indicates books which may be enjoyed by children in the younger grades.

C. W. H.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*The Librarian*, September, contains "Suggestions towards a constructional revision of the Dewey classification," by A. J. Hawkes; a list of "best books" annotated and classified according to Mr. Hawkes's rearrangement of the Dewey system, and a review of the new edition of the Dewey decimal classification. The number is of especial interest to the classifier and cataloger.

*The Library*, July, contains "An historic Bible at Heidelberg," by Lionel R. M. Strachan; "The Coverdale Bible of 1535," by H. F. Moule; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "The so-called Gutenberg documents," by J. H. Hessels.

*Library Assistant*, August-September, contains "Library lectures," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; "Library loans," by R. F. Bullen; "Brief course of reading to 1780," by H. H. Williams.

*Library World*, August, contains "The salaries of librarians and their assistants," by E. A. Savage; "An outline of the theory of classification," by Thomas Coulson; "Model questions in classification," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

*La Cultura Popolare* continues, each month, its section "Biblioteche popolari." The April number contained the continuation of Z. Vitale's "How a communal library is transformed into an organism of modern culture," May, a paper by P. Gulyas on Hungarian popular libraries; June, a note by R. Boccardi on library statistics.

— June 16, has a short article, "Popular libraries in Bulgaria."

*Revista de archivos, bibliotecas y museos* for March-April, 1911, has the concluding instalment of A. Paz y Méliá's "La cuestión de las bibliotecas nacionales," covering children's, special scientific, free public, and coöperative libraries; and the continuation of "La imprenta en Huesca."

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for May, 1911, contains the conclusion of G. H. Müller's article on the sources of the "Coster legend," and Konrad Ernst's report on a *Studienreise* through the libraries of Spain and Portugal for the Incunabula Commission.

— July-August, 1911, has an interesting article by G. Leyh, "Further information regarding Italian government libraries" (dealing especially with the arrangement and classification of the books); a final report, by K. Haebler, on the preparation of an inventory of incunabula in Germany; a 5-page report on the proceedings of the 12th library meeting in Hamburg, June 8-9, and the "rules for library bindings," decided on by the Association of German Librarians.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, vol. 6, nos. 3-4, June-July, 1911, leads with an article on the "Free public libraries of Holland," by Dr. H. E. Greve. Mr. J. Alsted discusses various phases of the Danish library movement. Short book reviews and news from the field make up the rest of the number. We learn that last winter's experiment with a library school course in Copenhagen, conducted by Prof. Steenberg and his daughter, Mrs. Cohen, late of the Pittsburgh library school, proved a great success.

J. D.

— August-September, vol. 6, no. 5-6, contains remarks by Prof. A. S. Steenberg on the "Duties of the librarian," an article by Y. Grönberg on the "Care of books," and another by C. Ludvigsen on "Circles for home study." Mr. Höirup tells about the Public Library of Köge and there are the usual short book reviews.

*De Boekzaal*, January, 1911, contains two interesting articles, one on "Figaro, the father of newspaper reporters," the other on the "Public Library and Reading Room at Hilversum." Also a well illustrated article on "Typewriters and typewriting."

—February, 1911, contains a good article on "Scandinavian literature in The Netherlands." Also a number of interesting "short sayings about books" in four languages—English, French, German and Dutch.

—April, 1911, there are a number of instructive and interesting articles dealing with the significance of public libraries and reading rooms in the technical and practical education of the nation, and including reports of the work done in different libraries throughout the country. The same periodical also contains "In memoriam Pieter Depont" (a well-known artist and engraver), and "Two hundred years' struggle for revised spelling."

—June, 1911, contains the following: The continuation of an article in the January number entitled "Typewriters and typewriting," a short article on association printing, reviews of three new books on the history of literature, a sketch of the new library at Apeldoorn, and an interesting discussion of "Open shelf" libraries.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Austin, Tex.* The mayor has requested the governor to bring before the state legislature, which will convene in special session July 31, an amendment to the city charter, by which the city will be permitted to build a library on a portion of ground just south of Wooldridge Park. The spot is ideal, but the plot of ground is now partially occupied by a negro church.

*Baltimore, Md.* *Enoch Pratt F. L.* In *Baltimore*, April, 1911, there is an interesting article on "The Enoch Pratt Free Library, the pioneer of public libraries in America," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner. The history of the library in its establishment, development and future possibilities is concisely given. The needs of the library to bring it to its full usefulness are carefully considered. Adequate resources and establishment of the 20 branch libraries arranged for by Mr. Carnegie, only five of which have as yet been erected, are the desiderata in order to bring Baltimore into line with the library development of other large cities. The library system now consists of a central building, 13 branches and 2 stations. The central building is in need of enlargement, and Dr. Steiner gives special emphasis to the paucity of the book fund.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* In the new park on Princeton Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, soon

to be opened, a room 35 x 60 feet has been set aside for a branch library and shelf-room, and arrangements for furniture will be the best found in any of the park branches.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910; 80 p. D.; N. D. C. Hodges, libn.) Added 40,867 (34,405 bks., 6,462 pm.), of which 31,607 were acquired by purchase, 1459 by gift, 1339 by binding. Total 459,221 (383,673 v., 75,548 pm.). Issued, home use 1,330,213 (central lib. 438,934, branches 752,940, delivery stations 85,291, deposit stations 17,681; trav. and school libs. 35,367). Pictures issued 238,697. Active membership 77-829. Expenses \$158,863.42 (salaries of libn. and assts. \$34,066.27; salaries of cataloging dept. \$13,482.98; books, periodicals, etc. \$34,350.71; binding \$7175.92; building repairs \$1931.78; printing and stationery \$3217.42; branch libs. and delivery stations \$35,614.82).

Mr. Hodges' report presents interesting readable matter apart from the array of carefully compiled statistics. In the first two pages of his reports he gives his experience in the difficulty of recruiting the library staff with trained workers, which is worthy of consideration. Some interesting specialized work has been done with teachers. A new branch was opened in one of the school houses of the city. Delivery stations have been changed to deposit stations—there now being six of the latter. Careful reports from each department are included.

"The circulation figures of the school deposit libraries show a gain of 5230, and the rate of circulation of 6.5 times for each book was an advance of .4 over last year. Forty-one schools in the county and 21 in the city received and circulated the books, and many teachers reported a large use for reference work and for supplementary class-room reading of which no record is kept. The school deposit libraries were in a slight degree affected by the establishment of deposit stations in place of some of the larger delivery stations. Though in some instances the work overlaps, it is possible to reach boys and girls, who do not attend school, through the stations which are open in the evenings. On the other hand, the service of the teacher whose object is the advance of the pupil is better in quality than that of the station keeper whose interest is commercial. The children's books in the deposit station are now being selected by the children's librarians in the branches, and it is hoped that the careful supervision of both the branches and the school department will tend to place the system on a high plane of efficiency." Deposits were sent during the summer months to four playgrounds.

*Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L.* (20th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910; Esther E. Burdick, libn.) Added 9661; total 126,645 (in main lib. 125,022, in high school branch,

1623). Issued, home use 689,385 (fict. 63.94 per cent.). Ref. use 96,543 (including high school). Total registration 59,240; increase in registration 4967. Receipts \$50,272.30; expenses \$46,031.30 (binding \$2778.81, books \$7332.38, fiction lists \$68, heat \$742.89, light \$1590.60, insurance \$1205.74, printing \$1064.37, salaries \$20,902.55).

This report is of special interest, as it marks the completion of the first 20 years of the library's history. The library was organized May 13, 1889, and opened for circulation July, 1891. For nine and a half years the library remained in hired rooms, opening for business in its new building on Jan. 16, 1901, having circulated in this time an aggregate of more than 4,000,000 volumes.

The library has six branches, through which were circulated 15,449 volumes. One of the six branches was recently established (i.e., October, 1910). There are also 20 delivery stations. There were 9521 books cataloged and 487 new books bound, 11,964 books rebound, and 9002 books repaired at library.

The report is illustrated, and contains tables, list of donors, etc.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* (6th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1910; W. F. Yust, libn.) Added 15,727; total 128,325. Issued, home use 600,159, or 2.68 volumes per capita. Of these 43 per cent. were circulated from main lib., 37 per cent. from 5 branches, and 19 per cent. through 22 deposit stations and 164 class room collections in schools. Of the entire circulation 44 per cent were children's books. Reference topics looked up 24,795. New borrowers registered during year 5999. Borrowers with cards now in force 41,277. Percentage of city population (223,928) registered since opening of lib. in 1905, 20.5. Expenditure per capita for maintenance \$0.26.

At the date of this report the new building for the sixth branch was ready for furnishings.

Closer coöperation between the libraries and the schools has greatly increased the work with the schools; several small libraries were cataloged for the schools, and a course of lectures on the methods and resources of the library was given at the Normal School.

Three free art exhibits were held in the library. The use of the various lecture and class rooms increased 313 per cent. over last year.

More library advertising was done than in any two previous years combined through the newspapers and the publication of weekly lists of additions, lists on special subjects, circulars of information, etc. These were issued both through regular print shops and on the multigraph.

The library celebrated the fifth anniversary of its opening to the public; conducted its

first apprentice class; provided a department for the blind; opened its extensive museum, which had been stored for several years; entertained the Tri-State Library conference and saw the creation of the Kentucky Library Commission which it has championed for years.

*Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911; Lucile Cully, libn.) Added, by purchase 425, by gift 38; total in lib. 10,049. Borrowers' cards in force 4824. Total circulation 38,702. Receipts \$6084.30; expenses \$3210.21 (binding \$46.55, books \$453.59, fuel \$165.12, furniture \$120.25, salaries \$1252).

Two branch stations, each in a different school, were maintained during the year. A ventilating system was installed.

*New Haven (Ct.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; W. K. Stetson, libn.) Added 7841 (purchase 6124, gift 644); total 93,547. Issued, home use 378,229 (fict. 242,905). Borrowers' cards issued 9764; cards in force 18,988. Receipts \$27,194.70. Expenses \$26,804.80 (salaries \$13,966.15, books \$6234.11, periodicals and newspapers \$895.73, lighting \$868.52, binding \$1897.65).

A new branch, the Westville branch, was opened Dec. 17 in accordance with an agreement with The Donald G. Mitchell Memorial Library and Beecher Memorial Park Association, by which the library furnishes books and periodicals while the Association pays the running expenses and furnishes the quarters for the branch. Several loan collections of books have been sent to different centers.

The new building was not ready for occupancy at the close of the year, but its completion at an early date was expected.

*NEW YORK P. L.* Klein, Jos. J. The New York Public Library: what it offers to the student of economics and accountancy. (In the *Journal of Accountancy*, August, 1911. 12:287-292.)

The writer is lavish in his praise of the collection of books in the Department of economics, of which the New York Public Library contains about 60,000 titles. He states that, with perhaps one exception, it is the most important collection of the kind in the country. With reference to bookkeeping and accounting, however, he states that the collection is of a hybrid nature, and that of the several thousand volumes in this collection less than 500 deal with accounting.

*Oakland (Cal.) P. L.* The library, acting as a county free library under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature, has filed its first report with the board of supervisors. The report shows that the library station system has proved extremely popular, and

that there has been more demand for the service than was anticipated.

Under a contract entered into between the board of supervisors and library stations the board obligated itself to establish 12 deposit and library stations, for which the supervisors are to pay at the cost of \$12,000 a year. These stations were to be located at Decoto, Irvington, Alviso, Alvarado, Newark, Niles, Centerville, San Lorenzo, Sunol, Mission San Jose, Warm Springs and Mt. Eden.

The report shows that four reading rooms have been established at Hayward, San Leandro, Livermore and Pleasanton. All the branches are now in operation with the exception of Newark and Warm Springs. The station at Newark will be opened shortly, while Warm Springs will remain simply a supply station because of the limited number of readers.

The service also has been extended to the county jail, where cards are left for the accommodation of prisoners. The cards are filled out showing the books wanted, and these are immediately forwarded.

During the nine months the service has been in operation 1104 borrowers made application at the various stations; 1908 books were sent to the stations, and 12,477 books were circulated.

*Palestine, Tex.* The city government has taken charge of the public library, and the commissioners have confirmed the selection of the trustees named by the former library board. The initial meeting of the trustees was held July 15. Mrs. Betty Reagan Ferguson was elected librarian and Mrs. Louise B. West assistant. The board of trustees decided to charge \$1 per annum for a library ticket.

*Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L.* (25th rpt.—period 17 months, ending June 30, 1910; G. F. Winchester, libn.; 69 p. illus. D.). The report is given in two statements, the first covering the period from Feb. 1 to June 30, 1909, and the second from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910. During the first period there were: added 186; cataloged 38,325; registered 1909. Issued, home use 67,410. During the second period, July, 1909–July, 1910, added to main lib. 3046; vols. in main lib. 35,312; total in main lib. and two branches 40,845. Registered, in main lib. 3665—a decrease of 1658 from number registered at main lib. during previous year. No. cards in force 12,762 (issued from main lib. during last three years). Issued, home use 168,023 (including magazines 173,347).

From the children's room 39,330 volumes were issued, 59 per cent. of which were fiction. No. of readers 40,580. Receipts \$26,448.56; expenses \$26,448.15.

At the Totowa branch library the appropriation of \$2000 proved too small to serve

other than as purchase money for part of the necessary books, and no attempt was made to open the branch until near the end of the library year. The branch contains 3387 volumes, and in its first two months has registered over 2000 persons and circulated more than 10,000 volumes. At the Grand Street branch there are 5945 cards in force and there were 29,465 books loaned (including unbound magazines). The total circulation from this branch was 30,463.

*Pomona (Cal.) P. L.* (21st rpt.—1910–1911, 8 p.; from libn's summary.) Added 2591; total 20,147. Circulation 92,707 (fiction 63 per cent.). Registration 1033; total 7670. Receipts \$10,373.59. Expenses \$7198.16 (books and periodicals \$1965.74; binding \$571.45; salaries \$3815.77).

Circulation per capita has been 8.4. About 70 per cent. of the total population are active members of the library.

The California state documents have been cataloged, a collection of city charters has been made, and also a reference collection of early examples of children's books. Clippings have been gathered and arranged by subject in a vertical file.

Under the superintendency of the librarian the High School Library has been organized.

The form of the monthly bulletin has been altered from that of an annotated catalog to that of a miniature literary magazine, composed of informal discussions of late acquisitions.

The library has outgrown the building. Books are piled everywhere. To serve our patrons in these circumstances has been extremely difficult. Unless our accommodations may be increased, the library must lose in usefulness.

*Queens Borough P. L.* Branches of the Queens Borough Public Library were visited by delegates at the New York state library convention on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 29. An attractive souvenir program was gotten up in celebration of the occasion, with descriptions and illustrations of branches and with several poetical quotations.

*Stamford, Tex.* The Carnegie Library was formally opened June 12. The librarian is Miss Sadye Ragsdale.

#### FOREIGN

*Berlin.* The Royal Library has issued the first one of its "Seltene Drucke der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin. In Nachbildungen herausgegeben unter Leitung von Paul Schwenke," no. 1 being "Die Turkenbulle Pabst Calixtus III." a print of 1456 in the first Gutenberg type (Berlin, 1911).

*Berlin. Chamber of Commerce L. Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Feb. 3, 1911, p. 1455–6, summarizes the report for 1910 of the library of the Berlin Chamber of

Commerce. Fund for purchases and binding 20,000 mark; accessions 3500 volumes, including 600 periodicals regularly received. Size of library 24,000 volumes.

*Italy. Revue des Bibliothèques*, January-March, 1911, notes that the director of the National Library of Turin has had the "happy idea of taking his part in the glorification of Italy" by arranging an exhibition of printing. "Laudable prudence: the originals have been replaced by facsimiles."

*Leipzig. Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler L.* In the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* (Feb. 8, 1911) the report of the library for 1910 is given. The library has increased its collection of book ornaments especially by a number of valuable examples of the 15th century.

*London (England). The Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Feb. 8, 1911, cites a London statement to the effect that in 1910 the favorite books of London's school children were Andersen's and Grimm's fairy tales, Tom Brown's school days and Robinson Crusoe. Dickens, Kingsley and Scott came next in the list.

*Manchester (Eng.) F. P. Ls.* A new branch library, known as the Crumpsall branch, was opened to the public on April 11. The building cost about £8000, exclusive of fittings and furniture.

*Nottingham (Eng.) P. Ls.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) Stock of books 136,327, of which 45,747 are in ref. lib., 42,118 in central lending lib., and 48,462 in district libs. and reading rooms. Attendance for the year 2,476,135. There are nearly 6600 borrowers' cards in use at the central lending library alone.

*Prussia. Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, June, 1911, p. 266-7, publishes "Prussian order regarding appointment of library secretaries.

*Vienna.* The Imperial Royal Institution for the Blind in Vienna publishes interesting data on the use of its library, quoted in *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* (Feb. 8, 1911). Of nearly 8000 volumes, over 4500 have been transposed by hand into the point-type for the blind, through the voluntary efforts of 72 ladies and gentlemen. During the year 2377 works in 6207 volumes were circulated. German fiction preponderated. Of musical works, those of Beethoven, Bach, Mozart and Schumann were most in demand.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Papers, volume 5, 1910. 114 p. D. Chic., Ill., Univ. of Chicago Press. [1911.] c.

This volume, issued by the publication

committee of the Society (Carl B. Roden, W. N. C. Carlton and A. G. S. Josephson) presents the papers read at the 12th meeting of the Society, held at Mackinac Island, June-July, 1910, in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association, which are given in the following order:

"The present situation as to the origin of printing," by A. S. Root; "The library of Jean Chapelain and its catalogue," by Colbert Searles; "A chapter in the literature of the fur trade," by L. J. Burpee; "A survey of periodical bibliography," by J. Christian Bay; "The present bibliographical status of modern philology," by Clark S. Northrup; "Summary of letters from representatives of modern language studies," by W. N. C. Carlton.

Papers read at the 13th meeting of the Society at Chicago, Ill., January 4, 1911, are included, and contain: "The International Institutes in Berlin, for the bibliography of the social sciences, medicine, jurisprudence, and technology," by A. C. von Noé; "The bibliography of the communist manifesto," by Robert J. Usher.

BINDING. *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, June 8, 1911, pp. 6884-6886, report by Max Paschke on "durability of leather and other substances for binding."

BINDING, EXHIBITION HONORS. Within the last few weeks Cedric Chivers has been awarded the grand prix in London and also at the Turin Exhibition. Among the awards previously made to Mr. Chivers are the following: Gold medal, St. Louis, 1904; diplôme d'honneur, Liege, 1905; grand prix, Milan, 1906; and grand prix, London, 1908. A special feature in the exhibitions both in London and Turin were Mr. Chivers's analyses of modern papers and leathers and their proper treatment for effective library binding.

BINDING FOR BOOKS. (Described in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, August, 1911.) Three claims are allowed for this invention, which consists of a series of strips adapted to be engaged with the leaves of the books for temporary binding.

LA ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA DE CUBA. Los Académicos de Número, by Carlos de Velasco. (Publicado en la *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional*.) Habana, Imprenta de la Biblioteca Nacional, 1910.

A useful and interesting reference work, consisting of bio-bibliographical sketches, supplemented by portraits of the members of the Cuban Academy of History. Of particular interest to librarians is the sketch of Domingo Figarola-Caneda, the talented and learned director of the Cuban Biblioteca Nacional.



LEE, G. W. The library and its facilities. 48 p. D. Reprinted from *Stone and Webster Public Service Journal*, July, 1911.

An account of the work of the Stone and Webster library department.

LIBRARIANSHIP. Dana, John Cotton. Women in library work (in *The Independent*, Aug. 3, p. 244-250).

This is a definite, pointed article on the advantages of library work to women. It contains excellent illustrations.

TEXAS. SESSION LAWS. The July issue of the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* contains a notice of the "Translations of early Texas session laws" that have recently come into possession of the State Library. The first item noted is the only copy known of a Spanish translation of most of the general laws of the first three Congresses of the Republic of Texas. Other items are a German translation of the third session of the state legislature, 1849-1859, and a German translation of the fifth state legislature, 1853-1854. These items have not been found entered in any bibliographies of Texas or any of the catalogs of the largest law libraries of this country, and are considered of much importance to the history of the legal bibliography of the state.

The *Quarterly* on the same page notes certain "decrees" wanted by the State Library which are not found in "Laws and decrees of Coahuila and Texas," translated by J. P. Kimball and published at Houston in 1839.

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### Gifts and Bequests

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Providence (R. I.) P. L. The library has received a gift of securities amounting to about \$10,000 from Mr. Nicholas Sheldon, late member of the board of trustees. This gift was received shortly before Mr. Sheldon's death, but was not at the time made public, owing to the modesty of the donor. The donation is to be used for the children's department.

Washingtonville (N. Y.) P. L. By the will of the late David H. Moffat a bequest of \$50,000 is left to the library.

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### Librarians

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ADAMS, Miss Zu, one of the founders of the Kansas Library Association in 1900, its secretary from 1902 to 1904, and its president from 1904-1905, died after a brief illness, during the month of April. Miss Adams was assistant secretary of the State Historical Society, and gave altogether 35 years of service to the institution. Her father had pre-

viously been secretary of the Society, and to him and Miss Adams for the present excellent collection of historic objects and manuscripts owned by the Society credit is largely due. Miss Adams gave helpful service to furthering public library interests in Kansas.

GAMBLE, Mr. William B., N. Y. State Library School, 1910-11, has been made chief of the Technology division of the New York Public Library.

GOOCH, Miss Harriet B., has been appointed instructor in cataloging and library records in the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, as noted on page 528. Miss Gooch's excellent experience both in cataloging and library instruction, and her general knowledge of library work, makes her a valuable addition to the library school staff.

HARRISON, Joseph Le Roy, librarian of the Providence Athenæum, Providence, R. I., since 1894, was elected librarian of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., on Sept. 1. Mr. Harrison was born in North Adams, Mass., in 1862. His education was received at the Drury High School, North Adams, Mass., Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, also in Vienna and the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He graduated from the New York State Library School in 1893 with the degree of B.L.S. conferred by the University of the State of New York. Mr. Harrison was librarian of the North Adams (Mass.) Library Association from 1881-1882. This library was the foundation of the present North Adams Public Library. He also had several years' newspaper experience (1885-1889), and was appointed sub-librarian of legislation department, New York State Library, in 1893. The following year he became librarian of the Providence Athenæum. Mr. Harrison was delegated by the American Library Association to attend the Paris exposition of 1900 in connection with the A. L. A. exhibit, and has held various offices in the American Library Association, Rhode Island Library Association and New York State Library School Association.

HEMANS, Miss Ida M., N. Y. State Library School, 1905-6, has resigned her position at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become librarian of the Genesee (N. Y.) State Normal School Library.

KAISER, John B., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '10, has resigned his position as assistant librarian of the Texas State Library to take charge of the Economic department library at the University of Illinois.

MATTERN, Johannes, formerly connected with the Library of Congress, has practically completed his reorganization-work of the Library of the Bureau of Statistics, Depart-

ment of Commerce and Labor, and on Sept. 1 entered upon his new duties as assistant librarian at the Johns Hopkins University.

MUDGE, Miss Isadore Gilbert, has been appointed to the position of reference librarian, Columbia University, which was formerly held by Mr. Charles Alexander Nelson. Miss Mudge, who is a graduate of Cornell University and of the New York State Library School, has held successively the positions of reference librarian, University of Illinois, head librarian Bryn Mawr College, and instructor in reference work and bibliography, Simmons College. Since February, 1911, Miss Mudge has been organizing the work in foreign exchanges at Columbia University, and has recently given the lectures on reference work in the course in library economy at the Columbia University Summer Session.

PERRY, Everett R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '03, has resigned his position as chief of the Information division of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. Mr. Perry was appointed by the New York Public Library in 1906 as clerk of the board, in which position he served more or less as confidential secretary to Dr. Billings. He was promoted in January, 1910, to the post of head of the shelf department, in which position he had charge of the classification of the library. In May, 1911, with the opening of the new building, he was made chief of the information division. Mr. Perry graduated from Harvard, and was general assistant in the St. Louis Public Library for one year. Mr. Perry's record has been one of unusual efficiency in the several library positions he has occupied, and in his selection for Los Angeles the trustees have secured an energetic, young and promising man for this important post.

SMITH, Miss Bessie Sargeant, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '08, has been appointed acting director of the Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland.

WHITE, Miss Ann, who has been assisting in the Studebaker Library, South Bend, Ind., has resigned her position, and has been appointed assistant librarian of the Chicago University Club.

## Cataloging and Classification

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE ROYAL DE BELGIQUE À UCCLÉ has issued facsimile 1 (Brussels, 1910, pp. 1-192: A-Cav) of a "Catalogue alphabétique des livres, brochures et cartes, préparé et mis en ordre par A. Colard. As the catalog begins with division 1, "Authors," it is to be presumed that a list of the books under subjects will follow.

CARDIFF, WALES, PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Bible exhibition, 1911: Catalogue of the Bibles

exhibited in the reference library in celebration of the tercentenary of the authorized version; with a sketch of the history of the English Bible by Rev. W. E. Winks; printed by the order of the Libraries Committee, 1911. 62 p. O. price threepence.

CHICAGO (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding list of English prose fiction in the Chicago Public Library. 1911. 301 p. D.

COLORADO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. A bulletin of books for grade libraries, series x, no. 3 (issued quarterly); by the trustees of the State Normal School of Colorado, Greeley, Colorado. 71 p. S.

DEWEY, Melvil. Decimal classification and relative index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. Ed. 7. By Melvil Dewey. Lake Placid Club, N. Y., Forest Press, 1911. 777+13 p. Q. \$6.

This was reviewed in the September JOURNAL. Credit should be given to J. B. Lyon Co. for the cloth and full flexible leather binding, both Persian and Hausmann morocco.

HACKNEY, LONDON, PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of the books in the public libraries. 1911. 37 p. D. price ninepence.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Classification, Class A. General works: Polygraphy; printed as manuscript. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 63 p. O. 10 c.

—Classification, Class L. Education; printed as manuscript. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 160 p. O. 25 c.

NORWAY. Kirkedepartementet. Katalog over boker shikket for folkeboksamlinger . . . utarb. av. Karl Fischer. Tillog, 1911. Kristiania, 1911. 25, xxi p. 4°.

The present supplement to the Norwegian "A. L. A." catalog is prepared with the usual care. It is priced, partly annotated, and will be of use also to many American public libraries. Appended is a general index to the main catalog and to the supplements for 1910 and 1911.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A selected list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of . . . [the] province [of Ontario]. (published quarterly, January, 1911: v. x, pt. 1.) pt. 1.)

This selection of best books of 1910 has been made by experts in the various depart-

ments of literature and science represented. The next *Bulletin* will contain a list of juveniles.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 198, June, 1911. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 719 p. O.

— Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 199, July, 1911. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 54 p. D.

## Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. List of books on agricultural and related subjects. In New York Education Department *Bulletin*, May 1, 1911, p. 19-30.)

— U. S. Department of Agriculture. Library. Monthly bulletin, May, 1911, v. 2, no. 5. 158 p. D.

AMERICAN CATALOG (THE), 1908-1910; containing a record, under author, title, subject and series, of the books published in the United States, recorded from Jan. 1, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1910, together with a directory of publishers. N. Y., Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, '11. (S9) c. 76+ 1541 p. O. hf. mor., \$7.50.

The third main volume of the American catalog series of the 20th century. The material of the volume is directly that of the *Publishers' Weekly* monthly and cumulated reference lists as preserved by the linotype system, edited into a consistent alphabet and filled out with additional titles brought to notice during the years of publication. The directory of publishers who issued books during the period covered includes 5184 names. Of course, many of these entries of publishers indicate merely printers or authors publishing their own books. For lack of support the volume containing full titles and notices of books received by the *Publishers' Weekly* was reluctantly given up. Subscriptions from libraries and the booktrade did not pay cost or justify continuance of this valuable publication.

BIBLES. London. British Museum. Bible exhibition 1911. Guide to the manuscripts and printed books exhibited in celebration of the tercentenary of the authorized version. (Oxford) 1911: (Hart). 64 S., 8 Taf.

CENTURY DICTIONARY. The sale of the Century dictionary, cyclopedia and atlas has considerably exceeded 200,000 sets, and a complete revision of the work has been necessary, adding definitions of upwards of 60,-

000 new words that have come into the language or into notice since the issue of the first edition of the dictionary 20 years ago. The Cyclopedia of names has been completely revised and brought up to date, and will contain the populations given in the latest censuses and estimates throughout the world, including the United States census of 1910. All the maps in the atlas have been thoroughly revised and many of them entirely remade.

CRIMINOLOGY. List of works relating to criminology, pt. 4. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, August, p. 463-501.)

INCOME TAX. Library of Congress. Additional references relating to taxation of incomes; comp. under the direction of H. H. Meyer. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 144 p. O. price 20 c.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Publication no. 117. L'avenir du livre et de la bibliographie par Paul Otlet. Brussels, 1911. 21 p. (275-296). Extract from the *Bulletin* of the Institut.

An enthusiastic statement, by the secretary of the Institute, of the comprehensive plans for the "documentation" and coördination of printed records, which is peculiarly the object and task of the Institute. While acknowledging the usefulness of this great work, and availing himself of the results, the true librarian will not forget that books are literature as well as sources of information.

ISLANDICA; an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library; ed. by G. W. Harris. v. 4. The ancient laws of Norway and Iceland by Halldór Hermannsson. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University L., 1911. 83 p. D.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Bibliography 50: Best books of 1910. 54 p. D. Albany, 1911, (Education Department bulletin, no. 497).

This list contains 250 books published during 1910, of which 20 marked *a* are suggested to libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits; 30 marked *b* for libraries that can buy 50 books; 50 marked *c* may be added to *a* and *b* to make up 100 books. The remaining 150 are considered worthy of careful consideration by libraries that can buy more than 100 books and by those wishing to enlarge resources in special subjects. The list has been compiled under peculiar difficulties. The usual preliminary tentative selection was not issued this year because of the fire which destroyed the State Library in March. Therefore, the advice usually received from other librarians through the checking of the preliminary list was unavailable. Miss Martha T. Wheeler

and her assistants, Miss Mary E. Eastwood and Miss Martha N. Suter, deserves credit for the present list.

**THEOLOGY.** Catalogue 141 of Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat (Munich, 223 p.) is devoted to "Katholische theologie" in the German language.

**WOODCUTS.** British Museum. Catalogue of early German and Flemish woodcuts preserved in the Departments of Prints and Drawings. v. 2. London, Frowde, 1911. 4°, 21 s.

#### INDEXES

**FLETCHER A. L. A. INDEX.** The "Fletcher A. L. A. index to general literature" has been out of print for some time. Owing to the expense involved in making even a limited edition of this useful volume of bibliography the American Library Association has not felt warranted in printing another edition. An arrangement has recently been entered into with Mr. John R. Anderson, of New York, to assume the expense of a new edition of the index and to pay a royalty to the A. L. A. on any copies sold.

A supplementary list of 500 or more additional titles, indexed in the "Reader's guide," will be added to the new issue of the Fletcher index.

The price of the work will be reduced from \$10 to \$6.

**PITTSBURGH (PA.) CARNEGIE LIBRARY.** Debate index. 1911. 75 p. D.

This pamphlet contains a combined index to some 17 books on indexing. It was begun as a card index to the debaters' manuals in the reference department of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. Subjects are given in the index, with proposition for debate under each page, references to manuals and a note indicating the material to be found there, whether briefs, references, specimen debates or synopses of debates.

#### Notes and Queries

**LIBRARY BULLETIN MATERIAL — AUTHORITY AND UP-TO-DATE TUBERCULOSIS DATA.** — Libraries desiring to use in printed form the latest word in fact and figure touching varied phases of the anti-tuberculosis campaign may secure such material for bulletin use by applying to P. P. Jacobs, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East 22d street, New York.

If special data is desired for any purpose touching or regarding any tuberculosis topic correspondence may be sent to the above address. E. G. ROUTZAHN.

#### USEFUL PERIODICALS. —

DAYTON, OHIO, Aug. 21, 1911.  
*Editor Library Journal.*

To your list of various forms of civic periodicals, as published in the April, 1911,

LIBRARY JOURNAL, should be added the following: Issued by commercial bodies: *The Beaumont Country*, Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Texas. Publishing news and articles upon commercial organizations and civic welfare: *The Tradesman*, Chattanooga, Tenn. E. G. ROUTZAHN.

#### Humors and Blunders

##### THE MEETING

Let us not in stately meeting  
Listless sit in idle dream,  
Speech is short and time is fleeting,  
Things are to us as they seem.

Let us then get up and say so,  
If we want to, unafraid;  
Discussion really oils the way so  
And makes meetings much less staid.

Shall we quiver, then, and shiver,  
Disagreeing, passive, dumb?  
You should answer: "Never, never,  
Voice objections. Let them come."

*(Exigencies of the rhythm  
Carry grammar-lapses with 'em;  
But tho' faulty to the letter  
The spirit is so much the better.)*

Vox.

#### Library Calendar

##### SEPTEMBER

25-30. N. Y. L. A. N. Y. City.

##### OCTOBER

5-6. Ky. L. A. Berea, Ky.

Program: Helps for librarians, F. C. Rawson; The creed of the children's librarian, A. B. Zachert; The librarian and the poet, Prof. J. W. Raine; Address by representative from public school system of state, by Prof. McHenry Rhoads; Book selection, Julia A. Robinson.

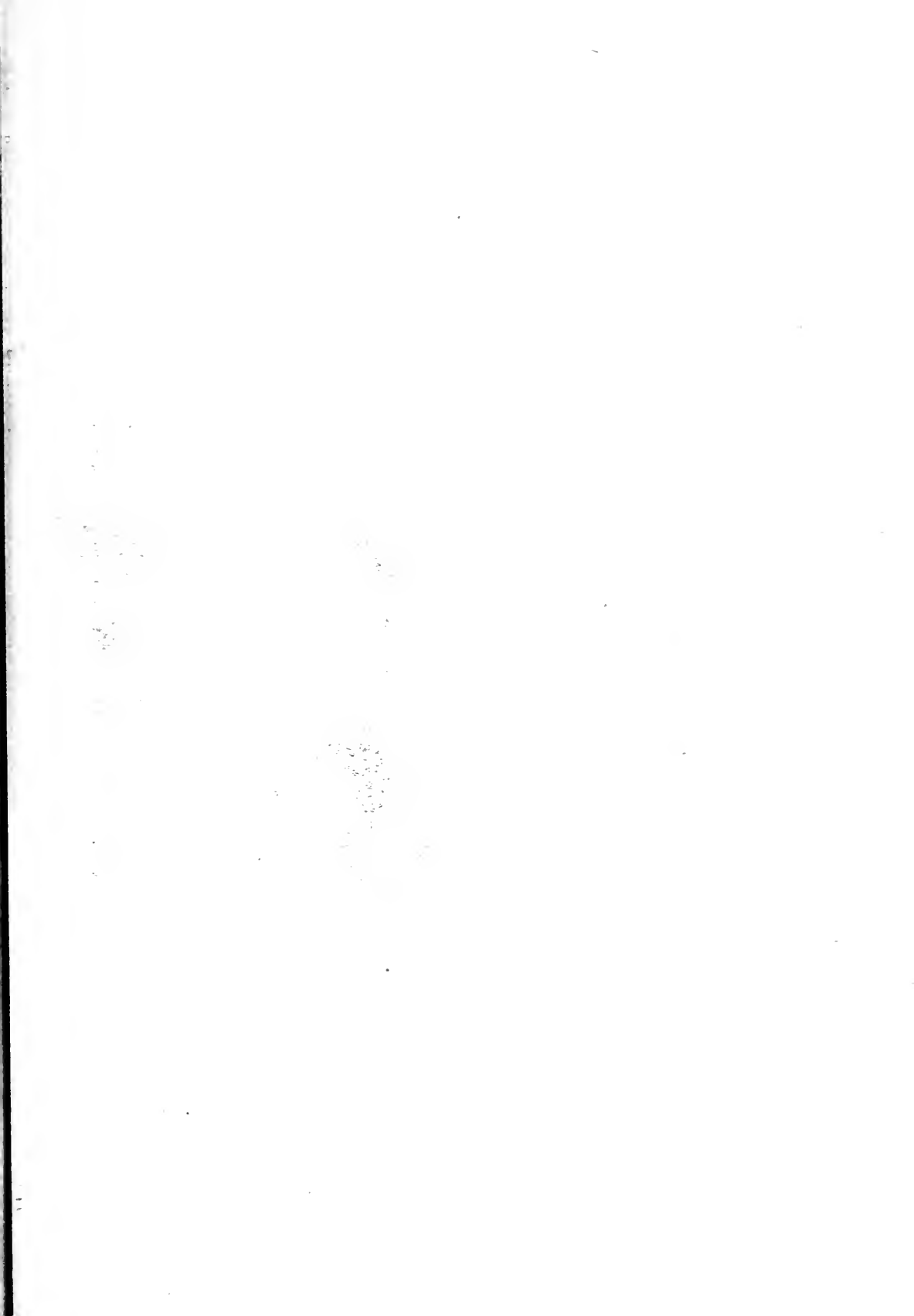
Entertainment: Reception and climb of Indian Fort Mountain, furnished by Berea College. Cost of trip from Louisville, \$10.  
19-21. Keystone State L. Assoc. Saegertown. Prof. E. W. Runkle, of State College, and Hon. D. J. Crosby, of U. S. Agriculture Dept., will give addresses, and there will be round-table discussions.

##### NOVEMBER

27 Colorado L. A. Denver P. L.

Program: 9 a.m. State library association, by Chalmers Hadley; Popular public documents, by Charlotte A. Baker; Popular fiction, by Rena Keese.

2-30 p.m. Round table: Coöperation of teachers and librarians in school reference work, by Lucy W. Baker; Teaching people to use catalogs, by Faith E. Foster; How can we make our organization of more benefit to us, by A. C. Carter; Some needed library legislation, by Herbert E. Richie.





FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 36

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NO. 11

THE death of Frederick M. Crunden closes a pathetic postscript to a vigorous and effective life. Mr. Crunden rose to a proud position in the library world because of his alert mind, administrative power, wide outlook, and far foresight, and at the time of his death he was the senior living ex-president of the A. L. A. Melvil Dewey, now the senior living ex-president, has sent fitting tribute to his predecessor, which we print elsewhere. Mr. Crunden developed for St. Louis a creditable public library system before either New York or Brooklyn had reached equal development, and he made his library one of the radiating centres of library progress and influence. He was at the height of his own power and influence, and had just been recognized as a power in the state by his appointment as a commissioner to revise methods of taxation in Missouri, when as the result of nervous overstrain on the eve of his departure for a rest in Europe, the blow suddenly came, which sundered him from his work though never from the esteem and affection of the library profession. More than once he nearly recovered, and he had the satisfaction of again being himself when the plans for the new St. Louis Public Library building were finally approved. Pathetically, from time to time, it was evident that recovery was not complete, and the sense that he could never regain full powers mitigates his death. His colleagues had a special affection for his generous and affectionate personality, and they will long mourn his loss.

THE printing of catalog cards has now reached a development within this country that justifies and indeed requires coöperation and coördination throughout American libraries, and also consideration from the library and bibliographical authorities of other countries. The symposium which we print in this issue, and particularly the statement by Mr. Hastings, chief of the cataloging and card department of the Library of Congress, shows fully the present extent of this work in America. At the council meeting of the American Library Association at Pasadena

a committee was appointed to promote national and international coöperation and coördination in respect to printed catalog cards; and this symposium is intended to furnish the basis of fact and suggestion for their action. An important effect of this symposium and of such action as the committee may take should be to open the eyes of our brethren in other countries to the immense importance of printed catalog cards as a labor-saving device throughout the international as well as the national field. The Brussels Institute has made a record in pioneer work in this direction, but it is understood that the authorities of other countries are more or less ready to come into line and do their part toward furthering an international system. The most important factors in this international development are, of course, the British Museum for England, and the Royal Library for Germany, which, it is to be hoped, may ultimately accept, nationally and internationally, the responsibility which has been accepted so generously and absolutely by the Library of Congress for America, and whose example should be followed by the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and other national libraries.

THE samples of cards printed on other pages give examples from the six American libraries now separately printing, and omit only the A. L. A. cards covering sets of periodicals, and other series and supplementing the regular library book cards, as to which a statement will appear in the next number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Happily the size of the card, which is not only the American but the international standard, has been adopted by all except the Boston Public Library, and its longer card is so limited and perforated that it can be cut to the size of the standard card in case the Boston Public Library adopts the standard size for its own catalog. In selection of type and in general arrangement the Library of Congress offers the best model, and the Pittsburgh use of smaller type is, confessedly, an unsatisfactory compromise between card and book use, a compromise less necessary now that the monotype ribbon



can be used to set different sizes of type. It is to be regretted that The John Crerar and Pittsburgh Carnegie Library cards show no name nor initials to identify the card with the issuing library and the book with the library containing it. The several examples given illustrate to some extent different kinds of cards, that of the New York Public Library being a subject entry for use in the central circulating branch where the D.C. is used, and not for the reference library. These several samples will show how close to practical unanimity coöperation has reached.

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THE new scheme of Harvard University interlocks completely with that of the Library of Congress and absolutely avoids duplication. The John Crerar Library confines itself also to books not covered by Library of Congress cards. All three undertake to supply cards to other libraries, and together they present a complete example, so far as they can, of a coöordinated system. With these should be mentioned libraries, such as those of the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, the Washington Public Library, etc., whose cards are printed by the Library of Congress for works not included in the national library collection. These cards are of Library of Congress type, separately numbered with the distinctive letter "A," and furnished by the Library of Congress with its other cards—so that separate samples of these are not given. The Boston Public Library, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and now the New York Public Library are on the other hand printing individually, without reference to the Library of Congress cards, and thus duplicating work. The two reasons given for this are the special needs of the individual library, and the assumed fact that the cost of selective Library of Congress cards, including the cost of selection, comes to as much as individual printing. We think there is good reason to believe that ultimately the best interest of all these libraries will be served by more thorough coöperation, so that each will contribute, unduplicated, to the general stock of cards and be able to draw economically on the supplies from other libraries. But this is for the A. L. A. committee, which includes representatives from nearly all these libraries, to work out.

WHEN the national coöperative system is thus perfected, and indeed before, there comes the problem of international coöperation. The Royal Library of Berlin has already made a good beginning in this direction. The British Museum is at least prepared to consider the question. We hope in a later issue to give a second symposium of foreign opinions on this subject, which may usefully be a first step toward a wider and more carefully defined international coöperation. The ideal is that the titles for each language as to new books, and to some extent as to old, should be furnished by the recognized central authority for that language. The question of time involved in that of distance is here to be considered; but if the new books in each country are promptly carded, and a prompt scheme of ordering and delivering provided, it ought to be possible to save time as well as money through this international system.

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THE final question is how far the Library of Congress and like cards can be utilized to give better service and effect a money-saving in the smaller libraries. Already over 1300 libraries make more or less use of the Library of Congress cards, and doubtless an increasing number of libraries will utilize these cards for an increasing number of books. It is not always practicable to save the services of any one person in a small library by any one economy, and to many of the smaller libraries the purchase of Library of Congress cards seems an added expenditure rather than a bettered economy. Nevertheless, the card represents better cataloging, better administrative service, better usefulness for the library than the smaller libraries can otherwise afford. In the middle class of libraries, including most of the larger libraries, there should be an actual money-saving in the increasing use of Library of Congress cards. It should be one of the first duties of every librarian, in a small as well as in a large library, to consider carefully the largest possible use of Library of Congress and other printed cards, and thus lend a hand in obtaining the widest coördination and coöperation. We trust that the facts presented in this symposium will open the eyes of many librarians to what is possible to them under present conditions, and thus be of equal value to small and to large libraries.

## SYMPOSIUM ON PRINTED CATALOG CARDS

CONTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS LIBRARIES

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*The stock of cards*

The Library of Congress began to print catalog cards in 1898 for books received by copyright. In 1901 it began to print cards for its other accessions and for books recataloged in the general process of recataloging the collection. Since the latter date from 30,000 to 55,000 cards have been printed per year for books cataloged or recataloged in the Library of Congress. The stock at present contains close to 500,000 different cards. From the beginning the eventual distribution of extra copies of the cards to other libraries was kept in view and a stock of each was stored. Since 1901 the "regular number" of copies of each card printed has been 100, but "extra hundreds" varying usually from 100 to 400, according to the anticipated demand, are printed from the original linotype slugs. About 15 copies of each card, on the average, are at once withdrawn for use in the three main dictionary catalogs and the card shelf-lists of the Library of Congress. An average of about five copies are used for the catalogs of the card section. Forty-four copies are next withdrawn and shipped to the depositories. This leaves only about 35 cards in stock when no "extra hundreds" have been ordered, but owing to the large percentage of cards for which extra hundreds are printed, the average stock per card is estimated at about 60, making the total number of cards in stock about 30,000,000.

*Class of books for which cards have been printed*

As a rule, cards are printed quite promptly for all current accessions of monographic works, and they are being printed regularly for all monographic works recataloged. They are not printed, as a rule, for pamphlets of minor importance, and they are printed for serials and works appearing in parts only when a first volume is received, the set is completed, or for some other reason it is found convenient or desirable to catalog the serial or set. Approximately two-thirds of

the collection of books at the Library of Congress has now been recataloged. "Plant and animal industry," "Fine arts," "Philology and literature," are now in process of recataloging. "Religion," "Law," and "Military and naval science" have not been taken up. All the other classes are recataloged and are within the scope of the stock of printed cards.

*Thickness and quality of the card stock and size of cards*

The stock used for the cards printed during the years 1898-1904 varied considerably in color and was not always satisfactory in quality. The stock used since 1905 has been uniformly of high grade. It has been for some years regularly tested in the government laboratories and is believed to be the best obtainable for the purpose. It is not so highly sized as the card stock customarily used in American libraries and in consequence will not stand erasures so well, but it takes printer's ink better and it is believed that the latter advantage more than compensates for the disadvantage mentioned. During the years 1898-1906 the card stock used corresponded to the "R" thickness in use in American libraries, the number of cards to the inch being about 85. Since that date, the thickness of the stock used has been about half-way between thickness "R" and thickness "L," the number of cards to the inch averaging about 100. The thickness now used is believed to be a "happy medium" between the thickness "L" and thickness "R," both of which have been extensively used in American libraries. The cards are of the standard size,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  cm. They are very exact as to height, slightly less exact as to width.

*Method of storing the cards*

The cards are stored in steel trays in stacks compactly constructed of angle steel. The number of the first card in each tray is very plainly marked on the outside of the tray. The regular stock of 25 different cards is, as a rule, stored in each tray; the extra stock is kept in a parallel ar-

range in an adjacent portion of the stack or in the upper rows of trays where it would not be advantageous to store the regular stock. The steel trays and stacks are economical of space, but in other respects have proved to be inferior to those made of wood. As soon as the enamel wears off the trays and slides the trays run hard. The slides also get bent, causing the trays to stick.

#### *Proofsheets of catalog entries*

Just before the cards are printed, about 100 "proofsheets" are struck off. These are cut into strips, each containing five titles. The bulk of these are of cheap white paper, the remainder are of durable manila paper. These proofsheets are freely distributed to members of the Library of Congress staff and are supplied to outside libraries at an annual subscription price of \$30, with the provision that a reduction of 10 per cent. in the price charged for cards ordered by card number will be made to libraries subscribing to the proofsheets. About 20 libraries are now subscribing to the full set and about twice as many to partial sets, covering titles in law, medicine, etc.

#### *Methods of ordering the cards*

Although orders are accepted in any form which will satisfactorily identify the cards desired, the preferred form of order is by card numbers arranged in increasing order of the numbers, as the cards can be selected directly from the order by a much lower grade of assistants than is required for other classes of orders. Hence, considerable effort is made to render it practicable for librarians to order by card number. In addition to the proofsheets and depository sets elsewhere mentioned, the card numbers are made available (1) by travelling catalogs containing the cards for a given class of books, *e.g.*, American history; (2) by arranging to have the card numbers printed in current booklists, *e.g.*, the "Catalogue of copyright entries," the "A. L. A. booklist," the "Cumulative book index," the "Catalog of United States public documents." But in spite of such efforts, it is probable that nearly one-half of the cards sent out are still ordered by author and title. The bulk of the author-and-title orders are in the form of slips, one title to the slip, although some of the larger

libraries order mainly by means of duplicates of their order lists of books. Most of the orders by card number are in the form of sheets or slips filled with numbers. Standing orders are on file for the cards currently issued for about 1000 different series of publications. About 200 standing orders by subject are being filled currently, covering a great variety of topics.

#### *Selling price and cost of the cards*

The price of the cards varies from 7/10 cent to 5 cents, according to method and circumstance of ordering, the aim being to proportion the charges as exactly as practicable to the actual cost of filling the various classes of orders. The charge for each copy of a card after the first is always 7/10 cent, the variation in the charge being made always in the price of the first copy. The charge for the "first copy" of cards ordered by card numbers correctly arranged is 2 cents. The charge for the "first copy" when the order is by author and title and all the necessary facts are given is \$.028. Slight extra charges are made for non-arrangement, omission of essential facts, etc. The average price of the cards sent out is about 1 cent per card. Although the scale of charges seems somewhat elaborate, it is equitable and practical. The scale of charges adopted in 1901 was retained until December, 1910. The average price was then increased about 15 per cent.

The cost of the cards, considered as extra stock printed after those required for the catalogs of the Library of Congress have been printed, is approximately 15 cents per 100. The cost of the cards printed from new type to supply the stock of a card which has run out is approximately 30 cents per 100. The average cost of the cards supplied in response to orders is approximately 22 cents per 100. The excess of the selling price over the cost of the cards is sufficient to cover the cost of storage and distribution.

#### *Number of subscribers and amount realized from sale of cards*

The practice of selling cards to other libraries and to individuals was begun in 1901. The growth of the work since that date has been remarkably uniform, the average increase per year varying little from 15 per

cent., except during the fiscal year 1904-5. During that year the increase was over 100 per cent., owing to the publication of the A. L. A. catalog and a special edition of cards for the books therein listed. During the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1911, over 1300 libraries purchased cards, about nine-tenths of these being regular subscribers. During the same period cards were ordered by about 250 individuals and firms, about four-fifths of these being regular subscribers. The returns from the sale of cards during the fiscal year 1910-11 were approximately \$35,000. Nearly all the large libraries of the United States are regular subscribers to the cards. The subscribers outside the United States and its possessions are divided as follows: Australia, 3; Belgium, 1; Canada, 17; China, 3; Denmark, 1; England, 2; France, 1; Germany, 5; Japan, 1; Russia, 2; Scotland, 1; Wales, 2.

#### *The depositories*

The practice of assigning sets of the cards to certain of the larger libraries of the United States was inaugurated in 1901. The number of these depositories has been gradually increased to 43. With these are to be included eight other libraries which have systematically cut their sets of manila proofsheets to card size and have received copies of the cards printed before the proofsheets began to be issued in 1901. Forty-seven of the depositories are located in the United States, one in Canada, one in Australia, one in Japan, and one in Belgium. Partial depository sets of cards to the number of about 40 have been assigned to libraries of departments, bureaus, and offices of the United States government, covering the subjects to which the library receiving the set is mainly devoted. The objects for which the depository sets are assigned are as follows:

1. To enable investigators to ascertain whether a given work is in the Library of Congress.
2. To promote bibliographical work.
3. To enable the depository library and other libraries in its vicinity to order cards by number.

The deposits of cards are made on the following conditions:

1. They shall be accommodated in suitable cases.

2. They shall be alphabetically arranged.

3. They shall be made accessible to the public.

Although the Library of Congress depository sets are regarded as "deposits" merely, no objection is made to incorporating the printed cards of other libraries with them, because the view is taken that a library which appreciates a printed card bibliography so much that it will incur the expense of maintaining a union catalog of printed cards is quite certain to utilize the set to the best possible advantage.

#### *Cards printed for other libraries*

Since 1902 the Library of Congress has been printing cards regularly for libraries of other departments of the United States government covering books not in the Library of Congress. It is now printing for six of these libraries; the number of titles added to the stock from this source during the fiscal year closing June 30, 1911, was about 6500. In 1910 the experiment was begun of printing "copy" from libraries outside the District of Columbia, primarily in order to make the stock more complete for popular works and highly specialized works on topics which the Library of Congress is not attempting to cover at present. Some 30 libraries have thus far supplied copy. The number of cards added to the stock from this source during the last fiscal year was about 3300. In this coöperative work the responsibility for the correctness of the entry, proofreading, etc., rests with the library which supplies the copy, but the entry is compared with entries already in the Library of Congress catalogs and brought into agreement with them, and suggestions as to improvement in form of entry, headings for secondary entries, etc., are frequently made.

#### *Improvements in the form of the cards*

Although a change in the form of the cards is a serious matter, when the fact is taken into consideration that the change must be explained to a large force of catalogers at the Library of Congress and to the catalogers of libraries which use the cards, it was early decided that a change would be made whenever it seemed likely to essentially improve the cards. Accordingly, a number of changes have been

made, some of them important. A large percentage of these changes were suggested by subscribers to the cards or by members of the Catalog committee of the American Library Association. A statement as to the more essential of these changes is given below:

1. Table of contents given in continuous order instead of being rearranged and paragraphed.

2. Type for the headings changed from roman (spaced) to antique.

3. Type for notes changed from 6-point gothic to 8-point roman.

4. Second author omitted from heading for works by joint authors.

5. Author's name repeated in the title.

6. Author's usual forename or forenames given first, with *i.e.* following and all the forenames thereafter.

7. Subject headings (numbered consecutively in arabic) indicated on the cards.

8. Note containing information as to copy-right shortened.

9. Dates of authors given.

10. Added entries indicated (numbered in roman).

#### *Present form of the cards*

The more important characteristics of the Library of Congress cards and points in which they differ from the printed cards of some or all of the other libraries now printing, with a brief statement in explanation of each, are given below:

1. *Author's real name given in full, with dates of birth and death added when practicable.*

During the first years of the printed card work no special effort was made to differentiate authors by adding unused forenames and dates of birth and death, but with the growth of the catalogs it became apparent that unless reasonable effort was made to add distinguishing names and dates, much trouble would result later both to the Library of Congress and to other libraries subscribing to the cards. Accordingly, since 1902 much pains has been taken to supply full names and dates when practicable. The practice of giving dates of birth and death, although essentially satisfactory, gives rise to difficulties which are not negligible. If date of birth is given on cards for the books of a living author a moral obligation

is created to add the date of his death when it occurs, a serious task when the writer is voluminous, especially when it is remembered that every change made on a card in the official catalog of the Library of Congress must, in justice to the libraries subscribing to the cards, be made eventually on the cards in stock. Again, if the writer is obscure, the date of his death may never be ascertained, and users of the catalog will get wrong impressions as to the longevity of authors.

2. *Usual forename or forenames given first followed by i.e., with all of the forenames thereafter.*

The difficulty of locating in a card catalog an author by his common name after unused forenames have been added led to the rule that the usual forename was to be given first, followed by *i.e.* and all of the forenames in their correct order thereafter. This rule meets the difficulty satisfactorily, but is difficult to apply in some cases because the book in hand may be the only one in the Library of Congress by that author, and neither the cataloger nor the reviser may be familiar with his other works. In such cases, not wishing to generalize from the one case as to his "usual" forename, they regard it safest to give the forenames as found in a standard biographical reference work. When other books are received the tendency is to accept the heading already found in the catalog. The repetition of all the forenames after the most used forename frequently results in a long, clumsy heading. In extreme cases of this kind, instead of printing the full name at the top of each card, a separate cross-reference card has been printed from the full name to the usual form of the name. In a few cases a cross-reference card has been printed for voluminous authors whose forenames are not excessively numerous. It seems probable that the practice of printing such name reference cards in the case of authors whose unused forenames are burdensome will be largely extended hereafter.

3. *Repetition of author's name in title.*

This practice was adopted in 1901. It has been severely criticised as being wasteful of valuable space on the cards and wasteful of the time of those consulting the catalog, because it compels them to read

the name of the author in the title after having read it once in the heading. The arguments against the practice are strong, but those in favor of it are believed to be stronger, the more important being:

a. The name used for the heading may be quite different from the familiar one used on the title-page. If the heading is given in the title exactly as it occurs on the title-page it enables one to quickly identify the author in the heading as being the one whose book is desired.

b. If the author's name is included in the title where it occurred on the title-page, the title on the card will give a fair idea of the title on the title-page.

c. If the name is repeated as it occurs on the title-page, the cataloger who needs information as to the form of name customarily used on the title-page of the author's works will find it on the cards.

d. The name chosen for the heading will often differ from that in the title to such an extent that a cross-reference is needed to the form chosen. If the name as it occurs on the title-page is given, the cross-reference can be made and traced from the printed card without the necessity of consulting the book.

Against these arguments the counter-arguments have been advanced that, granting that it is advisable to repeat the author's name in the title when it differs from the name used in the heading, there can be no use in repeating it when both are the same. The reply is that they differ in such a large percentage of cases that it is economy to make no exceptions.

4. *Names of joint authors omitted from the heading.*

Until 1901 the Library of Congress followed the usual practice in American libraries and gave both authors in the heading when there were but two, but the practice was discontinued on the ground that it resulted in a clumsy heading and difficulty in filing the card, and that if name of second author was desired in the heading it had merely to be copied from the title below.

5. *Title given with as much fullness as practicable.*

The Library of Congress has always endeavored to give the title sufficiently full so that the entry as it stands on the card would

be full enough for any purpose except ultra-exact bibliography. But this aim has been somewhat interfered with by the desirability of limiting the entry to the face of one catalog card. The tendency at present is to omit phrases in the titles of ordinary books which are not needed for identification and give practically no additional information as to the character of the book. Omissions in the title are carefully indicated by . . .

6. *Full collation.*

Much pains has been taken during the past ten years to make the collation exact and brief at the same time. To give a fair idea of the makeup of an elaborately illustrated book in one line of 8-point matter is an art which is mastered only after much practice. The method adopted by the Library of Congress of indicating pagination was used in the "old official catalog" of the Library of Congress which was started in 1864. It was probably adopted because used in certain important bibliographical compilations of that period. It has been criticised because the abbreviation *p.l.* (preliminary leaves) is unintelligible to the average user of the catalog, and the resulting collation no more exact than it would be if expressed entirely in pages. It seems to the writer that this criticism is valid, and it may be that in the near future the use of the abbreviation *p.l.* will be discontinued in spite of its ancient and honorable origin.

7. *Secondary headings indicated on the face of the card.*

At first no secondary entries were indicated on the cards, but as soon as the project of supplying the cards to other libraries took shape, it became manifest that indication of secondary entries would prove helpful to all users of them. In addition to their use to libraries, the subject headings indicated are very useful as guides to the classification of the cards and their selection for bibliographical purposes. Title entry and catch-word entries have not thus far been included in the added entries indicated on the Library of Congress cards (excepting on the special cards for books in the A. L. A. catalog), but beginning with the series for 1912 such entries will be indicated, so that all secondary entries for the book can be made and traced without the necessity of referring to the original manuscript card.

### 8. *Typography.*

Since 1904 the Library of Congress cards have been printed from linotype. Eleven-point "antique" type is used in the heading, 11-point roman for the title, and 8-point roman for the collation and notes. The heading is generally admitted to be very satisfactory. It is doubtful whether the title in 11-point roman, not leaded, is as clear as the titles in 10-point leaded which appear on the printed cards of several libraries. The cards are printed in forms of 40 on an ordinary rotary press, are cut to card size on cutters of the vertical type, commonly used in printing offices, and are perforated (about 10 at a time) with power punches of the reciprocating pattern.

C. H. HASTINGS.

#### HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The present card catalog of the Harvard Library for general public use was begun in 1860, under the care of Dr. Ezra Abbot. At that time the library contained some 85,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets. At present the library, with its special reference libraries, contains 625,000 volumes and almost 400,000 pamphlets. The catalog comprises perhaps some 500,000 titles, but this is simply a guess, there being no statistics from which the number may be safely estimated.

Printed cards have been in use for many years, but they have never covered the whole of the current work. In 1888 the practice began of taking the type set for the *Quarterly Bulletin* and printing it off, title by title, on cards. This method was not altogether satisfactory, the measure being too narrow and the type too small for the purpose, but it continued until 1894, when the *Bulletin* was given up. At that time a wider measure and a larger type were introduced, and printing has continued up to within a few months of the present time; but each year, with the increased possibility of obtaining cards from the Library of Congress, and with the greater pressure on our resources due to increased accessions, a smaller and smaller proportion of the cards for current work has been printed at the college office.

The size of the card adopted in 1860 was

the size which long remained the standard (2 x 5 inches), until the introduction of the larger card (3 x 5 inches or 7½ x 12½ centimetres), which has now become the standard and has almost supplanted the smaller size. All other libraries and institutions, both foreign and domestic, now issuing cards have adopted the larger size, and in order to bring the Harvard Library into line with these other institutions, and in order that this library may the more readily contribute to, and profit by, cooperative undertakings, it has been decided to transform the Harvard catalog from a catalog on small cards to a catalog composed of the larger standard cards. The task is a gigantic one, as every bibliographer will recognize, and the problem of how best to carry it out not an easy one to solve. The first step is a simple one—to obtain from the Library of Congress, from the John Crerar Library, and from the Royal Library in Berlin as many printed cards as can be had to replace the small cards at present in the catalog. This may cover a third of the titles to be replaced, possibly more, but no close estimate can be given until the work has made some progress. The remaining titles, with some exceptions, the library proposes to print on standard cards, and it is encouraged to undertake this by finding that at least 18 other libraries are ready to subscribe for these cards, for the sake of the bibliographical record which they give of titles not in the Library of Congress, John Crerar, and Berlin (thesis) files.<sup>1</sup>

After a year's discussion of the plans for printing, it has been decided to take up the work in alphabetical sequence of authors, but, in the first progress through the alphabet, to omit certain classes of titles—(a) those relating to subjects not yet recataloged by the Library of Congress; (b) those in subjects still awaiting permanent classification in the Harvard Library—in large part the same with those under a; (c) pamphlets

<sup>1</sup> It is unfortunately not yet possible to use the Berlin cards as freely as would be desirable, because there is as yet no provision for purchasing cards for individual titles. The Harvard Library, however, subscribes for the general collection of cards for current German theses, and these it can use in its own catalog. No attempt is made to use the German cards for other publications.



which seem to have neither rarity nor permanent interest to recommend them, and reprints from the commoner sources; (d) other titles which for one reason or another are not yet in satisfactory shape for printing. By omitting for the present these classes of titles, we expect (1) to make more rapid progress, (2) to avoid, so far as possible, duplicating work which the Library of Congress will presently do itself, (3) to diminish the labor of filing by confining ourselves to a continuous alphabetical sequence, and (4) to put into print those shelf-marks alone which will not be subject to change, and so to save trouble in the future, both for ourselves and for our correspondents.<sup>2</sup> When the printing has been carried from A to Z the first time, it is proposed to return again to the beginning of the alphabet, and to take up the titles omitted at first and the titles of new accessions which have been accumulating in the meantime, and it is expected that before the second printing begins the Library of Congress will have finished its recataloging and the Harvard Library will have made progress with the classification of those portions of the Library at present unclassified or unsatisfactorily classified. Among the subjects to be omitted at first are law, philology, church history, theology, oriental subjects, English, American, French, and German literature, mediæval romances, folklore, and political science. Among the subjects to be included are many of those in which the library is strongest—classical authors, Scandinavian, Spanish, and Italian literature: Molière, Montaigne, and Rousseau (but not the rest of French literature); bibliography; English, French, German, and Austrian history; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Scandinavian, and Slavic history; Dutch history and literature; Ottoman history; Africa, India, Japan, and China; fine arts and music; education, economics, sociology, philosophy, international law, forestry, science, and engineering. It is to be noted that the present plan includes only books in the College

Library and in the special reference collections administered in close connection with it. It does not include the great department libraries of the university, the libraries of the Law School, the Museum of Zoology, the Peabody Museum, the Astronomical Observatory, the Herbarium, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Andover-Harvard Library of Theology. It is hoped that these larger libraries may eventually be included in the scheme, but at present, for the sake of simplicity, they are omitted.

As to the bibliographical form and content of the cards, we have to start on the basis that any complete recataloging, or even any general revision of the cards is impossible on account of the expense involved. Fortunately, the cards are in fairly good shape, and reasonably accurate and consistent. The only important changes which can be made are those involving changes of heading, and in this respect great pains will be taken to bring the cards under the same rules as those which govern the work of the Library of Congress, so that the Harvard cards may be filed in with the Library of Congress cards without difficulty, and so that the Library of Congress cards can be used in the Harvard catalog without change. The general form of the title will correspond pretty well with that of the Library of Congress cards, but the bibliographical details given are fewer and simpler—enough, however, it is expected, to identify clearly different editions. Paging is given only when the pages are less than 100 or over 600, a rule which the Harvard Library has followed from the beginning. Size is noted only when the books are less than 15 centimetres or over 25 centimetres in height, or are of unusual shape. The publisher's name has been customarily omitted on the Harvard cards and cannot be inserted in those cards already standing in the catalog, but in current work it is now regularly given.

Each card bears at its base the subject headings and reference entries used in the Harvard catalog, and a serial number by which the card may be identified or ordered. The printing will be done by linotype at the Library Bureau, which has had long experience in just this kind of work.

<sup>2</sup> It may be noted that if, as seems probable, this library, in common with other libraries, establishes a customary fee for inter-library loans, the fee to be charged by this library will be less if, in asking for the book, the shelf-mark is given.

When the plans were first discussed and made known to other libraries, the desire was frequently expressed that it might be possible to order cards for *individual titles*. At first this seemed impossible, since the library does not intend to keep on hand a stock of cards for distribution, as does the Library of Congress, or to retain the slugs or electrotypes, as does the John Crerar Library. The following plan, however, is now proposed, in order to meet, so far as may be, the demand for individual titles. Copies of the sheets of titles, sixteen titles to a sheet, will be struck off on paper at the same time that subscribers' cards are printed, and will be sent as proofs weekly to any library at \$2 per 100 sheets. Orders for individual titles (not less than three copies of each title) will be accepted up to the end of the month following that in which the sheets are sent out. At that time all titles which have been asked for will be put on the press again, and a sufficient number of cards will be printed to fill the orders received. The linotype slugs will then be destroyed, and the library will not again be able to fill orders for those titles. Since it is quite uncertain whether there will be any considerable demand for these selected titles, whether the orders will be widely scattered and involve many different titles, or will be restricted to a small range, and consequently whether the price as stated will cover the expense involved, this proposal must be considered as tentative, and the library holds itself free to modify the conditions or to give up the plan altogether if it is found impracticable. If, on the other hand, the library can render a real service in this way to other libraries and at the same time not add to its own burden, it will be glad to continue the work and to make it as effective as possible.

The price of the complete sets of cards to the regular subscribers is \$10 per 1000 cards, and \$5 per 1000 cards for additional complete sets for the use of the same library. The price for selected titles is five cents per title, including three copies of each card; additional cards at seven-tenths of a cent apiece. To libraries that subscribe for a complete set of the cards, since they already have one copy of each title, the price

will be three cents for two copies of each card, with additional cards at the price stated above.

Cards reprinted on order will not bear the Harvard shelf-marks, as do the cards distributed in full sets; they will accordingly be more suitable for insertion in other catalogs. The library starts with 18 subscribers to complete sets. For a month or two a few extra sets will be printed, in order that other libraries, if they decide to subscribe, may obtain a complete file, but after this no more cards will be printed than are required for current subscriptions and for the use of the Harvard Library.

Two printed circulars, one addressed to complete subscribers, the other relating to cards for selected titles, were sent out to libraries September 18, 1911. Copies of these may still be had of the librarian.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE.

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library's printed catalog cards are standard size, approximately 3 x 5 inches. They are printed for both new and old books in the reference department, for all classes of books, and the average number of cards per title is nine. As yet no cards are printed for the circulation department, but they are printed for the titles in the circulation branch in the central building. Of the three samples reproduced herewith, two are for the reference department and one for the central circulation branch. The latter has the subject heading printed in its proper place at the top. This is done on a small hand press from linotype slugs, which are filed like catalog cards and used again and again whenever that particular subject heading is needed.

The Library of Congress card is set to a measure of 24 ems, antique heading 11-point, the body of the entry being 11-point De Vinne, and notes in 8-point old style, with subject headings and similar notes set at the bottom of the card in 8-point old style. The New York Public Library card is set to a measure of 27 ems, the entire face being a uniform old style 11-point for the text of the entry (the author entry being in 11-point antique), 8-point for notes, and 8-point for subject headings printed at the bottom of

the card in the same way as the Library of Congress headings. It was decided to use the line of 27 ems for two reasons: (1) To get more copy at the top of the card and to increase the capacity of the card; (2) since we put the shelf mark or call number at the upper right-hand corner of the card, there seems to be no good reason for leaving a blank space at the left. Subject headings and shelf marks are written in pencil on the cards for the reference department. For the circulation collection both subject heading (as explained above) and class number are printed.

In the reference department the New York Public Library receives only the depository set of Library of Congress cards. In the last year or so the circulation department has used about 71,000 Library of Congress cards for the branch collections.

Since the printing office has been in operation only a few months, and during that time has had to handle a great deal of miscellaneous work, it is not yet possible to state whether the cards are produced at a cost less than would be entailed by purchasing Library of Congress cards. If the latter were purchased for the reference department, it has been estimated that, since so many of the accessions are in foreign languages and of all dates, only about 25 per cent. could be supplied by the Library of Congress within a reasonable time.

E. H. ANDERSON.

#### THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

The public catalogs of the John Crerar Library consist almost entirely of printed cards, the few exceptions being the titles of incomplete serials and similar temporary entries. These printed cards register now some 125,000 titles, covering 280,000 volumes. Of these titles, about 90,000 have been printed by the library, about 35,000 by the Library of Congress, and others are the analytical references printed by the A. L. A. The annual increment is now about 6000 titles printed by the library, 4000 by the Library of Congress, and 1000 from the A. L. A.

Thirty copies are printed, but of course not all of these are used currently in the library. An average of five cards per title

are placed in the public catalogs, one is used for the shelf list, and an average of three for other purposes. Seven are sent to as many depository libraries, eight to libraries purchasing or exchanging for all our printed cards, and the remainder are set aside as overcards and used principally in furnishing bibliographies of special subjects.

After printing the cards the title is electrotyped in such a manner that the electrotype can be used on patent blocks to print bulletins and duplicate cards. When the policy of electrotyping was adopted the saving of composition and proofreading made the printing of bulletins not at all expensive, but the increased cost of presswork and paper now more than counterbalances these advantages, and the use of the monotype will be considered seriously as soon as the installation of a printing office in the library is possible. If this machine will give a ribbon which will set both twelve and eight-point, and then the same matter in nine and six-point, with only a small amount of justification required for one or the other, then it will seem as if the problem of indefinite and cheap reproduction of full titles in bulletin form is solved.

The style originally copied that of Harvard College Library, giving title and collation in the same type, but later the style of the Library of Congress was adopted, giving collation and notes in smaller type. Because of the use of electrotypes for page-work, a compromise on the size of the title type was chosen originally and has been adhered to. That selected was the eleven-point Cushing old style for title and eight-point for notes.

The library has used Library of Congress cards whenever possible, the intentional exceptions being only where the library's copies differ as to completeness, edition, etc., from those cataloged by the Library of Congress. The differences between the two are only in size and style of type; in giving shelf-mark at the right of the heading; and in not giving the subject or added author entries. The giving of these on the Library of Congress cards is greatly appreciated, and that form is considered very suitable for coöperative work. The John Crerar Library, if its work were to be coöordinated in a general scheme,

would undertake to add these, though it would be an additional expense, especially as its main subject catalog is classed and not alphabetical.

The printing of the cards is done without serious inconvenience at Oquawka, 200 miles west of Chicago, and the price paid by the library is 25 cents for thirty copies, stock included, the quality of the work being most excellent. The electrotypes cost on an average 5 cents each, while for reprinting from these the price is 10 cents each, stock extra, this latter work being done in Chicago. Orders for one copy of all titles from date of order are supplied at \$3 per 1000 titles. Orders for varying numbers of cards for special titles, the serial number being given, are supplied at \$15 per 1000 cards. The number of cards sold has increased steadily until last year it amounted to over 160,000.

In using Library of Congress cards it is not estimated that the saving in cash is of any consequence, but including the time of cataloging, revision, and proofreading, the total saving is estimated at about 25 cents a title.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the developments of the use of printed cards as outlined by the votes of the Brussels Congress will soon relieve American libraries from the necessity of cataloging most foreign new books. For such a result the great desideratum is a means of reprinting economically, because while the power to select titles is absolutely necessary and that to order a varying number of copies of titles highly desirable, it is also necessary to offer titles for at least a reasonable length of time after the appearance of the books. It is further very desirable that the upper margin should be broad enough to leave ample room for headings to suit the needs of individual libraries. The non-use by the Royal Libraries at Berlin of headings for works of composite authorship would make the use of these cards in America very easy and might indeed lead to printing in the same manner the titles of similar works in English.

C. W. ANDREWS.

#### BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The size of the printed cards issued by the Boston Public Library is  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  inches.

The library prints cards for both new and old books, and for all classes of books. It prints from about 16,000 to 20,000 cards per year. The number of cards for each title for all our catalogs is about nine, averaging about three cards per title per catalog. The Boston Public Library does not use the Library of Congress printed cards. Its cards differ from those printed by the Library of Congress in size. Since 1898 Boston Public Library cards have been printed with a margin so that those printed since that date could be trimmed to Library of Congress size.

The Boston Public Library could not use the Library of Congress subject headings without changing a large percentage of its present headings. In style the cards differ in many ways, authors' names, collation, etc. Standard subject headings would be useful, and it would be advantageous if all libraries might adopt the same subject scheme.

The cost of cards is 20 to 30 cents per title, including cataloging. The Boston Public Library does not sell cards to other libraries. For reasons indicated above it has found it inexpedient to use the Library of Congress cards. HORACE G. WADLIN.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The size of our printed catalog card is standard,  $7.5 \times 12.5$  c.m. We give author's name in 8-point antique, title in 8-point roman, and annotations in 6-point roman. We print for new and old books and for all classes. In the course of a year we print for about 16,000 titles, with an average of seven cards for each title.

We have a depository catalog, accessible to the public, of Library of Congress cards, which is used a great deal by catalogers for full names of authors. We purchase Library of Congress cards only for those regular series which we analyze, such as the Geological Survey series. These cards we duplicate, according to our needs, for two catalogs.

Our cards differ from Library of Congress cards in style of type and in fullness of bibliographical details; we print usually only the date and the publisher, adding the edition for technical books. Any other bibliographical details which we consider desirable are

included in the annotation. We do not print subject headings on the card. We do print annotations, an item which we value very much, and the absence of annotations is one reason for not using the Library of Congress cards. We do not favor omitting present subject headings, but see no necessity for printing alternative, individual, or standard subject headings at the bottom of the Library of Congress card for writing-in at the top of the subject-entry cards. Our type is not the most desirable size for cards. We use the same composition for printing in book form, and have selected a size which seems best fitted for both purposes, rather than for either alone.

The approximate cost of our printed cards is 1.2 cents for the first card and about 0.3 cent for duplicates. We do not supply printed cards to other libraries, there being certain local reasons which have made it impossible to attempt such work. We use so few Library of Congress cards that it is impossible to estimate what we save by their use, although there is a saving.

Library of Congress now offers to print copy sent to them by other libraries, and the following plan for the printing of cards for foreign books is suggested; let all copy for foreign books be sent to the Library of Congress and thus made available to other libraries. Such copy should be edited at the Library of Congress by an expert in the language under revision, to insure the accuracy which the individual library cannot always attain; proof of such copy to be sold to libraries at a very low cost to be used as an order list for books and cards. The best books on such a list might be starred, and if necessary a brief English translation added for each title. By this method the large library using books in a foreign language would make its knowledge available to the smaller ones. If all the lists now in the possession of the various libraries could be sent to the Library of Congress and be properly edited, and cards printed for them, many problems would be solved. There might be some difficulties in having cards supplied by other countries, as it would not always be possible to have the cataloging done abroad; for example, nearly all the books printed in

the Lithuanian language are published in this country, not in Europe.

HARRISON W. CRAVER.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

While the Library of the University of Chicago has not as yet begun the actual printing of its catalog entries, we are, nevertheless, in a position to give the following information concerning our use of the printed cards now obtainable as well as the general plan to be followed in our own printing:

1. The so-called international size 7.5 x 12.5 cm., medium weight, is used. It is expected that cards will be printed for old as well as new books, provided they cannot be purchased from other libraries or institutions which print their catalog cards. Entries will be printed for all classes represented in the university libraries with certain exceptions, *e.g.*, incomplete works and books and pamphlets of minor importance. It is impossible to say in advance how many titles will be printed each year. This will depend on force available, appropriations, and, above all, on the number of titles secured from other institutions. From ten to twenty copies will be printed on the average of each title.

2. A depository catalog of the Library of Congress cards is kept up for reference purposes only. In no case are these cards withdrawn for use in other catalogs of the University libraries. Whenever a book is cataloged and a reference to the depository catalog shows that cards can be obtained from the Library of Congress, an estimate is made of the number required and an order placed accordingly.

3. Style and size of card now in use at the Library of Congress is preferred. It is possible that in printing our own cards it may be necessary occasionally to resort to some abridgment of title, imprint or collation, not because such abridged entries seem more desirable, but for reasons of economy. Subject headings should be indicated at the bottom of the cards, and the nearer they conform to the Library of Congress headings the better.\*

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\*NOTE.—In an alphabetical catalog the possible gain in modification and simplification of the Library of Congress headings is more than offset by the saving in time and money resulting from strict adherence to the form supplied on the printed card.

**Belloc, Hilaire i. e. Joseph Hilaire Pierre, 1870-**

The French revolution, by Hilaire Belloc ... New York, H. Holt and company; [etc., etc., '1911]

x p., 1 l., 13-256 p. illus. 18<sup>cm</sup>. (Half-title: Home university library of modern knowledge, no. 3) \$0.75

1. France—Hist.—Revolution. 2. France—Hist.—Revolution — Causes and character.

Library of Congress  
Copyright A 289279

DC149.B46

11-12435

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

**Aa, Abraham Jacob van der.**

**Ref 488.2.7**

Biographisch, anthologisch, en critisch woordenboek van nederlandsche dichters, als aanhangsel op P. G. W. Geysbeeks Woordenboek. Amsterdam, 1844-46.

3 vols.

1. Lit—Dutch—Poetry. 2. Netherlands. Biog.

HCL 11-3

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

**Willkomm, Heinrich Moritz, 1821-1895.**

**581.946 L200**

<sup>81110</sup> Die Strand- und Steppengebiete der Iberischen Halbinsel und deren Vegetation. Ein Beitrag zur physikalischen Geographie, Geognosie und Botanik, von Dr. Moritz Willkomm, . . . . Nebst einer geognostisch-botanischen Karte der Halbinsel, einer Stein- und einer Kupfertafel. Leipzig, F. Fleischer, 1852.

x, [2], 275, [1] p. incl. tables. 1 col. fold. pl., 1 fold. map, 1 fold. diag. 24<sup>cm</sup>.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. (Title only; no print below.)

**\*\*M.125.31**

**Carafa, Michele Enrico Francesco Aloisio Vincenzo Paolo.**

Le nozze di Lammermoor. Dramma semi serio di L. Balochi . . .

Michele Carafa compositore della musica. Ridotto per [canto e]  
piano-forte da V. Rifaut.

= Paris. Perriot. [1829?] (5), 364 pp. 34 cm.

**[This work must be consulted in the Brown Library on the Special Libraries Floor.]**

*This card was printed at the Boston*

*Public Library, August 17, 1911.*

H5823—Balochi, Luigi. (M2) —

Carafa, Michele Enrico Francesco

Aloisio Vincenzo Paolo. (M1) — Operas. (1) — Rifaut, Louis Victor Étienne,  
ed. (1) — Double main card.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

**Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore de.**

**Morley, John.**

**824**

Critical miscellanies. London: Macmillan and Co., 1908-09.

4 v. 12°. (Eversley series.)

Contents: v. 1. Robespierre. Carlyle. Byron. Macaulay. Emerson.

v. 2. Vauvenargues. Turgot. Condorcet. Joseph De Maistre.

v. 3. On popular culture. The death of Mr. Mill. Mr. Mill's autobiography.  
The life of George Eliot. On Pattison's memoirs. Harriet Martineau. W. R. Greg;  
a sketch. France in the eighteenth century. The expansion of England. Auguste  
Comte.

v. 4. Machiavelli. Guicciardini. A new calendar of great men. John Stuart  
Mill; an anniversary. Lecky on democracy. A historical romance. Democracy and  
reaction.

1. Series. 2. Title. 3. Sixteen  
N. Y. P. L.

CENTRAL CIRCULATION.  
subj. anal.

October 19, 1911.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

**Dastre, Frank Albert.**

**577 D27**

Life and death; tr. by W. J. Greenstreet. 1911. Walter Scott Pub. Co.

"Prof. Dastre...avoids speculation; he is content to place before the reader facts,  
and their interpretation so far as it has been rendered ascertainable by experiment.  
Hence his conclusions are somewhat indefinite; he does not profess to offer a solution  
of the riddle of life, but he demonstrates plainly how patient research is confining the  
surmises of philosophy within narrower bounds. On the other hand he encourages no  
vain hopes that science will eventually be able to explain the whole enigma of life."  
*Athenaeum*, 1911.

PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY. (Title only; Ser. 2, Oct. 2, 1911, printed below.)



4. It is estimated that the cost per title may be approximately 16 cents for ten copies, with one-fourth of a cent for each additional copy. No definite plan has so far been formulated for supplying cards to other libraries. Ten copies of the cards for a particular title can now be purchased from the Library of Congress at a cost of about nine cents—a saving of seven cents per title according to our advance estimate. The saving in cost of cataloging, proofreading, etc., cannot be estimated as yet.

5. I take it that there is already approximate agreement on size and weight of cards, type, etc. I can only emphasize again, therefore, certain suggestions made in previous communications, *e.g.*, to the International Congress, Brussels, 1908 and 1910; to the International Historical Congress, Berlin, 1909 (not printed); Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1910, p. 61-63. In these communications an effort has been made to point out, among other things, that much might be gained in spite of present variations in rules of entry, if agreement were entered into for the cataloging on printed cards or slips of articles and monographs in sets and collections like Schmoller's "Staats und Socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen," "Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien," The Johns Hopkins University Studies, etc.

Judging by our experience here in America, it seems safe to say that if the coöperative cataloging of sets, hitherto carried on by the Library of Congress and five other American libraries, partly through the A. L. A. Publishing Board, might be participated in by the British Museum for certain English, and the Royal Library of Berlin for German publications, the result would be a saving of much of the present duplication of work and expense on thousands upon thousands of studies for which printed entries are now prepared in at least three places. Besides analytical cataloging could be extended to a number of publications as yet practically uncataloged in the great majority of libraries. We are all more or less familiar with the ac-

cumulated memoranda of sets,\* the analyzing of which has been deferred because of lack of time and means.

With coöperation once arranged for here, it might be in order to proceed to the consideration of other classes of publications, and possibly the rules of entry. Minor differences, such as capitalization in titles, size designation and the like, should not prevent the use of the present Library of Congress and Berlin cards or the entries furnished by the British Museum in one and the same card catalog, at any rate, not for works of individual authorship.

The most natural division of the field would of course be according to languages, as already indicated: German publications to be done by the Royal Library at Berlin, American publications by the Library of Congress and the A. L. A. Publishing Board, English by the British Museum; the national libraries or certain coöperative agencies in other countries gradually to undertake the cataloging, printing, and supplying of cards for sets published in their respective countries.

It is my belief that coöperation between Germany, America and England along the lines here indicated might pave the way for extension of coöperative cataloging also to other countries. Librarians would soon recognize the great advantage to themselves and others to be gained by utilizing good work done elsewhere. No doubt it will in many quarters take years to overcome the prejudice and antipathy with which librarians, in common with other mortals, are apt to consider changes; but let governing boards and other authorities once get their eyes open to the saving and actual improvement in general efficiency to be attained through coöperation, and they will sweep aside the personal idiosyncrasies and pet ideas of librarians who receive with horror a suggestion that printed cards may be inserted into a catalog hitherto made up solely of written cards, or that entries prepared in another institution can possibly measure up to their own standards or be deemed worthy of standing side by side with the home product.

J. C. M. HANSON.

\* By sets I do not mean regular periodicals, but series of monographs, each, as a rule, with separate title-page and frequently, also, independent paging.

## COÖPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS AND MUSEUMS\*

By HENRY W. KENT, *Assistant Secretary Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.*

THERE is no distinction nowadays in being able to read—unless one reads very well indeed, and it would not be considered good manners to admit this of one's self. It is, of course, sometimes said of one after death, particularly if one happens to be a Gladstone or a Bishop; but ordinary mortals must be content to live and die without praise for proficiency in this gentle art. Ostentatious reading went out with the Middle Ages. Before that, if we may believe the estimable writers of historical romances, to be found sitting in carrel, refectory, or hall with a mighty tome before one on lecturn or table was a good enough scene to begin a chapter or to hush admiring relatives and friends. I confess it appeals to me immensely—this idea of showy reading. It appeals not alone because of its distinguishing character, but also because it seems that then, at least, reading must have been worth while. It was possible then to read everything. One could learn all there was to know about science, jurisprudence, and theology. How times have changed! Now one might read from morning until night for four-score years and ten and still not begin to know the half of it. What's to be done about it? It may shock some and some may put me down as a very flippant person, but I shall maintain in this paper that one may safely give up reading wholesale—especially the reading that is done for information and education, and adopt a new method for self-cultivation and enjoyment.

We have depended upon books for our inspiration, mental nourishment, and education for so long that some of us have come to think that it is largely through books that these things can be obtained; but the time will come, if it has not already come, when certain classes of books will be neglected and people will depend more largely upon their own emotions and powers of observation for these things.

Who is there today who is judged by his reading? Some there are who make a vain show of it at dinner parties and in women's clubs, but no one is thought the less of because he is ignorant of book-learning. The typical New York man does not read at all unless it is cheap magazines with pictures or novels to put him to sleep. Many intelligent persons assert that poetry even is for the romantic and school girls.

The statistics are not at hand, fortunately, but I am inclined to think that fewer books proportionately on science, travel, and the industrial arts are read today than ten years ago. The reason for this is plain—there is more to be seen. There is more traveling because of cheaper railroad rates and the advent of automobiles, there are more theaters, more operas, more newspapers, more magazines with pictures, more museums.

Who would think of reading a book of travel in the United States now? The day for that sort of thing is over. We do our own travelling and make our own observations—only our British cousins find time to put down the record of their observations. The only books of travel today that are read are the works of out-of-the-way places difficult of access. When they become common property what need of books? It won't be long before there will not be any such corners.

It will not be long before there are no difficult sciences. Every boy today may make a steam engine or electric motor. We all believe in natural selection of species and the theory of evolution. Why read the books that undertake to prove them? Our daily life is knowledge. Let the antiquarian browse, let Boston read the *Atlantic Monthly*—the man of today thinks and acts quickly, he does not ruminate. He learns from his observation.

The librarian will be the last of all to admit this fact because it means a reconsideration of his traditions. He has so long regarded himself as the purveyor of educa-

\* Read at the New York State Association meeting, New York City, Sept. 29, 1911.

tion, as the dispenser of light and culture that it will require some grace on his part to admit of rivals in the field.

It is not my purpose to speak at length of all of these new forces for the public education, but of one only—the museum of art—a place where objects are kept which, properly arranged, labelled, and exhibited, furnish a source of mental enjoyment. We are supposed to be an unemotional people—we Americans, who get pleasure only from reading books, firing fire-crackers, the stock market, or religion. But there are other legitimate emotions which we are capable of enjoying, and which, with opportunities, we will cultivate—the finest kind of enjoyment—that which comes from the intelligent appreciation of the beautiful in art.

There are few who after proper reflection would not admit this possibility, and they are the people who go through life looking neither to the right nor to the left, who do not respond to the things of the imagination—to the drama, music, nature itself. They are the people who need to be convinced by the philosophers that there is no form of mental excitement more sane and stimulating, no form, not even music or poetry, whose results are accompanied with better reactions. They must be convinced that there is no form of *restfulness* more enjoyable than may be found here, and that it is therefore desirable that children especially should early be introduced to this source of pleasure which will grow with its use.

The treasures of a museum of art, however, are not limited to pleasure-giving. Even more than most sources of enjoyment they are directly usable for practical ends. This is particularly true with regard to humanistic studies, history, and literature, and obviously so of the industrial studies.

The extent of the coöperation offered to schools by art museums in this country—and by many abroad—is quite a new thought to most people. That museums of natural history should offer help and that this offer should be accepted by school boards, teachers, and pupils does not cause so much surprise. This is generally conceded to be the day of science and natural history in the curriculum of youthful studies, as a fitting for modern life in which such knowledge plays so important a part. Parents admit

the fact, school boards accept it, and the science museum needs only to offer freely in order to be freely used. But art museums have ever been regarded as luxuries, desirable when the community is rich enough to afford them and as places to be visited with the friend from out of town, or when a half hour is to be spent without thought of something else more important. The art museum as a great educational factor—as a necessity—has hardly been thought of yet and will not be until the citizens, the parents of children, and the teachers of children have come to see the civilizing influence that may be gained from them.

It is perhaps an advantage to the museum that even where freely offered, this coöperation with schools has not been heartily accepted. They are the gainers by this period of delay because it enables them to round out their exhibits, to perfect their plans, and to prepare themselves for a task which will absorb much wear and energy. The teachers themselves are not fitted to utilize their material and the curricula have not been adjusted to include another study whose value is only vaguely understood. It is to be admitted at the outset that with one or two conspicuous exceptions the coöperation of schools and museums of art is in its earliest infancy. The advent of this factor in our public educational system is recognized by many as a thing to be desired and a thing not long to be delayed. It is a matter that should be treated by the philosopher—as it has been before now, by Comte, Mill, Münsterberg, Tolstoi, and others—and by the social economist. It requires such thinkers to point out the value to a community of a people educated to the importance of beauty in daily life—as a means of pleasure and recreation and as a proper education in industrial pursuits. During our own period of shirtsleeves and cowhide boots so much tommyrot was talked about the uselessness of art that we have almost an inheritance of distrust in the matter. Artists and long-haired esthetes, instead of helping to change this feeling, have kept it alive until today we are just emerging from this belief. It remains for the wise and far-seeing to give the decisive blow to this lingering tradition and to lay the way to the proper understanding of the value of art to the commu-

nity. It is for the museums to offer their help freely and in the spirit of public servants, and for the people, especially for the educators, to accept it.

The museums generally throughout this country are prepared to receive the school children, believing that through them the whole community is to be instructed with the things which they contain. They offer privileges to the teachers, often teaching them how to get at the root of the thing, aiding them to the study of the objects in their collections, offering classroom for meeting places, lantern slides and photographs for study. They put their collections into the hands of the teachers in order that they may illustrate their studies with real things instead of the poor half-tones of stereotyped examples to be found in histories of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages.

A museum of art, no matter how it is arranged, whether according to a scheme of chronology, or of materials, or of the purely esthetic, is approachable from different points of view by the student, depending on his wants and his frame of mind. In the Greek statue so long monopolized by the archaeologist, who dictates a belief in its beauty whether it is beautiful or not, the seeker may find history, ethnology, religion, craftsmanship, and political economy.

A child set to read the "Idyls of the king," as an adjunct to his study of English, will gain a new interest in it when he sees the armor, swords, and lances in the armory at Madrid. Egyptian history becomes a live thing when he studies the vivid pictures from tomb and temple walls, the intimate objects, rings, necklaces, shoes, and so on that go to make up the collections of the museums' department of "antiquities" of this country. The "Iliad" has a new meaning after an introduction to the vases on which the artists of the fifth century B.C. pictured the scenes which they themselves heard described by some old bard.

It is to be regretted that so many pedagogues have come to believe that knowledge is for the sake of knowledge and not of enjoyment or worldly profit—that teachers should always be so serious. If schools do not teach the importance of mental repose and spiritual enjoyment, there is little hope for this community except in the flesh-pots

or in religion. Mental enjoyment has too long been the prerogative of the clergy, who were quick to perceive their gain by the promise of peace of mind through religion. Surely this cannot be the only peace of mind and surely such a state is not their monopoly.

Let the children understand the real value of the works of art contained in our museums. Let the teachers tell them boldly of the pleasures to be obtained in the contemplation of them, and let it all be put upon a perfectly natural basis.

The teacher does not need to be told that lessons done with interest are lessons well done, that history studied from the documents themselves becomes real at once. Study is required to learn that Rameses built the Great pyramid, but no study is needed to fix this fact in the mind when the pyramid is seen and climbed.

Coöperation between libraries and museums can reasonably be expected because both institutions are dependent upon the same thing for their usefulness—the desire of the people for knowledge and recreation. Each depends upon the other just as much as each in turn depends upon the schools. This coöperation, however, is a little like charity, in that it should begin with the library. My attitude will remind you of the pessimist's definition of love as a state into which two people enter, one of them consenting to be loved. Most of the hard work of this coöperation has to be done by the library for this reason. The museum quite logically sends its patrons to the library, but the library feels that it has done its duty when it has supplied its patrons with its works. The library must understand that the museum is its ally, must learn that the illustration of books is as useful as the written word, must understand that some kinds of knowledge are best learned first without books—would better be sought in the subject itself.

The method of coöperation between museums and libraries in its general principles is so obvious that it is almost unnecessary to define it. The museum furnishes recreation, food for the imagination, education—it furnishes the illustrations for many kinds of books. Let the librarian say to his readers: "Such and such a work has 56 plates,

43 illustrations, and 7 folding maps engraved by so and so on stone after drawings by so and so from objects in Egypt, but if you will go to the museum you will find the real thing, so arranged with others of its kind and related kinds that your book will not only be illustrated but illuminated; you will find your book in pictographs." In point of fact, if the museum has laid out its exhibits in a perfect manner, the book is almost unnecessary. A collection of minerals scientifically arranged and well labelled, in a museum of science, should enable the visitor to understand the geological classes. For the accessory facts only is the book necessary. The book on natural history is only a record of observations. Such observation can be reproduced pictographically or, as in the Museum of Natural History, by illustration groups. More physics can be learned in the Musée des Arts et Métiers in an hour by observation of the remarkable objects there than can be learned in a book in a week of study. More natural history can be learned in the Bronx Zoological Garden than in any number of illustrated subscription volumes. More art can be learned by a

thoughtful half-hour's study of a painting than in any number of volumes by Vernon Lee or even by Ruskin. Any subject which is written from observation can be learned by the same methods better than by a second-hand method. Where you can see a thing for yourself, you don't need some one else to tell you about it.

Free coöperation between libraries and museums will come when the librarian tells the seeker after knowledge about birds to go to the Bronx; the student of electricity, to the power-house; the one needing esthetic recreation and pleasure, to the museum of art. Then he will find that these patrons will come back again to read more intelligently, if not so steadily.

In conclusion, let me say that, while I believe it to be true that reading for information is bound to decrease with the coming years of this era of universal knowledge, reading for enjoyment, which is the best kind of reading, will increase as our powers for emotional enjoyment expand—the kind of emotional enjoyment that is cultivated by our museums of art.

## ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY\*

BY LOUIS R. WILSON, *Librarian University of North Carolina*

IF the organization of a college library is compared with that of a public library, I believe the conviction will be forced upon the one who makes the comparison that college library's organization is less thorough, and consequently less capable of producing beneficial results, than the organization of the public library. The college library, seemingly, is subordinated to other interests and does not enjoy an existence as untrammelled and independent as that of the public library. Its librarian, instead of being librarian, is librarian and something else—secretary to the faculty, purchasing agent for students' books and stationery, professor of some subject, with certain periods per day devoted to the affairs of the library.

It therefore devolves upon any of us who

are college librarians to attempt to change this condition and to right this wrong. This we can best do, first, by insisting on the acceptance by the administrative head of our respective institutions of what we conceive to be the correct way of thinking concerning the library, and, second, by likewise insisting that while the library shall show courtesy and consideration to the faculty and all of its reasonable wants, it shall not be wholly subordinated to it.

Every college librarian, to the extent that he is an administrator of a department or office in any given college, ought, by the very nature of things, to owe responsibility directly to his chief and to him alone. His position in this respect should be identical with that of all administrators whatsoever. His schedule of work, like that of the professor, should be reasonably defined and with-

\* Read before the Georgia Library Association, at Athens, Ga., April, 1911.

in such limits as are in harmony with the general activity of the college. He should be given the opportunity to devote the best he has within himself to the upbuilding of an effective, helpful institution. His spirit of initiative, in so far as it is regulated by reason, should be encouraged by his chief, and his good works should receive their just commendation both in word and in remuneration.

Inasmuch as the library of any college is intended for the professor and the student, rather than for the librarian, it is but right that the faculty should have some part in the administration of certain phases of the library's work. This should be sharply defined and ordinarily should be left to a small but representative committee of the faculty, which should work in connection with the librarian. To this committee, together with the president and librarian, should be assigned the duty of formulating regulations for the use of the library, the apportioning of book funds for the use of the respective departments and general library, and of purchasing books and periodicals for the general library. It should expect and receive no special privileges on account of its office, but on the contrary should studiously avoid the infringement of regulations for which it demands observance on the part of others. To its members the librarian should give such consideration as they of a right might demand, but he should feel himself in no sense responsible to them for that part of his work for which he is solely responsible to his chief. In all matters of administration of a purely business nature, such as the keeping of library accounts, placing orders, of employing assistants, of caring for the building, of classifying and cataloging books, of performing all those technical administrative duties which inhere to the position, the word of the librarian should be final. If he is to be anything more than a clerk, if his spirit of initiative is to result in the betterment of the office over which he presides, if he is to develop and grow to the full requirements of his position, he must feel the weight of the responsibility on his own shoulders, and must experience the joy which comes not from sharing in the rewards

of another's toil, but in that of his own. This may seem to be a harsh doctrine. It means no keys for the members of the library committee, no special privileges by which the *Atlantic Monthly* or the *Century* may be taken out over night, or a new uncataloged book may be withdrawn before plating, but it means the better administration of the library in the end. It is the only way by which the librarian can be sure of himself and his work.

With these two points considered, and they are of the greatest importance, I shall pass to the consideration of the organization proper of the college library.

The first consideration under this head is one of finance. The librarian should know at the beginning of the year that all salaries and regular necessary expenses of maintenance will be provided for by the college, and that in addition to the funds necessary therefor there will be a library fund placed to the credit of the library by the college bursar. Whatever system of bookkeeping may be adopted, all bills which have to be paid out of this fund should originate through the librarian and should bear his approval before they are paid. In general it would be far the better practice if he kept his books in such a way that he could know at any moment the expenditures made by any department or for any given purpose, and that the bursar merely paid the bill and charged it to the library account. In this way the bursar would have only one account to handle, and the librarian, who naturally is familiar with the expenditures for each department and for each purpose, would keep such records as are necessary to show in detail the various expenditures in their entirety. In the main, the fund should be, or rather is, derived from three sources: from the college direct, as an appropriation; from the student fees; and from invested endowment funds. In this way the library can count on a regular income and can plan from year to year in such a way as will insure the steady, even development of the library. In my own experience I am sure that nothing has contributed more to the worth of the library than the fixed policy, based as it is upon the assurance of the regular income, of setting apart certain funds

for the development of given parts of the library. I believe that our strength in complete sets of periodicals—and I consider it great—is due solely to this one fact.

As has been indicated, this fund should be apportioned among the various departments and the general library. After the apportionment is made at the beginning of the term, those concerned should be notified. Recommendation should be received from the various departments for books and periodicals, and the librarian and library committee should work out the budget for the general library. After that has been carefully planned, every effort should be made to carry it out as fully as possible.

It would seem hardly necessary to take up in detail the organization of all the various departments of the library; however, it is worth while to note the necessity of keeping a careful record of the work of the order department. Possibly no other part of the work, unless it be that of keeping files of periodicals complete and preparing them for the bindery, requires more careful oversight if the records are to be a comfort every time reference is made to them. Ordinarily it would seem sufficient to keep an alphabetical card list of all outstanding orders. Upon the receipt of an invoice, the cards can be checked and transferred to a list of books received. When the books are cataloged, when the proper entries have been made in the accession book, showing to what department they belong, and when the catalog cards have been placed in the catalog, then, and not until then, is it advisable to throw the order cards away. In addition to this it is frequently desirable to write or typewrite orders for easy checking, but this can scarcely take the place of cards. If, for instance, a given department has a fund of \$200, the librarian should be able, by reference to the ledger, to the bills payable, and to the outstanding orders, to tell in a very few moments what part of the given fund has been covered and what part remains to be spent. In the larger colleges where the departments are reasonably numerous and where there are several members in each department, the request for this particular information is frequently made and an answer can only be given when some such method as has been suggested is strictly followed.

While I do not believe in dispensing with the accession book as a necessary record of the library, I believe in making the record contained in it simple and capable of being kept by help not specially trained, but possessed of ability to follow directions. The accessioning and the plating, pocketing, and labelling of books should in the main be left to a subordinate.

You will note that in speaking of the organization proper of the library I am beginning with first things first, and, as they say in golf and tennis, I am "following through" in what seems to me the logical way. First the ordering, then the accessioning, etc., and then the classifying and cataloging. And let me say, in coming to this particular subject, that I consider the work of the cataloger and classifier of the college library more difficult than that of the cataloger and classifier of the public library. The fact that as a rule college libraries are for reference, are technical, are in large part in foreign languages, makes it necessary that the librarian bring to this work a definite knowledge of French, German, Latin, and Greek and a general acquaintance with much of the minutely technical and scientific. The classifier must of necessity be able to get at, for example, the subject matter of a German treatise on the dynamics of a particle, the title and preface being in German, or the story of the "Departed Guest" in modern Greek. Furthermore, the subject headings are more varied and must be assigned with greater exactness. And then the professor, who may disdain to think of the decimal system as a work based on scientific principles, and insists on a special system adapted to his then prevailing ideas, has to be met. For this difficult work the classifier and cataloger needs the use of many of the more extensive printed catalogs, such as the Peabody and Pittsburgh, and must study to make the classification scheme and subject headings to correspond as nearly as possible to the actual needs of the college. In my own experience I have found that the ability on the part of the cataloger to read several languages with reasonable facility, and to analyze the contents of volumes logically and scientifically, is a greater asset than any other that may be brought to bear upon the work of the cataloging room.



While it is not my intention to discuss the assignment of author numbers, it is proper in this connection to say that in this work the presence of numerous commentaries, translations, and criticisms of works in foreign languages to be found in a college library makes this subject of more importance than it is in the public library. I notice that in public libraries there is a tendency to discard the author number. I do not believe it can be done safely in the college library.

To mention the loan desk and the work centering around it in distributing the books ordered, classified, and cataloged, raises the question of open or closed shelves. Having had six years of experience with the open shelf and four with the closed, I feel I am in a position to speak of the comparative merits and demerits of the two systems. From the point of view of administration by a small staff, I am convinced that it is much easier and more satisfactory to carry on the work at the loan desk with the closed shelves. If borrowers are required to present call slips and the books are carefully placed in order on the shelves, the work can be handled with great despatch and is freed from the maddening, fruitless searching for books which, under the open-shelf regime, have either been misplaced or stealthily carried away. I am perfectly aware that the student cannot indulge his propensity to "browse," but if he maintains a good record during the first part of his course, the privilege is given him later under restrictions, and an effort, I cannot say how successful, is made toward compensation. This, to my mind, is best done by giving him comparatively free range in the periodical and reference rooms, by placing the new-books case in his reach and by putting several hundred readable books at his disposal in an open shelf reading or standard library room, in which, if some are taken by stealth or others are badly disarranged, the completeness of necessary working sets will not be broken and the serious work of the library will not be seriously interfered with. This is the practice now followed with us, and I find that the circulation, instead of decreasing, has increased, and I believe as a consequence the library has meant more to the students than

it would if they had been given free range. To seniors recommended by the professors, to graduate students, and to the faculty, free access can be granted with very satisfactory results, as all when admitted to the stacks for the first time can be advised of the necessity of orderly arrangement, etc.

At this point, and in fact in all of this discussion, I must ask your pardon if I seem to speak rather frequently of the work with which I have been connected personally; for I must of necessity speak out of my own experience. I have come to the conclusion that in the case of the average college student it is not too much to demand of him a reasonably exact account of all the books he takes out for two weeks. I expect him to write out his call slip in full. When the book is charged, if real completeness of record is desired, a three-card system should be used. The call slip may be used as the record of the daily issue. The book cards may be arranged in a tray as a shelf list of the books out, and the call numbers can be entered on the borrower's card to show exactly what book he has out at any time. In this way when a book is called for a glance at the call numbers of books out at once shows whether or not the book is in without reference to the stack. If the call slips are made on fairly stiff paper and are of the same size as book cards, and are so made up as to show call numbers, titles, and authors, respectively, they can easily be arranged to represent the daily issue. The method may seem laborious, but it tells one where a book is, and that answer is satisfying. Books for parallel readings and for debates should be handled from the desk rather than placed where students can get at them. They should be called for in a slightly less formal way than other books, should not be allowed to be taken out except at certain hours, and should be recorded separate from others. An average of 70 such books are thus loaned daily in our library and with practically no trouble. The fact that a rather excessive fine is imposed in the event a rule governing their issue is broken, and that it is collected or the privilege of using the library is withdrawn, may partly account for this. Books charged temporarily to members of departments are necessarily exempt from fines and

are recorded in such a way as not to interfere with the regular issue. Books located in the seminar rooms, in so far as they are technical—and the majority of them are—are not issued. However, if they are, they are subject to the regulations governing regular issues and can be issued only by the desk and not by the professor in charge of the seminar. Books in departments housed outside the library are left to the professors in charge, subject to such supervision by the librarian as may not seem obtrusive to the department. Few college libraries have as yet been able to place librarians in charge of departmental collections except in law and medicine. That it would be desirable goes without saying, but lack of money usually prohibits it. This general plan, though seemingly complicated, works smoothly and is productive of good results.

The whole effort of the library, however, should be made to contribute to the need of the inquirer, whether student or professor. It should, through its resources as a reference store, be made to answer his questions. To this end the reference portion should be built up carefully, and the librarian himself should have certain office hours, or rather desk hours, during which he can lay aside his usual administrative duties and can serve as desk or reference librarian. To do this successfully he should know how to use the keys to the reference material, and he should attempt to know what the campus life demands. The college librarian must not let his duties consume him so completely that he has to forego knowing the college's life and thought. In addition to having the librarian approachable and accessible, the desk attendants should also be well trained in the use of reference material and especially taught to handle parallel readings and debate references easily. The real strength of the library and its consequent usefulness or uselessness to the student body lies just here. And in addition to this, it should be the duty of the librarian to take the various classes for a period or two each year during their course and explain certain phases of reference work to them. During the freshman year the catalog and a few of the indexes may be explained. In the second, preliminary work may be outlined in the prepa-

ration of debates and in the use of magazine indexes. In the junior and senior years work may be assigned involving the use of trade catalogs and the compilation of serious bibliographies. All should be so related to the work in course that it should not prove burdensome. As a matter of fact, it is best done when it is done as a requirement made by the professor, but carried out through the aid of the librarian.

In this paper, up to this point, I have spoken of what I conceive to be the correct relation of the college librarian to the president and the faculty and how he can perform best certain of his duties. From this point on I wish to point out what I think his relations should be to the students, or rather what his services and the services of his library should be to the student and to the state. I firmly believe that it lies with the librarian whether or not the student, when he goes out into life, is to be the possessor of a library conscience. By that I mean, whether or not there will be that in him which will cause him to note the absence or presence of a library in his community or of books in his own home. I hold it to be the duty of the college library to awaken this consciousness in him and so to cultivate it that it will give evidences of its power in his life in after years. In other particulars it should serve him thus: First, it should teach him to handle skillfully an alphabetical card catalog; he should be able to master its principle. If he becomes a physician, or a lawyer, or a merchant, or what not, in the modern professions and in the organization of modern business, he will find the need of it absolutely imperative.

Secondly, it should bring him a first-hand acquaintance with some of the special magazines and books which will be of service to him in his after career. He should learn that all useful knowledge cannot be carried by one memory, but that real ability lies in being able to find material in given sources.

Thirdly, he should be impressed with the value of reading for its own sake and as a means of constant pleasure and enrichment of the mind. He should be brought to the conviction that it is one of the royal highways to true culture.

Finally, the library should bring him, at

some rare moment, under the spell of some great inspirational book, under whose power he is made to see and feel the real meaning of life.

In the present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is an article by President Wyer, of the A. L. A., entitled "Outside the walls," which I should like to commend to the college librarians in particular. Its central theme is that as a class librarians withdraw themselves from the life by which they are surrounded, that they view it as it were from afar. In my own experience I have felt the truthfulness of the accusation, and my life is a daily fight against that besetting sin. There are the thousands of books to catalog, the magazines gather incessantly for the binder, the debate references never cease to demand attention, a year of hard work could be devoted to the departmental libraries alone, etc., *ad infinitum*, and the tendency is ever present to stick by the task and let the life of the campus and the state sweep by.

In concluding this paper I want to say that I feel it to be the special duty of college librarians in the south, where real library extension work to a very large measure is going to have to be done through the schools, to break the silence by which their useful lives have been characterized and to speak forth to their respective states whatever word of helpfulness may be in their heart. In matters pertaining to education they should be looked to for leadership, and if education is to spread by means of the library as well as by means of the school, the voice of the college librarian as well that of the college teacher should be heard speaking of the way to a larger, richer, fuller life.

In his invitation to me to address you at this meeting Mr. Burnet suggested that I might simply tell you of our work at Chapel Hill. Naturally I have hesitated in doing this. I might say, however, that there are several features of our work in which I feel a particular interest and pride. The first of these is that our library is a growing library. I am finishing my tenth year in

its service. Since taking up my duties I have seen its gross income increase from \$2250 in 1901 to \$11,000 in 1910. I have seen its endowment grow from nothing to nearly \$60,000. I have seen its uncataloged collection of 35,000 volumes in 1901 grow into a cataloged collection of over 50,000. As a matter of fact, I have accessioned, or classified, or cataloged, or ordered, or handled in some way practically every book in the collection. I have witnessed the transition from an old to a new building, and it was my pleasure to draft the rough plans of our present home. Better than all of this, I have seen the staff grow from a librarian and two student assistants, who gave only a part of their time, to a staff of seven, two of whom give all of their time and five of whom give a good portion. Furthermore, the library has won a place for itself in the university and is permitted to maintain a student apprentice class, for which the students are given university credits, and to offer a course in library methods suitable for teachers to all students in the university preparing to teach. In so far as it has been possible, the library has tried to serve the state through representation on the State Association and Library Commission. It has been its rare fortune to help in the organization of both and to contribute to their increasing activities. During January, February, and March 134 letters were received by it from parties in the state asking for various kinds of information.

Again I ask pardon for mentioning these matters, but I merely mention them because in a very slight way they approximate what I think should be the full quota of work of the college library.

There is plenty of work for each of us to do. There is a splendid opportunity for us, even though handicapped for funds and restricted in what we consider our true limitations, to touch for good the life of our communities, and I have faith in us that as a body of workers we will yet bring to our southland the blessings of an intelligent, consecrated service.

## EFFICIENCY IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY WORK\*

By WILLARD AUSTEN, *Assistant Librarian Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

SOME years since the problem of greater efficiency in industrial plants began to be seriously studied and the results effectively applied in spite of the objection that came from the rule of thumb management that had come to be the standard of most industrial enterprises. Two cardinal principles that have crystallized out of this study and application are, first, the standardization of the process, by which is meant the finding the best way of doing any piece of work and requiring all workmen to do it that way; and second, the functional division of labor, by which is meant that some persons are better adapted to the doing of one kind of work than they are to other kinds, and efficiency requires the elimination of those not adapted to a particular kind of work and the substitution of those that are.

The use of the latest and best kinds of machinery has been so long an established principle in manufacturing processes, required by the law of competition, that it scarcely enters into the problem of industrial efficiency. The substitution of the new type of turbines that increase the horse power from 120,000 to 147,000 at the great Niagara Falls power plant is but an illustration of the industrial sensitiveness to the advantages of the latest type of machinery. But the improvement of the human factor in the industrial process has not been so obviously advantageous or possible.

This study of efficiency has called into existence a new type of official in the industrial world, who devotes his time, not to doing the work, but to the study of processes and the training of the workmen into the best ways of doing their work. They are known as efficiency experts, and while all managers of industrial plants are not convinced of the value of their services, enough has been done to establish the need of such work in some branches of industry.

It was not until the Carnegie Foundation

issued its *Bulletin* no. 5, under the title "Academic and industrial efficiency," that attention was called to the possible application of the greater efficiency principle to the intellectual plants of the modern world, be they colleges, universities or industrial schools. Although the writer of the *Bulletin* clearly recognized that there could be no such comparison between the cost of production and the finished product, having a marketable value, as in the case of the industrial plant, since there is no measureable finished product, he did emphasize what many have long felt, *viz.*, that much of the work in educational institutions is being done without the application of the principles of economy of time, energy and money, such as an industrial plant would be sure to apply from its very foundation. How far these principles can be applied and how desirable that they should be applied is a subject on which there is a wide difference of opinion. Mr. Slosson, in his "Great American universities," says: "There is too much lost motion somewhere in the process," and calls attention to the fact that many high grade officials are allowed to do the work of a lower grade of labor. Such a condition may be due to the use of antiquated machinery and methods, to the lack of organization or the principle of the functional division of labor. No one has studied the processes as yet with the object of standardizing them or applying the functional division of labor principle to the many divisions of an educational institution. There are those who contend that it is not possible to apply the principles of industrial efficiency to academic work even on broad lines, much less in any detailed way. Some critics of the application of the principles contend that such an application would destroy the idealism now sought in college work, that it would commercialize educational work and thus put it on a lower plane in the eyes of the young, who should be taught to value education above any commercial plane. Granting idealism to be an essential factor to

\* Read before the New York State meeting, New York City, Oct. 27, 1911.

the highest type of education, is there any real reason why the college professor should not use business methods in the conduct of his department or individual work without contaminating the young, if to give them a little wholesome respect for economic principles can be regarded as contamination?

The application of the principles of efficiency to the work of a college or university library would probably be more difficult and at the same time more fruitful in results than in any other department of the institution. More difficult by reason of the fact that more machinery, that gets antiquated, is in use here, more tradition and precedent that has been handed down from former generations is sure to be encountered here. Few college libraries there are that have started with a clean floor, free from the accumulated rubbish of earlier days. The librarian may have come from the professorial group, with contempt for business methods. More fruitful because these things that make it more difficult, have operated to prevent the most effective work being done, and when once cleared away and the most approved methods introduced the results are bound to show an increase in efficiency. Because public libraries are more immediately under the direction of business men, and because the librarian is more often selected on account of his administrative ability rather than his scholarly habits, and also since there is likely to be less rubbish of the traditional character to be cleared away, we find more public than college libraries that have adopted the more efficient methods in their work.

The expert standardizer before he can work out a plan for increasing the efficiency of any work must first find out precisely what is the aim and object of the work done; and in any study of the methods of increasing the efficiency of library work, the work to be done, or rather the results to be achieved, must be clearly before him. In outlining such a study the most natural point at which to begin is with the library building, since manifestly an inadequate building, or a building designed without reference to the special work to be done therein stands in the way of efficiency. However, as a close observance of what is to be done therein is necessary before the building can be designed to meet the needs, a preliminary survey of

this work comes before the building is considered.

At the present time it is not possible to more than roughly sketch the various functions of a university and college library, for the good reason that as yet there is no general agreement or uniformity among college library workers as to what is most necessary or possible, so that any outline can at best be but the opinion of one person based upon experience and observation of the work that is being done or attempted, in many libraries.

At the very beginning we encounter the most marked distinction between the work of the college and the university library, so often confused in many of our educational institutions. The university library must aim to provide materials for research work in all branches of human knowledge, and nothing short of all the literature of a subject can give complete satisfaction. There is no room for selection or individual judgment as to the value of a particular contribution except in the hands of the user. How far short of the ideal in this respect the libraries are we all know. The college library has no such aim, as the college is not organized for research work, unless it is ambitious to be a university. The aim of a college library is to provide materials for making effective the teaching done in the college. The instructing force at a college may be ambitious to do research work, but clearly the first business of the library is not their needs, but the needs of the work as laid down in the curriculum. The university that is combined with the college has of course the two needs to provide for in the make-up of its library. This constitutes the raw material, to use the industrial term, with which the library must supply the needs of the college student, the embryo scholar, and the serious research worker, and the machinery, organization and methods used to get and make useable these materials either make for efficiency or hinder it.

The work of finding and getting these materials, in other words, the work of the order division of a library affords an opportunity for the use of many, if not most, of the best methods and appliances known to the commercial world. In other words, books at this stage may be handled pretty much as merchandise designed for a special need and

a special market. In this work then we study to advantage the methods of the counting house. It is to library credit that the counting house has not been slow to borrow from the library appliances that have worked great improvements in the business world.

The work of the next step toward making materials available, *viz.*, classifying and cataloging, is peculiarly adapted to the application of standardizing and the functional division of labor, because there is so much that can be, nay, must be, done by rules that are necessary to establish the essential law of uniformity in all such work. Here also we encounter great difficulty in making changes recognized as essential to the best work, because so much has been done before the better way is known that efficiency, or uniformity, must be often sacrificed; and library workers are apt to lay more stress on uniformity than the business world does. The functional division of labor is peculiarly liable to be ignored in the work of this division, and we not infrequently encounter here a duplication of labor by two or more high-priced officials. We have not as yet arrived at any uniformity of opinion as to the best organization and disposition of important work of this division.

The next major division of college library work, the one to which all that has been done before is contributory, and the one that is dependent for much of its efficiency on the work of the other divisions, is the division of use. Here we find, instead of uniformity, the greatest diversity in the work done, and perhaps for this reason more susceptible to the application of the functional division of labor than any other. It is a cardinal principle of the business world that a combination of closely allied interests is more efficient than to break them up into independent units. The various uses made of a large library are so interwoven that to separate them into several independent divisions is pretty sure to result in duplication of work and encroachment on each other's needs, not to emphasize unnecessary duplication of materials that might easily serve more than one need at different times. The functional division of labor suggests what some libraries are already working toward, *viz.*, the use of specialists trained in a particular subject for the assistance of readers

in the use of books dealing with that subject. The university or college library after providing readers with materials for research and collateral reading does not fulfill its highest function if it stops here, no matter how expeditiously and satisfactorily the work is done. In common with all other departments of the university, the library is a laboratory where students should be taught to find books, to use books, and peradventure to produce books; where the ability to find is often of greater importance than the material found; where the young scholar should learn to detect and correct the bibliographical mistakes of the writers that have preceded him. Literature is full of obscure and incorrect citations that the rising generations stumble over in their efforts to climb to the heights of scholarship, and libraries have a work to do to so guide the users of these materials that these errors may not be perpetuated.

The criticism has been made that college presidents and professors do not know the value of their libraries and are not teaching their students to know and use books. The criticism could and probably would be extended to the college librarian. As to whether professors know their libraries and the books therein, no one acquainted with the usual college professor could say that he did not know his own books. So well does he know the literature of his special subject that he is usually quite independent of the bibliographical aids that we librarians are so industriously compiling. Regarding the failure to teach the students to know and use books we shall all, even the public librarians, have to plead guilty, although Miss Salmon, of Vassar College, has pointed out a class of work that is being done there and elsewhere with effective results. This is one of the still unsolved problems that all colleges and libraries are facing in their work of training the young, and one of the most insistent for college librarians to keep before them.

Enough has been said to show the needs of a college librarians' association, apart from the general meetings of librarians, that these topics may be thoroughly studied.

As a preliminary to further consideration of the many detailed points to be considered in any effort to arrive at a standard of efficiency, the following skeleton outline is added:

## LIBRARY BUILDINGS

1. Form and size of university library buildings.
2. General reading room: size and arrangement.
3. Stacks and their relation to the reading rooms.
4. Seminary and other special libraries and reading rooms in their relation to the book stacks.
5. The catalog and cataloging room in relation to the general reading room.
6. Order division with reference to the general reading room.

## LIBRARY FITTINGS AND FURNITURE

1. Delivery desk arrangements, fittings and furnishings.
2. Catalog arrangements, cabinets and tables.
3. Readers' desks, chairs, lights, etc.
4. Catalogers' tables, chairs, book shelves, etc.
5. Order division's files and cabinets and other appliances for work.

## ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY FORCE

1. Chief executive officer.
2. Order and accessions division.
3. Classification and cataloging division.
4. Division of use.
  1. Reference.
  2. Circulation.
  3. Seminary.
  4. Departments.

## Chief executive officer

1. Form of designation. Librarian? Director?
2. Duties.
3. Powers delegated to department heads.
4. Staff meetings.
  - (1) What questions discussed.
  - (2) What means of arriving at decision.
  - (3)

## Order and Accessions division

1. Organization of the workers.
2. Business methods used.
3. Frequency of receiving books.
4. Speed with which books are put through.
5. Treatment of unbound materials.
  - (1) Loose plates.
6. Relation of periodical department to O and A division.
7. Collating books for defects.

## Cataloging and classifying

1. Organization of the workers.
2. Written or printed cards.
  - (1) Cost of each.
  - (2) Time necessary for each.

## 3. Rules for work.

- (1) Adopted by whole staff.
- (2) Made and changed by the special workers.
- (3) How much is department of use consulted.
- (4)

## Shelf department

1. Coordinate with or subordinate to O. and A. department.
2. At what stage of the progress of the book does this department take charge, viz., before or after labelling?
3. Inspection of books before going to shelves.
4. How promptly are books placed on shelves?
5. Who does this work?
6. How much latitude is allowed in the matter of putting books out of place due to the crowded condition?
7. How many persons admitted to the book stacks?

## Division of use—organization of the several divisions

1. Issue of books for reading-room use.
2. Issue of books for seminar use.
3. Issue of books for department use.
4. Issue of books for home use.
5. Open shelves for reference.
6. Open shelves for circulation.
7. Admission to the book-stacks.
8. Inter-library loan system.
9. Privileges granted to officers.
10. Privileges granted to students.
11. Provisions made for special workers.
12. Admission to seminary and other special work-rooms.
13. Restrictions on different classes of books.
14. Method of recording books absent from shelves.
16. Order in the various reading-rooms.
17.
  - (h) Show wherein efficiency laws can be applied.

## FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library for 32 years (1877-1909), died Saturday, October 28, at 12:40 a.m., in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, where he had been a patient for nearly five years. In 1906 Mr. Crunden was first stricken with the malady which has resulted in his death. Though he has rallied several times, hope of entire recovery was long since given up by his physicians and intimate associates. Mrs. Crunden, his wife and devoted nurse and companion during his long illness, survives him. For three years after his breakdown Mr. Crunden still held the position of librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, of which his resignation was not accepted until 1909, when Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of New York City, succeeded him. Mr. Crunden was born in Gravesend, England, September 1, 1847, the son of Benjamin R. and Mary Crunden. Coming to St. Louis while a child, he was educated in the public schools of the city and graduated from high school in 1865 with a Washington University scholarship. He took a course in the arts and sciences,



receiving a degree of bachelor of arts in 1876. During his college course Mr. Crunden took a vital interest in library work, and in 1877 he was selected as secretary and librarian for the St. Louis Public Library, then a small and inefficiently housed collection of books the usage of which was subject to charge. To the realization and development of the public library system Mr. Crunden consecrated his life. He was accorded national recognition in 1889, when he was elected president of the American Library Association. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the International Library Conference at London. He was a member of council of the American Library Association, of the American Library Institute, the Missouri Historical Society, and had written many articles for leading magazines.

At a special meeting of the library board on the day of his death, resolutions, as quoted below, were adopted, and it was ordered that all library buildings should be closed until 4 p.m. on the afternoon of the funeral. The flags in front of the unfinished library building were half-masted as soon as the news of Mr. Crunden's death reached the library.

The funeral was held in the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) at Union and Von Versen Avenues, on Sunday, October 29, at 3 p.m. Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. John W. Day, the services were conducted by Rev. George R. Dodson, of the Church of the Unity.

The honorary pallbearers were George R. Carpenter, John F. Lee, William Maffitt, Hon. O'Neill Ryan, Joseph H. Zumbalen, J. Lawrence Mauran and H. N. Davis, all members of the library board; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian, and Dr. Clement W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. The active pallbearers, chosen from the staff of the public library, were Paul Blackwelder, Andrew Linn Bostwick, Jesse Cunningham, Leonard Balz, John L. Parker and Albert Diephus.

The church was filled with a congregation of representative St. Louisians. Flowers, which were numerous and beautiful, included a huge sheaf of white chrysanthemums from the library board and a large wreath and an open book of carnations from members of the library staff.

The resolutions adopted by the board, as noted above, were as follows:

*Resolved*, That the board of directors of the Public Library of the city of St. Louis, on the death of Frederick Morgan Crunden, the father of the Public Library and for thirty-two years its librarian, desires to record its grateful recognition of the great and disinterested part that he played in developing the Public Library system of this city and in placing it on the secure foundation where it stands to-day.

A practical idealist, Mr. Crunden early recognized the importance and necessity of the free library as a means of advancing popular education, and his remarkable energy and perseverance, added to genius for the prosecution of the special kind of work to which he devoted his life, enabled him to attain his ends in the face of discouragement and obstacles that might well have disheartened him. Forced to

leave the life-work that he loved at a time when his dearest wishes and dreams of it were on the point of realization, he retained, in the confinement and pain of years of illness, his affectionate interest in it and his hope and confidence for its future. His name, given to one of its most useful branches, and his words, fittingly carved over the portals of the new building where all may see them, will be perpetual reminders to the citizens of St. Louis of his unselfish devotion to them and of the effective labor in which he wore himself out in their service.

It was a curious coincidence that almost exactly as the news of Mr. Crunden's death and the order for half-masting the flags reached the new library building, the workman detailed to cut the inscription on the pediment was just putting his chisel into the first word of the excerpts from Mr. Crunden's addresses, which are to be placed there.

This inscription reads as follows:

*The Public Library of the City of St. Louis. Recorded thought is our chief heritage from the past, the most lasting legacy we can leave to the future. Books are the most enduring monument of man's achievements. Only through books can civilization become cumulative.*  
Frederick M. Crunden.

#### A TRIBUTE FROM MELVIL DEWEY

PERHAPS no man in the history of the A. L. A. has had more or warmer personal friends than our senior ex-president. For more than a quarter century he gave his life with rare unselfishness to the work he had chosen as most helpful to his fellows.

The old proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country broke down with him, for St. Louis has from first to last been proud to record on all occasions its appreciation of a favorite son, who had done more perhaps than any other single man to make life better worth living for great numbers of its population. The inscription, which is a quotation from one of his addresses, and which the trustees have decided to carve in granite over the main entrance to the magnificent new building, a paragraph from one of Mr. Crunden's library addresses before the Round Table Club of St. Louis 27 years ago, is significant as standing for what he said at the beginning of his active library career, and which so fully expressed what he would say at the end. It sums up the gist of many volumes and many addresses expressing our highest ideals of our calling. On the same building is carved another inscription from the greatest library giver of all history, a fit recognition of Mr. Carnegie's gift. Below the two inscriptions might well be carved: "One gave a million dollars, the other gave his life." The work of Frederick M. Crunden and this palace of books, its fitting monument, will always be an inspiration to every librarian, young or old, who has in his heart that unselfish spirit which guided all of F. M. Crunden's life and without which no librarian can ever do the best and highest type of work.

September 20, 1911.

M. D.

## THE PERTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE 34th annual meeting of the Library Association of Great Britain was held at Perth, September 4-8. The conference opened with the annual meeting of the Northern Counties Library Association. A communication from the parent association on the question of branch areas was considered and a resolution desiring the retention of the present area as the district of the Northern Counties Library Association was unanimously agreed to. The meeting of the national Association was formally opened by a civic reception. In his presidential address Sir John Dewar made a plea for the extension of free libraries to the rural districts.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast, honorary secretary of the Association, read a paper on "The immediate future of the Library Association," in which he pointed out that the Association had reached a stage clearly marked out by the adoption of the professional registration scheme and the formulation of branch associations properly articulated with the main body. The effect of these steps had rendered it certain that the lines of the future would be different from the lines of the past. The scheme of registration as it now stood in the by-laws of the Association was incomplete. It had been a matter of common observation, especially among the older members, that the non-professional element of the Association was decreasing and was taking a less important share in their activities year by year. Mr. Jast was aware that there were members who did not regard this with any particular concern, but he thought that he was justified in his concern for the future, for men who had been most closely bound up with the work of the Association, and who had borne the lion's share in laying the foundation upon which the Association was built, had been prone to look upon the gradual disappearance of the non-professional element as fraught with great danger. On such matters as the library bill, the presence among them of such members was of vital importance. With the growth of the professional spirit, the tendency had been more and more to elect to the council librarians to the exclusion of other members, and the registration scheme would inevitably tend to strengthen that development unless they amended the scheme so as to insure to the council a certain number of non-professional members. With a view to widening the interest in the Association, Mr. Jast suggested that they should approach other bodies who were at present outside, but who had kindred interests, with a view to effecting an amalgamation and combination—for example, with the museums. He thought that the Association should be reorganized into sections. There might be a municipal librarians'

section, a private and club section, a museum section, a biographical section, and so on. Technical questions could then be relegated to the particular sections, leaving the general meetings of the Association open for discussion of the larger questions affecting them.

The paper called for an animated discussion. Some were afraid that the museum section was not altogether feasible. The Library Association, in the judgment of some, ought not to be a professional association. It embraced all cultures and the best type of social development. Others questioned the feasibility of combining museum interests with those of libraries, claiming that the Museum Association would fight hard for an independent existence. One speaker felt that the division into sections would still further tend to narrow the interests of the Association, and others pointed out that the development of the provincial district associations could be accomplished only by decentralization of activities from the London office. It was thought that if the monthly meetings of the council were held in different districts it might further this end.

Mr. Cedric Chivers gave his interesting and instructive address on the relative values of leather and other binding material, which he had previously presented at the Pasadena conference.

Mr. James Christison, librarian at Montrose, read a paper on "Some factors contributing to the success of a public library," in which he advocated closer coöperation with the schools. That important phase of library development had been greatly retarded through the want of the necessary funds, and he gave instances within his own experience where the education department had blocked the proposal to provide books for home reading. Another factor which in his opinion tended towards the usefulness of the library was the extension of its privileges to country readers, but here again they were met by officialdom. The Forfarshire County Council had agreed to give a grant of £20 per annum to the libraries for certain privileges, but the Secretary for Scotland would not sanction the grant. In the opinion of the speaker the Libraries Act should be altered to cover cases of that kind. Mr. Christison expressed himself in favor of library buildings being used as art centres. He emphasized the need for increased coöperation between the church and the library.

In his paper on the projected "Bibliography of national history," Mr. H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, London, explained what had been accomplished since his proposal was first submitted to the Library Association 26 years ago. Part of the work had been completed by the late Dr. Charles Gross in his valuable "Sources and literature of English history from the earliest

times to 1485," of which a new edition was about to appear. The historical literature from the end of the 15th century to the present day remained to be dealt with. The work is now in the hands of an Anglo-American committee, and the projected "Bibliography of national history since 1485" will be a guide to the principal manuscript authorities, as well as a selected list of books, pamphlets, dissertations, articles in periodicals, dictionaries, encyclopedias, transactions of societies, and collected works. Brief notes will be added indicating the scope and contents of the works cited. The support of all librarians was asked for, and they were urged to subscribe to the work in advance of publication.

In the absence of Mr. W. E. A. Axon, his paper on "Lord Crawford's Bibliotheca Lindesiana" was read by Mr. Sutton, of Manchester. Alderman H. Plummer, chairman of the Manchester Public Library committee, read an interesting paper on "The place of the public library in civic life." He contended that there was one supreme purpose for which libraries exist, a trilogy of duties and obligations towards the community, imposed upon library committees as library administrators. The whole scope and aim of the work may be summed up in three words: recreation, education, inspiration. Alderman Plummer discussed the question as to how far library authorities were to take upon themselves the office of critics or censors as to what should or should not be placed in the hands of the public. After pointing out that the principle of selection was practically forced upon them by the inadequacy of the revenues of the public libraries, and affirming that the line between selection and censorship was indistinguishable, he said that the whole world was at present in a state of flux, seething with discontent. Everywhere political, economical, industrial, social, and moral landmarks were being uprooted and overthrown. Naturally all that restlessness and dissatisfaction found its expression in literature, and if library authorities were to be anything more than the passive agents of any and every type of propagandism, they were bound to put into force their faculty of selection. No library could evade that obligation. There were in circulation certain organs of opinion, ultra-socialistic, anarchical, in violent opposition to the existing order, advocating revolution, no matter how ruthless and extreme the methods by which it was brought about. To all such the doors of their libraries and reading rooms were effectually barred. But if these attacks on the foundations of society by brute force were thus recognized, was the obligation any less imperative when similarly harmful assaults, far more insidious and subtle, were made upon those moral sanctions and conventions by which society was held together,

and without which it would fall back into a state of savagery and chaos?

Mr. Plummer then took up and defended the action of the Manchester Library committee in deciding not to put into circulation the latest books of H. G. Wells—first, "Ann Veronica," and more recently "The New Machiavelli," and after analyzing these works he maintained that no amount of wriggling and slimy sophistries could redeem the characters of the former from contempt and abhorrence. He for one deeply deplored that so striking and powerful a genius as Mr. Wells should have been diverted from those original and brilliant speculations, scientific and social, by which he first won fame into those unwholesome and stifling bypaths. It was, he trusted, but a temporary aberration, and he confidently hoped for his return to saner and sounder themes. They would agree that they could not evade the obligation to keep an increasingly strict watch upon the class of literature, which was pernicious and demoralizing in tone, and which could not fail to have injurious effects, particularly upon the younger life of the community. In the library world they were face to face with conditions which were unknown to their predecessors. The mid-Victorian era, so little removed in point of years, was worlds away from them in thought and ideals. Its art was dead; its æsthetics excited derision; and its somewhat stodgy complacencies were despised; but in one respect at least it stood forth illustrious. Its fiction was magnificently pure and wholesome, and the great masters—Dickens, Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, and the Brontës—rise up in judgment against our generation. Who would deny that we are living in an age of literary degeneracy, and breathing a polluted and miasma-laden air? Were there any such things left as truth, honor and duty, self-restraint and self-sacrifice? The social contract in all its bearings was being violently assailed, and the old brutal theory was again rampant that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." Whether they could make headway against that tendency he did not know, but at least they could try.

Dr. A. H. Millar, Dundee, submitted some "Notes on library administrative work and legislation," in which he further discussed the fiction problem. Nearly every librarian had had to decide whether he should "black-list" certain novels. Some moral purists maintained that the librarian ought to have plenary powers to exclude such books, but that was a matter not so easily settled. On the one hand, it might be urged that the librarian had no right to take the ratepayers' money to corrupt the ratepayers' children; but, on the other hand, the qualification of a librarian gave him no sanction to act as the responsible custodian of the people's morals. No single person had any right to compile

an index expurgatorius relating to fiction, and further, it would be cruel to compel a librarian to wander over the wide field of modern fiction, with all its weeds and blossoms, so that he might, after infinite labor, pick out the white flower of a blameless novel. The name of an author now afforded no security that his latest work would be harmless. Several of the most popular novelists had begun their careers with irreproachable works, and degenerated unexpectedly into sex problems that were both risqué and unedifying.

The needs of the blind were discussed by Miss E. A. Austin and Mr. G. E. Roebuck in interesting papers on the present condition and possibilities of public library service to the blind. Miss Austin appealed for the coöperation of public libraries in making more adequate provision for the blind. The reading blind were increasing in numbers, and it was only reasonable to ask that something should be done at the libraries to put them on an equal footing with their more fortunate fellow citizens. The two great difficulties in dealing with distribution of books among the blind were geographical and financial. Some organized scheme might be devised which would lessen the geographical difficulty, and incidentally the financial. She strongly advocated the establishment of a national library. Mr. Roebuck submitted a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that in the opinion of the Association it was desirable to secure a systematized circulation of embossed literature amongst the blind through the medium of public libraries, and that the council be asked to appoint a special committee for the purpose of considering the best means to that end.

The distribution of public documents and government publications was the subject of a paper by Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, of Exeter, who called attention to the government's parsimony in the distribution of documents. The convenience of the public or the demands of public libraries did not apparently enter into the calculations of the authorities of the Stationery Office. The purchase of government publications by public libraries under the present system was a monstrous imposition on the taxpayer, for he was actually paying for these goods twice over. Sir John Dewar suggested that the librarians should worry their M. P.'s until they got such documents as they wanted.

The last of the papers was a contribution by Mr. R. A. Peddie, of the St. Bride's Foundation Institute, London, on "English libraries: a study in administrative chaos." Mr. Peddie urged that an effort should be made to secure better conditions in librarianship. He wanted every small boy who was an assistant in a village library to have an opportunity of rising even to the position of director of the British Museum, and his ap-

peal to them was to "educate the public, agitate for professional recognition, and above all, to organize the profession." If the library profession was to be a real profession, they must so organize that they would get the prizes of the profession for themselves, instead of allowing these appointments to go to outsiders as consolation prizes for something else. Mr. H. Tapley-Soper gave it as his opinion that the time had arrived when a royal commission should be appointed by the government to inquire into the whole question of library service.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held Friday afternoon, when various matters of more special interest were discussed. Liverpool was chosen as the place of the annual meeting for 1912, when it was hoped to have more foreign visitors in attendance. In the evening the members dined together under the presidency of Sir John Dewar.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

#### LIBRARY PROGRESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA \*

It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret that I present my report on library work in British Columbia during the year which has intervened since our last conference—of pleasure because in certain directions there has been a notable advance, and of regret because that advance has not been general throughout the province. The province of British Columbia is the largest organized sub-political division on the continent of North America. It embraces an area of 395,000 square miles. Its population, exclusive of Asiatics, is about 280,000. It is rich in all those natural resources which make for greatness and prosperity. Its forests, mines, fisheries, and fruit, farming and grazing lands are attracting attention the world over. The population is rapidly increasing and development is proceeding apace. Two transcontinental railways are pushing through to the coast—the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Pacific. Both of these lines pass through undeveloped territories which in the near future will be opened up by the settler and the prospector. In the great interior progress is the order of the day, and the towns in that region are increasing in size and importance. But with all this material progress there has been no corresponding library development. I am speaking now of the interior and not of the cities of the coast. It is only fair to add, however, that the people are beginning to evince an interest in library matters, an interest which, I believe, will bear fruit in the near future. The prospect at the present time may not be particularly inviting, but I am sure that we

\* Report read at Pacific Northwest Library Association meeting, Sept. 6, 1911.

are about to enter an era of development, To those who are in touch with the conditions prevailing here, these remarks may seem over-sanguine, nevertheless in my own mind the signs of the times are favorable. We are backward; we have accomplished very little; we have a great task before us, but the situation is not hopeless. I do not disguise the fact that I am an optimist—there is no place for pessimism in this western land where there is room for all, work for all, and hope and happiness and prosperity for all. We are in the formative period of our history, but that should not dismay us; indeed that very fact should incite us to greater efforts. Where there is so much material prosperity, we shall not have long to wait for the book and the library. I live in the hope that at no distant day I shall see in every town in the interior of this grand province a properly constituted public library and reading room. No community can afford nowadays to be without that complement to the school and the college. The library is the handmaiden of the educationist.

Now, it is not unlikely that two questions have arisen in your minds while listening to these remarks. You may have wondered why we of British Columbia are so far behind the times, and how it will be possible to transmute our *vis inertiae* into an active force for good.

Well, we do not have to go far to find the answer to the first question. As in all new countries, the vicissitudes of pioneer life have borne heavily upon our people. We have been so busily engaged in making homes for ourselves, in building roads and bridges, in prospecting for minerals, in working our mines, in felling our forests, in clearing our lands, in gathering our harvests, in rounding up our cattle, in developing our fisheries, and in opening up the country generally, that we have had very little time to give to the ethical and spiritual—to that broader education which springs from good reading and plenty of it. But we have now advanced so far along the road of material prosperity that we may well turn our attention to the amenities of civilization.

And how are we to bring about a better state of affairs? That question is not so easily answered, but the problem is not insoluble. We have established a splendid school system, which is an honor to the province, and I do not see why we should not be equally successful in establishing public libraries. The demand for an adequate public school system created it, and the demand for adequate public libraries will create them. To a certain extent it is a question of demand and supply. When the demand is made the supply will be forthcoming. But in this, as in all things educational and for the general good, we should see that the demand is created; in fact we should keep well ahead

of the demand, otherwise we may have to wait a long time for real library development, and for all that stands for in the life of the community. In this strenuous age there is no room for a *bookless* community any more than there is room for a *thoughtless* man. No community should be forced to forego the benefits which spring from the public library. We cannot afford to allow any community to be without one. A properly conducted library makes for happiness, for knowledge, and for good citizenship.

Taking it as axiomatic, then, that libraries are requisite and necessary in British Columbia, we may pass on to the consideration of the manner in which their establishment may be best promoted. At present it is exceedingly difficult to start a library in any of our towns or country districts, because we have no organization to aid those willing and anxious to undertake such work. We have no public library commission, no library organizer, no library act, no operative machinery of any kind whatsoever. Before anything can be done we must have adequate legislation. It is my pleasant duty to report in this connection that the provincial authorities are interested in the subject, and I hope before long that British Columbia will have a model library act, amply meeting all our requirements. With a good law in force, and trained librarians, we shall be in a position to carry on an energetic campaign, having for its object the establishment of public libraries in all parts of our noble heritage. In several places, thanks to certain public-spirited men and women, small libraries have been established, and these should be aided and fostered.

These remarks do not apply, of course, to the incorporated cities of the province, because they have the power, under the Municipal Clauses Act, to pass by-laws to provide for the building and maintaining of free libraries. The chief cities of British Columbia are: Victoria (40,000), Vancouver (110,000), New Westminster (12,000), Nelson (7,000), Nanaimo (7,000), Grand Forks (3,000), Revelstoke (3,500), Fernie (3,500), Cranbrook (3,500), Ladysmith (3,500). The population in each case is only an estimate, as the census returns of 1911 have not yet been announced. In scarcely any of the places mentioned may be found free libraries properly equipped and adequately maintained.

At present the only library legislation to be found on our statute book is the obsolete act of 1891, the provisions in the Municipal Clauses Act empowering incorporated cities to build and maintain free, or partially free, libraries, and the amendment to the Public Schools Act, passed in 1910, which reads as follows: "Whenever a board of trustees shall set aside a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a library or adding thereto, there may be granted from the provincial

treasury a sum equal to one-half the amount so set aside, not to exceed \$50 in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of books therefor."

The section just quoted is a move in the right direction and it has had an encouraging effect. The wisdom of the provision has been clearly exemplified, and there is no doubt at all that it has and will greatly benefit the public school libraries.

In the matter of legislation, I do not think that we could do better than follow the example of Ontario. The Library Act of that province is a statesmanlike and practical ordinance which, modified to meet our peculiar conditions, and with certain extensions, would serve us well. As the act has been in force for two or three years, we should have to guide us the experience of the officials who have been charged with its administration, which means that we would be in a position to profit by the mistakes (if any) which may have been made in framing the law. Alberta and Saskatchewan have already followed the lead of Ontario, with, I believe, good results. At any rate the machinery has been provided and it is ready for use whenever the people of those provinces may wish to take advantage of it.

The interior of the province, which for the purposes of this paper I shall define as that territory lying between the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains, offers a peculiarly inviting field for the library worker. In the agricultural, horticultural and mining districts are many small towns which should be encouraged to provide literature for the instruction and amusement of their inhabitants. We have such places as Lillooet, Ashcroft, Peachland, Summerland, Penticton, Naramata, Barkerville, Phoenix, Kaslo, Michel, New Denver, Greenwood, Quesnelle, Fort George, Hazelton and many others, all of which, I believe, would gladly organize small libraries and reading rooms if the necessary machinery were provided and inducements offered. The same remarks apply with equal force to the district of New Westminster, which lies to the west of the Coast Range, where we have Ladner, Huntington, Cloverdale, Central Park, Steveston, Mission City, and other thriving places. In the coast district again there are Port Simpson, Stewart and other centers; while on Vancouver Island we have Esquimalt, Duncan, Comox, Cumberland, Courtenay and Alberni. The Queen Charlotte Islands may also be mentioned, as great development is taking place there. In fact all parts of British Columbia towns are springing up, almost like the proverbial mushroom, in the course of a night. You will understand, then, that we have indeed a problem to solve, but I have no doubt that it will be solved and in a manner that will reflect credit upon the province.

So far I have not been able to tell you of

any solid accomplishment—I have only been able to hold out a promise for the future. But now I should like to speak for a few moments of what has actually been done in the past year. All clouds have a silver lining, you know, and ours are no exception to the general rule. We have been fortunate enough to welcome to our ranks this year an able, energetic, and scholarly librarian, who, undoubtedly, will accomplish much. I refer to Mr. R. W. Douglas, recently appointed to the Public Library of Vancouver. At present there is only one building, but I believe that Mr. Douglas and the members of his board are contemplating the establishing of branch libraries in localities at a distance from the main library, a proposal which will be certain to receive the support of the citizens. Since his accession to office Mr. Douglas has added to his collection a large number of books, some of them of rarity and value.

The library possesses 20,000 books, 33 per cent. of which are novels. An active staff of 12 carries on the work of the institution, which covers an average circulation of 14,000 volumes per mensem, or 160,000 volumes per annum. More than 300,000 people make use of the library. A large number of the best technical works have been placed in the reference room, and in the last six months 6000 books of all classes have been accessioned. It should be added that a pretty children's room, equipped with 1600 carefully selected books, is one of the improvements introduced recently.

With regard to the Public Library of the city of Victoria, I cannot, I regret to say, report great progress. In their report of last January the commissioners outlined certain improvements which it was hoped at that time it would be possible to make in the present year. The program included branch libraries and a children's room. But "the best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft a-gley," and our hopes were doomed to disappointment. This library is a Carnegie foundation, and, of course, it is subject to the usual provision that a sum of not less than 10 per cent. of the amount donated for the building shall be expended annually upon its maintenance. When the by-law was drawn up, owing to some misapprehension, that sum was made the maximum and not the minimum annual expenditure. The mistake was discovered early in the year and a by-law rectifying the error was submitted to the ratepayers, which unfortunately met with defeat. It seems that the people did not clearly understand the nature of the enactment, for on no other grounds can its defeat be accounted for. Fortunately, however, a public-spirited gentleman, the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, of the Court of Appeal, stepped into the breach and offered to defray the expense of resubmitting the by-law to the electorate. I am glad to say that it will be

placed before the ratepayers just as soon as the necessary number of signatures to the petition has been procured. It is not likely that the by-law will be defeated again. In consequence of this contretemps it has been impossible for Dr. Hands, the librarian, to institute much-needed reforms, or to extend the activities of the library. In fact, pending the passage of the by-law, very little can be done. However, I can report with pleasure that in one direction, at least, something has been accomplished. The commissioners, deeming it essential to the welfare of the library that the services of a technically trained assistant should be secured, were fortunate enough to find Miss Helen Stewart willing to accept the position of assistant librarian. Miss Stewart, who received her training in the New York Public Library, is keenly interested in her work, and she is a valuable accession to the ranks of our little band of trained library workers. Miss Stewart, I believe, enjoys the distinction of being the first trained librarian to enter the service of a public library in British Columbia. Miss Alma M. Russell, of the Provincial Library, is the pioneer trained assistant of the province of course, but she has always been in the service of the Government. I need only add that as soon as funds are available, many improvements will be made in the Public Library of Victoria, and not one second before they are needed. We are badly in need of a children's room, branch libraries, and better accommodations at headquarters.

The Victoria Public Library is administered by a staff of four. In 1910, 57,834 books were issued; the daily average was 190, and the largest monthly total 5469. The circulation per capita in the year mentioned was 1.44. When we take into consideration the fact that the population of the city is 40,000, it cannot be said that these figures are satisfactory. They prove clearly enough that, comparatively, only a small proportion of the population make use of the library. It is but just to say, however, that if the library had been properly equipped, it would have been crowded with borrowers. The people themselves want books, and good books, and it will not be long before their wishes are considered. It is somewhat anomalous that in the capital of the province such a condition of affairs should exist.

You may perhaps forgive me if I now refer for a few brief moments to the work of my own particular department. It is with great pleasure that I tell you that the contract has been awarded for the new Provincial Library of British Columbia. As I think most of you are aware, we have carried on our work for many years in quarters neither designed nor suitable for library purposes. At present we are using 15 scattered rooms in the Parliament buildings; in fact, we have

squeezed our books into all available spare places. It goes without saying that, in consequence, we have been sadly hampered in the administration of the department. We have scarcely sufficient space to store the forty odd thousand volumes of reference works of which the library is composed, and it has been quite impossible to provide a first-class service. We are doing what we can in the circumstances, but I fear that it is not a great deal.

However, a new era is about to dawn for the Provincial Library. In the new building we shall have reference, reading, map and study rooms; quarters for the Provincial Archives; good accommodation for the Cataloging department, and a large stack which will accommodate not less than 250,000 volumes. Construction is to commence shortly and the building will be ready for occupation, I hope, not later than January, 1914. In the meantime we shall have to carry on our work as best we may in our present cramped quarters.

I should like to say a word or two about our Travelling Library department, which has been placed under the supervision of Mr. Herbert Killam, who recently joined the staff, and which is now being organized on a sound basis. In spite of the many difficulties which we have been called upon to contend with, I think that I may fairly claim that the libraries have rendered good service. We send them out to the rural and mining communities and, judging from the letters received, I gather that they are highly appreciated. There are at present over one hundred libraries in commission. Each case contains between sixty and ninety selected volumes divided proportionately amongst the following classes: ethics, natural science, social science, useful arts, literature, description and travel, fiction, juvenilia, biography, history and reference. The proportion of fiction is about 40 per cent. In this way some eleven thousand books are being circulated throughout the province. The volumes distributed have been a boon to the residents of remote districts. Under Mr. Killam's able supervision the department will increase its activities and enlarge its sphere of influence. Up to the time of Mr. Killam's appointment it was difficult to administer the department in a satisfactory manner, because the staff of the Provincial Library was so small that it could not give that attention to the travelling library branch which its importance deserved. When the staff was engaged upon its regular departmental duties, the travelling libraries were perforce neglected, and *vice versa*.

Of interest to librarians and bibliographers no doubt was the announcement made a short time ago, that the Provincial Library had obtained from the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, of the Court of Appeal, his extensive and exceedingly valuable collection of Northwest Americana. The library is the



result of 23 years of laborious effort on the part of the learned collector, and I need not remind you that it contains many unique volumes, pamphlets, charts, maps, engravings and manuscripts relating to the discovery, exploration and settlement of the vast territory lying to the westward of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Columbia River. It is particularly rich in material dealing with the operations of the Hudson's Bay Company in the west. I could recite the titles of many rare works which are to be found in the collection, but the time at my disposal is far too short to enter into a bibliographical disquisition. I may mention, in passing, however, that coveted little work by Dalrymple, entitled "Plan for promoting the fur-trade and securing it to this country by uniting the operations of the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies," printed by George Bigg, in London, in the year 1789. Not for many years has that pamphlet of 32 pages been on the market. On another occasion perhaps I may have an opportunity of laying before this association a few particulars concerning the Northwest Americana in the possession of the Provincial Library; we have some fine material not commonly met with. A catalog of the whole collection is now being prepared, and before our next conference I hope to distribute copies of it.

In his address of welcome, the Minister of Education, the Honorable Henry Esson Young, told you of his plans for the new Provincial University at Point Grey, not far from Vancouver, so I need not refer at this time to that matter, which is one of much importance to the students of British Columbia. The library will be a splendid feature of the institution, and it goes without saying that it will be perfectly equipped for its important work.

With the increasing activity of the public libraries of Victoria and Vancouver, and with the erection of the new buildings previously mentioned, it will not be long before the southwest portion of the province will be well served in the matter of libraries. As for the interior, development will proceed apace just as soon as an adequate library act may be passed.

ETHELBERT O. S. SCHOLEFIELD,  
*Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.*

#### A NEW DEPARTURE

IN the course of study for the high schools of Chicago, issued by the board of education of that city in January, 1911, "Library economics" appears among the optionals for the third and fourth years. It grew out of the needs of the hour in the Englewood High School.

In the reconstruction of the building for

this school several years ago provisions for a general library were made; a stackroom, a reference-room, and a special reading-room for the English classes of the fourth year were arranged. The room last mentioned became later the workroom of the library. One of the teachers was made librarian, being excused from record work and the charge of a division room.

Reorganizing the library and preparing cards for a new catalog proved so great a task in addition to classes, that student help was asked for. Eventually the young people who offered their services were organized into a volunteer class to whom instruction was given after school one day in a week. In two semesters a total of 38 pupils enrolled, some of whom could find time for their assignments only after school hours.

It was felt that their faithful work deserved recognition. A discussion of the work with Principal Armstrong led to the suggestion that an outline based on what could be done and its educational value should be prepared. The subject was then presented to the committee at that time working on the revision of the curriculum by Mr. Armstrong, its chairman, and found a place in the new "Course of study" in effect January, 1911.

At the beginning of the semester immediately following, 31 young people, members of the junior and senior classes, registered for the subject, the only class in any high school, as far as it has been possible to learn, doing the work regularly done by the library apprentice classes. At the present time there are 40 students enrolled in the subject, forming two classes. Each pupil has a regular assignment in the library itself, and does his share of the actual work in that department under the direct supervision of the librarian.

The full course calls for five periods a week during the junior and senior years. It is believed that practically the same ground can be covered as in the apprentice classes conducted in connection with the public libraries. The classification and arrangement of books, the use of the library, the need of the public (as represented by a body of 1600 students), definite knowledge of the text books and the supplementary reading required in the high school, some knowledge of the administration of public libraries, the history of the library movement in America, should prove valuable training to these young people.

Some first student helpers have sought work in libraries to pay their way through college; others entered the apprentice classes connected with the Chicago Public Library and are now occupying good positions. To these, at least, the course has proved its practical value.

MRS. CARRIE E. TUCKER DRACASS,  
*Librarian Englewood High School.*



## THE VALUE OF A SERIES NUMBER IN REGISTRATION

THE rapid growth in the number of borrowers in libraries affords sufficient reason to consider our method of registration.

It has been impossible for the writer to make an exhaustive study of the subject, but the present manner, with its necessary detail, gives evidence of the need to simplify and improve it.

As a means toward this end the introduction of a series number with the registration number presents possibilities for consideration.

Very little explanation is necessary. Under this plan the new applicants and the re-registered borrowers would each year be numbered consecutively, beginning with one preceded by a series numbers, as 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, etc.; and the following year 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, etc. The application blanks would be kept as heretofore, in one alphabetical file. This plan requires no radical change in the existing methods and no additional work; but it brings certain advantages which will prove of value.

The fact that every year there will be some small registration numbers, that is, numbers of two or three figures each, will be appreciated by the desk assistant, as it will save time in charging a book, and will aid in accuracy.

A comparison of the relative size of the registration numbers would perhaps be of interest in this connection. In libraries with 10,000 names on register and a yearly increase of 200 new applicants and 2000 re-registered borrowers there would be, under the present system, 4000 registration numbers of five figures each, while under the new system the following would occur:

100 registration numbers of 3 figures or less.  
900 registration numbers of 4 figures or less.  
3000 registration numbers of 5 figures or less.  
In a small library of 5000 borrowers with a yearly increase of 500, and re-registered 500 there would be, under the present system, 1000 registration numbers of 4 figures each, but under the new system we should have:

100 registration numbers of 3 figures or less  
900 registration numbers of 4 figures or less.  
As will easily be seen, the effect of the series number is to reduce the size of the re-registration number.

At the time of re-registration, which varies in libraries from three to ten years, the series number will prove an easy guide by indicating, at a glance, whether the borrower should be re-registered; and also by providing for the withdrawal of the application blanks from the file, making it possible, with considerable less time taken, to keep the applicants' file free from dead wood.

The use of two series numbers, one for the juvenile register and one for the adult, would be an advantage in large libraries, making a

simple method by which to distinguish between the two. Where this is done, and by requiring re-registration every five years, it would be possible to repeat the same series numbers, thus avoiding the use of a series number of more than one figure. This would make it possible, in a comparatively short time, to destroy the registers, thereby reducing the space now required for these volumes.

All the necessary statistics for the month, year, or term of years can be ascertained as easily under either method.

It would be of value to hear the opinion of others in regard to the advisability of adopting this method.

KATE WYCKOFF BROWER.

## MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

IN recommending such a bureau to the Board of Freeholders, the Civic League of St. Louis made the following statement:

"It is apparent to every one who has ever given any thought to such questions or has tried to find out anything about his own or any other city government, that there is need for an organization or department for the collecting, collating and filing of information on municipal, social, political and economic questions.

"The value of comparative data in dealing with municipal questions can hardly be over-estimated, especially when so many new problems are constantly arising. A department of this kind would prevent many ill-advised measures now advanced from becoming laws and would often save the city an actual loss by preventing the passage of ordinances which have proven unsatisfactory in other cities.

"An officer whose duty it will be to keep in touch with municipal movements everywhere and be ready to supply the information to those who are charged with making the laws and administering them should, we believe, be provided for in the new charter."

Speaking at a conference of city officials and others soon after the organization of the Baltimore bureau, President Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University, made the following statement apropos of the work inaugurated by that bureau:

"It may fairly be said that that nation which makes most use of the scientific method is the most advanced nation, taking everything into consideration, and in the long run that nation will outstrip the others.

"That the industries are dependent upon the cultivation of the sciences is well known. Innumerable striking examples of this could be given. It can also be shown that in the study of the problems of government, whether these problems be those of a municipality, of a state or of a nation, the scientific method is of vital importance. What

this method is may be summed up in a very few words. It is that method which proceeds in the most sensible way to solve problems. Whenever a wise man has a problem to deal with he first endeavors to find out what the facts are, and after he has learned the facts, he proceeds to action; his conclusions are drawn from the knowledge of the facts. This is the scientific method; this is the only sensible method of going to work in any field, whether it be the field of nature, of business or of government. Progress in its broadest sense is due to the use of this method."

Recognizing this condition, and impressed by the good results following the establishment of legislative reference bureaus in several of the states, the National Municipal League in 1909 appointed a committee to report upon the feasibility and desirability of municipal reference libraries. The first work of the committee was, of course, to learn what was being done along this line, either by special legislative reference or municipal reference libraries, and inquiries were made of the librarians of the public libraries in all cities having a population of 50,000 or over. The replies indicate that there is almost complete unanimity as to the great need for the establishment of municipal reference libraries, but there was not the same unanimity as to how this should be done. The committee feels that these replies are strong evidence of the need of such libraries. This committee, of which Dr. Horace E. Flack, librarian of the Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference, is chairman, has made a striking report on the whole question, which has been widely distributed among librarians, with the result that an extended interest in the subject has been aroused.

In 1910 the committee was continued with Dr. Flack as chairman and the following members: Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania; Miss Edith Tobitt, librarian of the Omaha Public Library; Hon. Oscar Leser, of Baltimore, and Clarence B. Lester, of the Legislative Reference Division of the New York State Library.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

## REUBEN McMILLAN FREE LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

THE new building of the Reuben McMillan Free Library was opened to the public on Dec. 3, 1910.

It occupies a corner lot 130 x 300 feet and measures 130 feet front by 130 feet side, with possible future extension at rear. It sets 75 feet back from the street. Its cost is \$150,000.

The exterior is of Italian renaissance ar-

chitecture. The walls are of reinforced concrete with limestone exterior facing. The building is considered fireproof, wood being used only for doors and window casings. The furniture, cases and stacks are all steel with the exception of table and desk tops and chairs. Wires are all insulated in concrete and the heating is from the city plant. There seems to be practically nothing to burn, and the building is further protected on the outside by hydrants. The economy of insurance is consequently great.

The floors are covered with rubber tiling in the most used part of the building, with linoleum elsewhere. The stack floors are of glass.

The building is simple and dignified and in accord with the use to which it is built. It is of goodly proportions and built for a capacity of some 225,000 volumes. It is planned from the library point of view, the architect being chosen after the floor plans were practically arranged and the needs and relations of departments decided. With these points given, the size and capacity of rooms were first determined; the amount and arrangement of furniture, shelves and stacks were then planned and the contracts for these let. The remaining money was then used for other parts of the building and exterior. The plan was a happy one; we were able to get what was needed from the library viewpoint, and the things that we had to do without were the non-essentials. It moreover gave us a simple building. From the viewpoint of the book the setting is successful, while the rooms are simple and dignified, restful and pleasing. It is the book that invites one.

The building is of three floors, including basement, some four feet below grade at the front of the building and on account of lesser height in basement stack, on the grade at rear. The main entrance with outside steps leads directly into the vestibule, the object being to give a broad, hospitable outlook on entrance. From the vestibule access is gained to the rooms on the main floor and by staircases to basement and second floor. In the vestibule are telephone booths and space for checking umbrellas.

A conversation room with tables and chairs and a desk for writing opens from the vestibule. In this room hangs the portrait of Mr. McMillan, for whom the library is named. The following tribute hangs beneath it:

"A man who sought neither wealth nor honor save as these were to be found in the faithful doing of his duty. He spent a long life for meagre salary in training the youth of this city to live the highest intellectual life, and when his name was chosen for the library, it was because his generation chose to honor and revere that type of manhood which finds its best expression in

"that high, stern-featured beauty of plain devotedness to duty."

On a pedestal stands the bronze bust of Mr.

Andrew Carnegie, whose gift of \$50,000 made the erection of the building possible. In the reading room are signs, "There is a conversation room if you wish to talk."

Directly in front of the vestibule main entrance, and with glass partition, is the loan room. It is here that the architectural effect is gained. The room is dignified, and is finished in Caen stone. The ceiling is of extra height, 20 feet, with glass construction, and above in the roof is a skylight. By day there is natural lighting and in the evening electric lights are used between the skylight and glass ceiling, giving a sunlight effect through the yellowish art glass. The room is surrounded by the Parthenon frieze in plaster cast. The furniture comprises the loan desk and its equipment, catalog case, with adjoining tables and chairs, benches and show table with glass top and at a height for comfortable inspection when standing, a revolving photocase and paper and string table. On the sides of the room are glass partitions, admitting a general view of reading and children's rooms. On the north (quietest) side are the general reading rooms. At the rear of the loan room one passes directly into the stack. Open access is maintained throughout.

The reading rooms consist of general reference room with adjoining (by glass partition) newspaper and periodical room. There is too an open shelf room connection with the stack, as well as direct entry therein. The general effect of the first floor is its openness. Almost complete supervision is maintained from the loan desk as a central administrative point. The rooms are furnished with tables, chairs, fire-places, washstands, magazine racks and settles. Special attention was paid to the comfort of readers. The shelves are of comfortable height and sizes are relative to varied classes of books shelved. Ledges at a reading height are used where heavy books are to be consulted.

The windows are large, utilizing the greatest amount of daylight possible. The height of windows are 57½ inches from the floor, the measurement being determined by the wall cases, the tops of the cases forming the sill of the window. At the back of the cases and with perforations in a continued case top are the recessed radiators, the heating being adjusted by thermostats. In the reading rooms and stacks overhead lighting is used of simple designs with Tungsten lights.

The shelving is fitted, of solid and simple construction and practical lines. The various appliances are most practical.

The children's room, with its special equipment, was specially mentioned in the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The stack room occupies practically the entire rear of the building, and is of five floors with a possible sixth. The first floor

of the stack is in the basement, there being two floors to one floor of the building proper. Care has been taken that the stack floors meet the main floors on a level, except in basement, where inclines are used. Thus there are no steps over which books must be carried. Of special interest in the stack room are the wide aisles and space between stacks and windows for tables and chairs, and the almost continuous windows with broad window seats. It is here that future extension of the building will go on.

The stack room, as the entire library, is shelved to a comfortable height and is of easy access. It is admirably fitted with label holders, book supports, end shelves and bulletin boards of most approved design. The ventilation through the stacks is further gained by specially made lower shelf. Adjoining the stack on main floor is the librarian's room, with vault and office, and a mezzanine floor directly above these rooms has the staff locker and rest rooms.

On the second floor of the main building are the lecture and story-hour rooms (*see LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April), music, trustees' and special study rooms, one of which is now used by the Historical Society. The stack room, adjoining this floor, is devoted to practical arts and trades. Another general work-room connects with this floor.

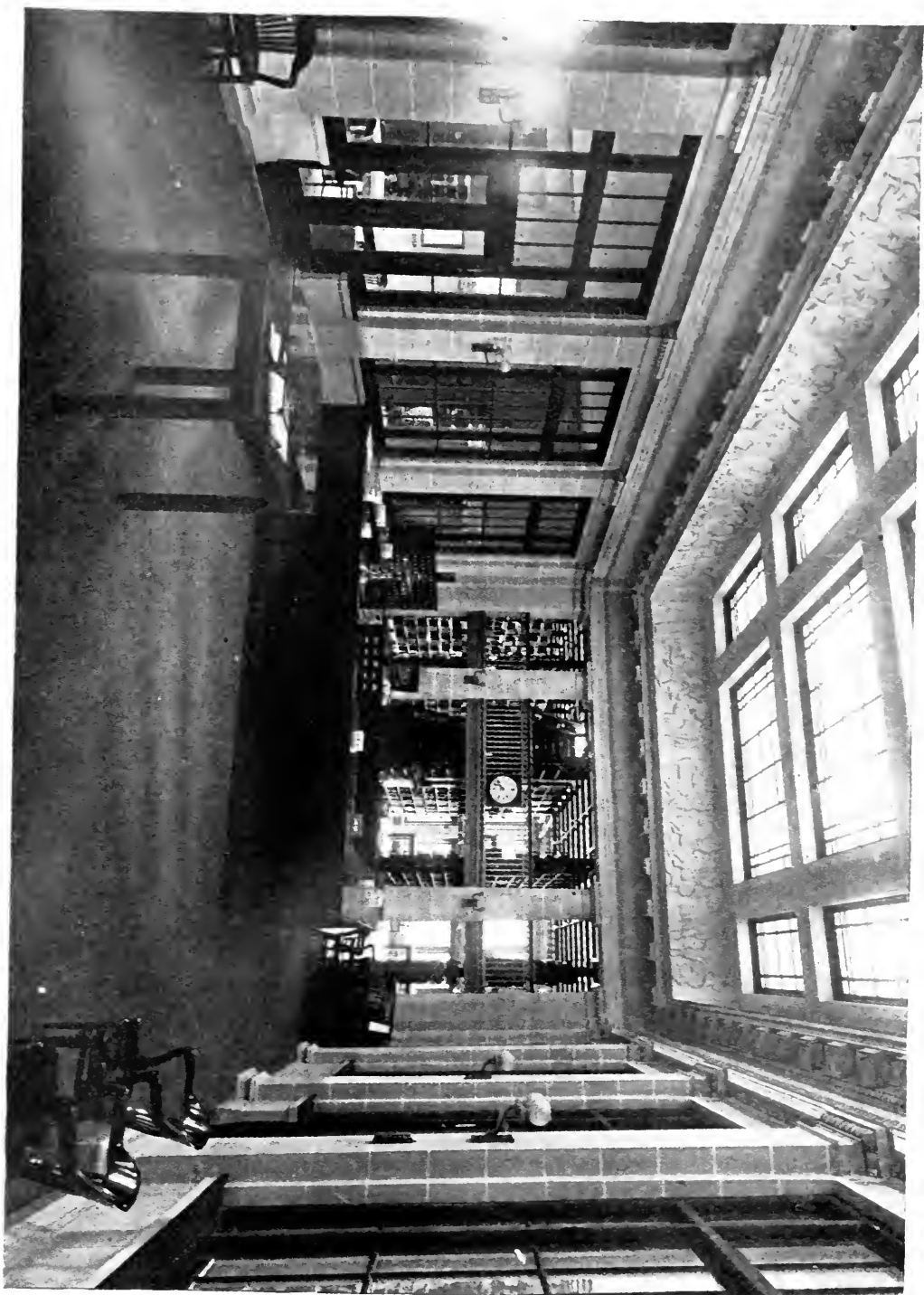
The treatment of the basement has been a specially happy one, in that one does not seem to be in a basement. The rooms are pleasant. Specially to be mentioned is a future newspaper room 20 x 56 feet with outside entrance. The room is at present used by the Medical Association and its special library. Adjoining the stack, on each side, are the receiving and unpacking room and school and branch room. The basement stack room is used for bindery books, branch and school books, also for mending. Connected with it is a disinfecting closet. Other basement rooms are boiler room, in case of emergency, the building being heated by the city plant, a future bindery, two unassigned rooms, toilets and storage room. A vacuum cleaning system is installed.

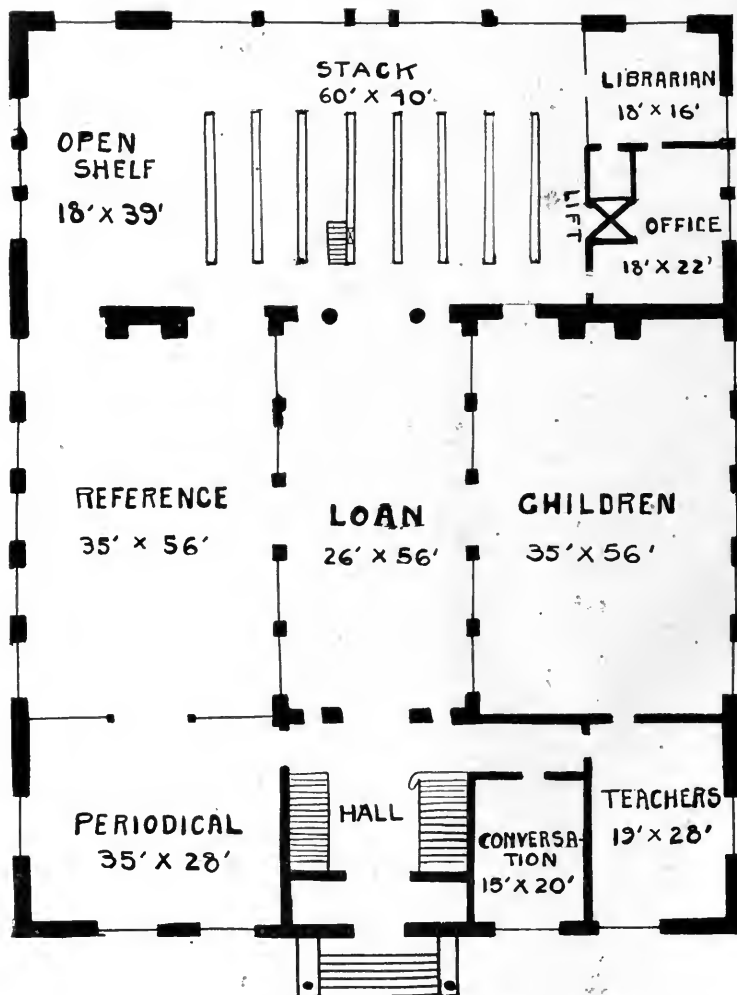
Over the building, with exception of skylights over stack and loan rooms, is a capacious attic and above a roof garden. An elevator, which adjoins stacks, goes from basement to roof, and there are booklift and stairs connecting stack floors. The rear of the lot will be laid out for garden with settles for readers.

The library is greatly indebted to various members of the library profession, and specially to those who had new buildings, for the suggestions of what to have and what not to have. We were fortunate, too, to have the willingness and ability of the General Fireproofing Co. to construct the work and make all possible improvements in mechanical equipment.

ANNA L. MORSE.

KETTER M. MILLAN FREE LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. LOAN ROOM.





REUBEN M'MILLAN FREE LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. MAIN FLOOR.

## American Library Association

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Bulletin. vol. 5, no. 4. Papers and proceedings of the 33d annual meeting of the American Library Association, held at Pasadena, Cal. May 18-24, 1911. pp. 50-288. O. Chic., A. L. A., 1911.

This volume of A. L. A. Proceedings is the fifth to be published by the Association. The contents cover first the general sessions, followed by the affiliated organizations, A. L. A. sections, public documents, round table, attendance summaries, and attendance register. The volume shows careful editorial work and appears in good season, coming out with the beginning of fall activities.

## State Library Commissions

### VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

Fairgoers at eight Vermont fairs have seen the exhibit of books and pictures, loaned by the State Board of Library Commissioners; have learned what they can borrow of the state, and what helps the state gives to town libraries and to towns without libraries.

Sightseers especially enjoyed the pictures. Both adults and children spent much time looking through the set of Spanish views, the government pictures of the Panama Canal, the photographs of Boutwell, Milne & Varum Company's big granite quarries, and of the Proctor marble quarries.

Many people were surprised to learn that there was such a commission, and it was for these people that the exhibits were made. When the commission's aims and work were explained, they said that it was "a fine thing!"

Several school superintendents and school teachers asked for details, and took lists and applications for travelling libraries.

A good number of farmers showed interest in the 15 agricultural books loaned by Orange Judd Co. The commission made arrangements with this company to take orders at the fairs, and so save men the bother of ordering for themselves. Many men, who gave no orders, examined the books, and made notes about them. People from outside the state were also interested.

A sign, "Nothing for sale," attracted many persons who otherwise would have avoided the booth. Some, on the other hand, who wanted stereopticon views, were disappointed at being unable to buy them there.

## State Library Associations

### KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Berea, Oc-

tober 5-6, and was one of the most profitable and successful in the history of the Association.

The first session was held in the Alpha Beta room of Lincoln Hall, Berea College, Mr. Wm. F. Yust, of the Louisville Free Public Library, presiding. The meeting was opened by Miss Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, with a paper on "Aids for librarians," and numerous helpful and suggestive publications were on exhibition for examination. The discussion which followed was led by Miss Celeste Lucas, of the Paris Library, assisted by Miss Julia A. Robinson, assistant secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission. Mrs. Spears, of the Covington Public Library, Miss Dillard, of the Lexington Public Library, Mr. Yust and Miss Pratt, of the Louisville Free Public Library.

Second on the program was an address by Miss Adeline B. Zachari on "The creed of the children's librarian." The discussion was led by Miss Florence Dillard. At the close of the session the delegates visited the college library with Miss Euphemia K. Corwin as guide.

The evening session was held in the auditorium of the college chapel. In addition to the librarians, between 400 and 500 of the students and faculty were present. After music by the college orchestra and a cordial address of welcome by Dr. Wm. G. Frost, president of Berea College, an address on "Some tendencies in secondary education" was given by the state supervisor of high schools, Professor McHenry Rhoades, of the State University. A vocal solo by Mr. Ralph Rigby, music director of Berea College, followed, and the program was closed by an address, "The librarian and the poet," by James W. Raine, professor of English language and literature, Berea College. The evening session was followed by a delightful reception at the home of President Frost.

Friday's program began at 7:30 with a tour through the modern and well equipped college buildings. The third session was called at 9 o'clock in the library. Miss Rebecca Averill, fourth vice-president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, extended the greetings of the federation, expressed a belief in the great educational value of the Association, and promised the continued and hearty support of the federation. Miss Julia A. Robinson read a paper on "Book selection." Miss Lindsey, of Frankfort, led the discussion which followed, and practically every one took part. Numerous lists of books most frequently in demand in the various libraries represented were submitted for consideration.

The business session was called at 1:30 p.m. in the parlor of Boone Tavern. Invitations for the next conference were received from Paducah, Covington, and Lawrenceburg.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Miss Lilian Lindsey, Frankfort, president; Mr. Wm. F. Yust, Louisville, first vice-president; Miss Florence Dillard, Lexington, second vice-president; Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Isabel H. Shepard, Covington, member-at-large of the executive committee.

At 3 o'clock, on invitation of the college authorities, the delegates started on an outing to Indian Fort Mountain. Horses and carryalls were provided, and the pinnacle was reached in time for the party to see the sun set and the moon rise. Supper was served on the mountain-top, after which a delightful hour was spent in story telling and singing. The weather was ideal and the arrangements perfect. The return trip was made in the moonlight.

FANNIE C. RAWSON.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 17th meeting of the Maine Library Association was held September 15, 1911, at Bowdoin College Library, President Hartshorn in the chair. Nearly 50 were present during the two sessions held in the morning and afternoon.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$79.40. It was voted that the next meeting should be primarily of the round-table type, with not more than two prepared papers or addresses.

Among the questions discussed were the following: Periodical indexes; Work with women's clubs; Increasing the circulation of non-fiction; A central exchange for superfluous books; Collating and plating books; Teaching the users of the library how to use it to advantage.

Officers of the Association are as follows: President, Prof. William H. Hartshorn, Litt. D., Bates College; vice-presidents, J. H. Winchester, Corinna Public Library, Mary H. Caswell, Waterville Public Library; secretary, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library; treasurer, Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library.

At noon all the visiting librarians had dinner at the Eagle Hotel as guests of the college library.

GERALD G. WILDER, *Secretary*.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at St. Alban's Beach, Minn., September 20 to 22, with an attendance of 98, including librarians, assistants, members of library commissions, and trustees.

The first session was held Wednesday evening in the parlor of St. Alban's Hotel. Mrs. Helen G. McCaine, president of the Minnesota Library Association, introduced the speakers of the evening. Miss Gracia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public

Library, gave the address of welcome in a few fitting words, which was followed by the address of Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, on the subject of "Reaching the people." Mr. Utley said he was a believer in conventions because they kept the members of an association in touch with what was being done along their line of work. He emphasized the need of making it easy for people to get the books they wanted and not subject them to too much red tape. He suggested that teachers of the public schools be taught how to use the library tools and to accompany their pupils to the library and show them how to use the reference books, indices, and card catalog. Librarians were urged to attend teachers' meetings and to labor, not with the children less, but teachers more.

The librarian should know personally the needs of her clientele and endeavor to have the books ready for them when wanted. Send good literature to the farmers through travelling libraries when you cannot reach them through the town library. It is not good business to charge a fee. Use every effort to induce people to come to the library, and enlist the merchants and other business men of the town to help along this line by calling attention to books on subjects they are known to be interested in, and to timely books on any current topic of discussion that are known to be on the shelves of the local library.

On Thursday morning the round-table discussion on "Book selection" was conducted by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. In her talk Miss Stearns first took up the subject as to the one in the library that made the selection. She stated that in many cases the book committee of library boards took full charge of the matter, the librarian knowing nothing about the selection until the books were received from the booksellers. Miss Stearns insisted that no one should be employed as a librarian who was not competent to select the books, as the librarian should be the one best qualified to know the needs of her community from her everyday experience with the readers.

Untrustworthy book reviews were next dwelt upon, it being shown that nearly every publishing firm had some avenue through which it advertised its books. Librarians should guard against reviews published in periodicals owned by publishers and also against much of the modern advertising of books. *The Nation*, the *Dial*, and the *New York Times' Saturday Review* are a few of the reviews that are independent of publishers. The "A. L. A. book list" is the safest guide in existence to-day. The "A. L. A. catalog," the "New York State Library best books of the year," the *Publishers' Weekly*, or the *Cumulative Book Index* and *Book Review Digest* are some other valuable



helps. The selection of fiction is the greatest problem, especially with such authors as Robert W. Chambers, who alternates wholesome Revolutionary War stories with daringly suggestive studies in sensualism. The solution lies in buying only that which you can read yourself or from reviews upon which you can absolutely depend.

Another problem is that of the unused book. In most libraries there are many books that are not read at all. Librarians often spend a great deal of money in building up certain classes, irrespective of the public demand. When a library is started it is well to have the best of the popular things in each class, but why, when the prevailing taste is found to run pretty largely to certain classes, and the original purchases in some other classes do not circulate to any extent—why, with a small book fund, should it be deemed necessary to insist on including works in the unused classes? And this brings up the question of the apportionment of the book fund among the various classes. We recently heard it argued that the librarian should determine in advance of each purchase just how much she should spend for each class.

Now it might be that not a book of science, for example, would be published in a six-month that would be worth the buying. The inevitable result of such a plan religiously carried out would be the purchase of books we would not want and would lead to the purchase of mediocre material. Again, it has been urged that the small library should never buy any books costing more than \$1.50. We do not believe that the library with a limited book fund should buy many expensive volumes, but books of value that supply a real need should be purchased. All subscription books should be avoided. By waiting they can usually be picked up for one-half the original cost. Sets and series should be avoided in the small library.

Miss Flora F. Carr, of the Mankato Public Library, in speaking on the topic "Per cent. of children's books to buy," said that in many libraries books are purchased for the children's department when the librarian feels that books are needed or when the demand comes. But regular and systematic buying makes far steadier growth, and selections are apt to be made with more care. It may be impossible for the average library to decide upon a certain per cent. of the book fund to be used in the purchase of children's books and to hold always to the amount. One-third or one-fourth is the usual per cent. set apart for this purpose. The condition that the children's work is in will help to determine this per cent. for the individual library. The amount to be spent should include the buying of new titles, replacements, and added copies. Keeping up the replacements and buying additional copies of books worth while are just as impor-

tant as the placing of new titles on the shelves. The Ginn and Heath edition, Grosset & Dunlap, and some others were recommended for circulation from this department, and copies of beautifully illustrated and more expensive editions be purchased for table use and reference.

Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, in speaking on "Correlation with the school library," said there certainly was need of more correlation. In many instances there is duplication of expensive sets when one would serve the community. The school and public libraries serve the same community and it is desirable to have the school library shelved at the public library and circulated as a part of it. This would largely reduce the duplication and facilitate the circulation among pupils.

Miss Lilly Borreson, librarian of Two Harbors Public Library, discussed the topic "Foreign books." She firmly believes that in communities where there are many foreigners the library should provide books for them in their native language. The children soon learn the English in school and on the street and do not care for the foreign books, but adults are slow in learning a new language and are in need of books in their native tongue for recreational reading. Modern literature does not appeal to the emigrant. They prefer translations of Dickens, Scott, Eliot, and Dumas. The Scandinavians, Germans, Finns, and Yiddish emigrants are among those who request books in their own language. The children will call for books in English, and preferably those of American history and biography.

The next subject discussed was "Book ordering," by Miss Frances Earhart, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, who said to order from the dealer where you could get the best price, the cheapest transportation, and the quickest service. Miss Earhart advocated the ordering of books often—at least once a month—even in small libraries. People want books at the time their interest is aroused. It is worth while to buy a new book if there is a demand for it.

The rental collection came up at this time for a brief discussion. In some libraries it has proved a successful means of providing all the new fiction required. This plan has been tried in some places. A small sum, say \$10 or \$25, can be used to buy this collection and loaned at the rate of five cents a copy per week, the money from this rental being used to buy more books for the collection. The standard of the library should not be lowered by putting questionable books in this collection.

The trustees' round table was conducted by R. C. Pickering, of Virginia, Minn. The opening topic was a discussion of better financial support. Mr. Pickering said that in their library they had no trouble in securing all the funds needed for use by the library



board, but he understood that conditions were not so favorable in many of the small libraries of the state. He believed the library fund should increase with other improvements of the city. In many instances the per cent. of taxation was not large enough. The library, in order to enlarge its usefulness, should have more funds at its disposal. The cost of service and administration took the larger part of the fund, and little was left for the purchase of books.

It was the opinion that from 20 to 30 per cent. should be available for the book fund. Trained librarians should be paid as well as grade teachers in the small cities and be entitled to a vacation on full pay at least once a year.

It was suggested that a businesslike budget be prepared by the financial committee of the library board showing what was needed for books, salaries, improvements, and other necessities and presented to the council each year. Several librarians reported that their boards had received larger appropriations when the council was approached in this way.

It was the opinion of several present that few library board members knew much about the administration of a library or the work done by a librarian, and if they would inform themselves on the matter they might be more willing to pay better salaries, furnish substitutes occasionally, and grant vacations.

Thursday afternoon the members of the Association were given a trip across the lakes, the guests of the Twin City Library Club. The day was perfect and the autumn foliage at its best. A dinner served in the St. Alban's Beach Hotel concluded the day's program. Miss Arabel Martin, of Minneapolis Public Library, acted as toastmistress. The address of the evening was given by Dr. George E. Vincent, president University of Minnesota, on "The social memory." C. G. Schulz, superintendent of public instruction, responded to the toast, "The library and education," followed by Miss Lutie E. Stearns on "The library and country life." Miss Clara N. Kellogg, of Neighborhood House, St. Paul, gave a talk on "The library and the little citizen."

On Friday morning Miss Louise Fernald, of Rochester Public Library, conducted the story hour symposium. Miss Fernald stated that upon inquiry she had learned that only 12 libraries out of the 78 in Minnesota were now conducting story hours. Some few others had tried it, but for various reasons had discontinued.

The aim of the story hour is to cultivate a taste for good literature, to bring to the notice of the children books which they would not otherwise read, and to train the ethical side of the children's nature. The good telling of stories appeals to the emotions, giving impulse towards virtue, honor, and courtesy, making for the enlargement of

narrow lives by bringing joy and beauty to the individual.

The children's librarian seems best adapted for the work, which should be conducted at regular periods and after a systematic plan. Nearly all the librarians who have tried the story hour think the results justify the effort involved. It brings new patrons to the library, teaches concentration, deepens impressions, strengthens memory, cultivates the imagination, and generally elevates the taste of the reader. If the teachers of the public schools would follow a course of story hour literature, instead of reading fiction to their pupils at odd times, they could greatly aid the librarian in leading the children to better things.

Miss Marie A. Todd, art department, Minneapolis Public Library, gave a talk on the "Use of pictures in libraries." Miss Todd said she believed in teaching people to look for beauty and called attention to the current magazines as a source of many beautiful pictures. Discarded magazines could be utilized for making collections to be used in libraries, the cost in time and work in the cutting of these pictures for mounting and circulation being the largest item of expense. These collections are to be used by the public school teachers for special days, study of history and geography, literature, or any phase of their work. A great deal of material may be found along all these lines, as well as pictures of distinctly art topics. The club women will also be glad to have access to such collections and any other study clubs of a community. The Perry and the Brown pictures can also be used in this collection together with many inexpensive colored prints. Trade catalogs and railroad folders afford another source of supply and can be had for the asking.

Picture postcards form another delightful addition to the picture collection, and when mounted are effective for exhibition.

The mounting and storing of the pictures was next considered. Manila board is good for the children's collection, and the 8-ply Melton board in brown and gray for the art pictures and colored prints. A mount that is too heavy and shows soil easily should be avoided. Two good sizes for the mounts are 8 x 10 and 11 x 14, which can be cut from the gray and brown sheets without any waste.

The mounted pictures are best cared for in cases, while the unmounted prints may be kept in folders or Manila envelopes. A simple classification is desirable. Put the class number in one corner, front or back, and arrange by it. Mr. Dana says no arrangement is so good as an alphabetical one by subjects, with guide cards for each subject, the pictures standing on ends like cards in a catalog. Mr. Dana's pamphlet gives an excellent list of subject headings, and can be had from the Wilson Publishing Com-

pany for 35 cents. Miss Todd illustrated her talk with beautiful examples of the pictures from her collection.

A short business session followed, and the resolutions calling for the affiliation of the Minnesota Library Association with the American Library Association were read and adopted by unanimous vote of the members of the Minnesota Library Association in session.

The adoption of the report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Miss Margaret Palmer, Hibbing; vice-president, Miss Frances Earhart, Duluth; secretary-treasurer, Miss Arabel Martin, Minneapolis; executive committee, Miss Miriam Carey (St. Paul) and Mrs. Alice Lamb (Litchfield).

ELIZABETH CONNER, *Secretary-treasurer*.

#### NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

The program for the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association, Albany, Nov. 27-29, is outlined as follows:

*Monday, November 27, 1911, 8:00 p.m.*

Opening general session of the State Teachers' Association, State Capitol Assembly room.

"The public library and the public school," Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president American Library Association, vice-librarian Buffalo Public Library.

"Boys and books," William Byron Forbush, author of "The boy problem."

"The new State Library and its relations to schools and teachers," James I. Wyer, director of the State Library, Albany, N. Y.

*Tuesday, November 28*

Conference of teachers and librarians.

Topic: "How can we best influence the reading of boys and girls?"

"Arousing an interest in the great children's classics," Miss Clara W. Hunt, director of children's work, Brooklyn Public Library.

"The transition period in a girl's reading," Miss Anna C. Tyler, New York Public Library, New York City.

General discussion, opened by Miss Addie E. Hatfield, State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.

Topics suggested for discussion:

"Ways of reaching children who do not like to read."

"Effect of the moving-picture shows on children's reading."

"How can we counteract the influence of the comic supplement?"

"Stepping stones for the boy with the nickle library habit."

"Books for very little children. Picture books."

"Encouraging the ownership of books. Books for Christmas presents."

#### *Library exhibit*

NOTE.—The object of this exhibit is to make known to teachers and librarians of New York state what the State Education Department and the public libraries are doing to help the schools. An important part of the exhibit will be a collection of lists of approved books compiled by the leading libraries of the country, special reading lists for boys and girls, material for holidays and anniversaries, etc., the various library aids which would be of service in school work.

#### *Plan for exhibit*

- I. State aids in school work.
  - a. Travelling libraries.
  - b. Mounted pictures.
  - c. Lantern slides.
  - d. Book lists. (Best books of the year, etc.)
- II. Some United States documents and state documents useful in school work.

- III. How the public libraries are helping the schools.

NOTE.—The following public libraries will contribute to this exhibit photographs, lists, and bulletins showing their work with schools and for children of school age:

New York Public Library.  
Brooklyn Public Library.  
Buffalo Public Library.  
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.  
Utica Public Library.  
Binghamton Public Library.  
Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

- IV. School library work. (Some helps available.)

- a. Care of school library. Organization. book selection.
- b. Classroom libraries. (Typical classroom libraries for the different grades will be represented, methods of keeping records, etc.)
- c. Books for children.
  1. Graded lists.
  2. General reading lists.
  3. Good illustrated editions of classics for children.
  4. Landmark set illustrating old-time children's books.
- d. Story-telling and books to read aloud.
- e. Pictures for kindergarten use.
- f. Scrapbooks and bulletins useful in normal school work.
- g. Nature study helps: books, lists, Cornell bulletins, government publications.
- h. Helps in holiday and anniversary celebrations.
- i. Book-marks and reading-ladders.
- j. Debating topics and references.
- k. Outlines for courses of instruction in normal schools and high schools.
- l. High school library work.
  1. Reading lists.
  2. Clippings.
  3. Illustrated books.

4. Mounted pictures.
  5. Current topics bulletin.
  - V. Teachers' professional library.
    - a. List of best books.
    - b. Educational periodicals.
    - c. Annual summaries of books on education, with notes as to their value.
  - VI. Christmas book exhibit.
- Communications concerning this exhibit should be addressed to Mr. Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the Albany Library School, chairman of Committee on Library exhibit.

For information about the meetings, address Mary E. Hall, The Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## Library Clubs

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### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Westboro Public Library, Oct. 17, 1911. About 75 were present.

Miss Zaidee Brown, agent for the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, spoke on the "Possibilities of the village library." She suggested many ways of reaching people who never use the library and the work the library can do socially.

Dr. Mary H. Sherman, of Brookfield, on the subject "How the library can help in village improvement," told of what the library can do by its books to teach the people to make better roads, gardens and have better homes. Mrs. O. W. Judd, of Westboro, spoke of the influence the library can have in a town by being beautiful itself, and so teaching the people to appreciate beauty, and through good books help to form character and good citizenship.

At the afternoon session Miss Ellen E. Maynihan, supervisor of story telling in the Worcester playgrounds, read a paper on "Story telling, old and new." She gave a brief history of story telling, and showed how it influenced boys and girls. She told the stories of "The patient Griselda" from Chaucer, "The good bishop" from Les Misérables, and "The tar baby" from Uncle Remus.

WINNIFRED S. TARRELL, *Secretary*.

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club held the first meeting of the year at the Hiram Kelly Branch of the Chicago Public Library, Friday evening, October 20. The new president, Mr. Tweedel, of the John Crerar Library, was in the chair, and in spite of the rain about 75 members and friends of the club were present.

According to custom this first meeting of the year was devoted to reports from the library meetings which have occurred during the summer. Miss Whitcomb, of the Lincoln Center Branch of the Chicago Public Library, spoke on "Some impressions of the Pasadena conference," and Miss Field, of the Chicago Public Library, gave a report of the Illinois meeting at Joliet. Mr. Legler then spoke briefly of the history and aims of the new branch which was opened to the public in June of this year, and told of its rapid growth and the place it was so quickly taking in the life of the community.

The latter part of the evening was in charge of the social committee; refreshments were served and an opportunity given to go over the new building.

Nine new names were added to the list of members.

HARRIE EDNA BROOKE, *Secretary*.

### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its 12th meeting Oct. 10, 1911, at the home of Miss Bancroft, chairman of the board of trustees of the Hopedale Library, and a member of the board of visitors of the Massachusetts Library Commission. Mr. Belden, state librarian of Massachusetts, gave a description of the growth and usefulness of the Massachusetts Library Commission. As the meeting was especially arranged for the trustees in the club, Mr. Belden gave them a clear and concise account of their duties and privileges.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Sornborger, president; Miss Putnam, 1st vice-president; Miss Darling, 2d vice-president; Miss Day, secretary.

### SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

At the meeting of the Syracuse Library Club on October 18 an account of his work was given by Mr. W. L. Neill, librarian of the Solvay Process Company. Assisted by a committee of 20, about 50 serials are examined regularly and information bearing on their processes and patents is abstracted and distributed in printed form to between 80 and 90 technical experts employed in their works here and in other places. Reports were given of libraries visited and sessions attended by those who went to the New York State Library Association meeting in September.

EDITH E. CLARKE, *Secretary-treasurer*.

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

Library commissions, associations and clubs should send prompt reports of meetings to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, if they are to be included in the current issue.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

The Library Training School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta opened on September 25, 1911, for its seventh session.

The enrollment of the class was as follows:

Miss Emma Bragg, Auburn, Ala.  
Miss Janet Brown, Atlanta, Ga.  
Miss Eunice Coston, Birmingham, Ala.  
Miss Susie Lee Crumley, Atlanta, Ga.  
Miss Laura Hall, Montgomery, Ala.  
Miss Mabel Jones, Atlanta, Ga.  
Miss Frances Newman, Atlanta, Ga.  
Miss Annie Pierce, Charlotte, N. C.  
Miss Chloe Smith, Round Oak, Ga.  
Miss Amelia Whitaker, Atlanta, Ga.

The practice work extended from September 25-30. The regular schedule of the school was taken up October 2.

DELIA F. SNEED, *Principal*.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

#### NOTES

The class of 1912 held a class meeting on October 6 and elected Margaret Farr president, and Elizabeth J. Amory secretary-treasurer.

Three story-hour courses are to be conducted by the students, under the direction of the school, in as many settlements of the city. Miss Helen G. Betterly, of the Osterhout Free Library, will give a lecture on "Story-telling" on October 26, in preparation for this work.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Lillian Evans, Drexel, '11, has been appointed in the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Edith Fulton, Drexel, '05, has been appointed librarian of the Oak Park Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Charlotte Gregory, Drexel, '11, has been appointed upon the temporary cataloging staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Emily Glezen, Drexel, '09, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Niles, O., to accept the librarianship of Oil City, Pa.

Mary E. Herr, Drexel, '10, has been appointed as first assistant in the 96th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

Charlotte Perkins, Drexel, '01, resigned her position with the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia to become the librarian of the Chestnut Hill Branch of the Free Library.

JUNE RICHARD DONNELLY, *Director*.

### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since the last report of the school one accepted applicant has postponed entrance to

another year. Miss Lou L. Jennings, New York City, A.B., Oberlin College, has been admitted from the library staff for a partial course. This makes the full number 35.

An assistant instructor has been added to the faculty, Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, A.B. of Earlham College, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School and for several years past librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., where she introduced a course in the study of the use of books and library methods.

Those members of the Public Library staff who are scheduled to lecture to the school were invited to meet the faculty and students in the classroom for a social hour during the first week of the school, and incidentally to christen the school's samovar.

Lectures are being given in a ground-floor and a second-floor lecture-room, and in a part of the classroom which has been fitted up with lecture-chairs. The lectures scheduled during October were by Dr. Billings on the history of the library, by Mr. Lydenberg on the special collections of the library, by Mr. C. G. Leland, of the Board of Education, on public education in New York City (the first of the lectures on civic subjects), and by Mr. Percy Mackaye on the drama as literature (the first of the course on literary subjects).

The collection of books for immediate reference and books for reading is growing gradually, the intention being to have eventually a model collection for cataloging purposes, one for use in connection with the fiction courses, one for essays, poetry, drama, etc., for browsing use, and one for professional subjects.

At present students are taking advantage of the good weather to enjoy outdoor excursions in their free time, and a "hiking" club has been formed for interesting walks.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school began its 26th annual session Wednesday, Oct. 4, with an enrollment of 46 students, including several members of the staff of the New York State Library who are taking only a part of the course. This exceeds considerably the number which it was at first planned to admit, and the large enrollment has been made possible only by the increased shelf and work space available in the new location in the Guild House of All Saints' Cathedral. More than twenty of the students have had previous library experience and there is a larger number of men than usual (13 in the two classes).

A list of the students matriculated at the opening of the year follows:

#### CLASS OF 1912

Allen, Amy, Troy, O. Western College, Oxford, O., 1903-4; B.A. Mt. Holyoke Col-

- lege, 1907; assistant, Cleveland Public Library, 1909-10.
- Benedict, Georgia, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. B.A. Wells College, 1899; Ph.D. Cornell University, 1903; assistant, New York State Library, September, 1911-date.
- Dougan, Alice M., Middle Granville, N. Y. Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1906.
- Hill, Grace, Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y. Ph.B. Iowa College, 1906; Iowa Summer School for Library Training, 1906-1907; assistant, Iowa College Library, 1902-07; librarian, Oskaloosa (Ia.) Public Library, 1907-09; librarian, Astoria Branch, Queens Borough Public Library, 1909-date.
- Holmes, Florence Isabel, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Smith College, 1910.
- Holth, Gudrun, Christiania, Norway. B.A. University of Christiania, 1904; Ph.B. 1906; Oxford University Summer School, 1909.
- Hooker, D. Ashley, Fort Edward, N. Y. Rollins College, 1896-98; B.A. Middlebury College, 1906; assistant, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., 1907-8; cataloger, Public Library, Cleveland, O., 1909; cataloger, U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point, N. Y., 1908-9, July-September, 1910.
- Keator, Alfred Decker, Accord, N. Y. B.A. Amherst College, 1910; assistant, Amherst College Library, 1906-10; assistant, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., July-September, 1911.
- Lewis, Margaret MacDougall, Troy, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1910; assistant, New York State Library, October, 1911-date.
- Potter, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Oakland, Cal. Ph.B. University of California, 1896.
- Rosholt, Ruth, Minneapolis, Minn. B.A. University of Minnesota, 1904; assistant cataloger, Minneapolis Public Library, 1907-11.
- Tompkins, Helen Wheeler, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1910; assistant New York State Library, September, 1911.
- CLASS OF 1913
- Berry, Ethel Irene, Oil City, Pa. B.A., Wells College, 1904; assistant, Carnegie Public Library, Oil City, 1909-11.
- Bliss, Leslie Edgar, Newport, N. Y. B.A., Colgate University, 1911.
- Bundy, Irving Roche, Chicago, Ill. B.A., Colgate University, 1902; Graduate School, University of Wisconsin, 1905.
- Chambers, Alta Anita, Walla Walla, Wash. B.A., Whitman College, 1904; assistant, Public Library, Baker, Ore., 1907-8; assistant, Public Library, Walla Walla, Wash., 1908-11.
- Charlton, Delilah Ruby, Loup City, Neb. B.A., University of Nebraska, 1908; assistant, Public Library, Ord, Neb., 1902-4.
- Clark, Mabel, Salem, O. B.A., Vassar College, 1911.
- Clement, Edith M., Albany, N. Y. B.A., Cornell University, 1910.
- Conant, Genevieve, Bradford, Pa. B.A., Vassar College, 1907; Chautauqua Summer Library School, 1911.
- Daniells, William Nathaniel, Toledo, Ohio. B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1909.
- Dice, Justus Howard, Pittsburgh, Pa. B.A., University of Pittsburgh, 1911; assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1907-8.
- Dye, Eleanor Middleswart, New Matamoras, O. B.S., Denison University, 1911; student assistant, Denison University Library, 1907-8.
- Edwards, Eleanor Mount, Randall, N. Y. B.A., Cornell University, 1911.
- Eno, Arthur Llewellyn, Charlotte, Vt. B.A. Brown University, 1895; M.A. Harvard University, 1902.
- Fix, Arminda Lucinda, Walla Walla, Wash. B.S., Whitman College, 1899; librarian, Whitman College Library, 1899-date.
- Flynn, Marcella, Rochester, N. Y. B.A., College of St. Elizabeth, 1911.
- Graves, Charles Edward, Hatfield, Mass. B.A., Wesleyan University, 1908; University of Paris, 1908-9.
- Graves, Eva Wing, Hatfield, Mass. B.A., Smith College, 1908.
- Grout, Edith N., East Arlington, Vt. B.A., Middlebury College, 1910; assistant, Middlebury College Library, 1908-10.
- Krak, Marie Berghuis, Albany, N. Y. assistant, Manuscript Section, New York State Library, October, 1911-date.
- Lassen, Harald Hvenegaard, Funder, Denmark. Ph.B., University of Copenhagen, 1905; M.A., 1911.
- Lewis, Willard Potter, Albany, N. Y. B.A., Wesleyan University, 1911; student assistant, Wesleyan University Library, 1909-11.
- MacNair, Rebecca Sharon, Glendora, Cal. B.A., University of California, 1907.
- Martin, Lois, Hamilton, Mo. Knox College, 1906-8; B.A., University of Colorado, 1910.
- Parsons, Mary Prescott, Bay City, Mich. B.A., Smith College, 1908; librarian, Mount Hermon (Mass.) School Library, 1909-11.
- Peters, Louise Marie, Albany, N. Y. B.A., University of California, 1901; M.A., University of Colorado, 1905.
- Sanborn, Henry Nichols, Albany, N. Y. Harvard College, 1897-99; B.A., Dartmouth College, 1902; M.A., Yale University, 1903; Harvard Graduate School, September, 1906-January, 1907.
- Sherman, Clarence Edgar, Jamaica, N. Y. B.S., Trinity College, 1911; assistant, Trinity College Library, 1909-11.
- Stevens, Sara Ethel, Alfred, N. Y. Ph.B., Alfred University, 1907; Ph.M., 1911.
- Stiles, Phebe Mildred, Grand Rapids, Mich. Western College, Oxford, O., 1903-4; B.A., University of Michigan, 1907; assistant,

Wisconsin Historical Society Library, 1909-10.

Thompson, Elizabeth Hardy, Raymond, N. H. B.A., Smith College, 1908.

Walkley, Raymond Lowrey, Southington, Conn. B.A., Yale University, 1909; M.A., 1910.

Weller, Laura Gardiner, Watkins, N. Y. Ph.B., Syracuse University, 1905.

Willard, Ruth Mary, Grinnell, Ia. Ph.B., Grinnell College, 1905; assistant, Grinnell College Library, 1908-11; Iowa Summer School for Library Training, 1908.

Wood, Bertha E., Dexter, N. Y. B.S., St. Lawrence University, 1903.

Miss Mabel Clark, a member of the class of 1913, has had her work interrupted by illness, and may be unable to resume it this year.

Miss Ada Alice Jones, who has been absent on sick leave throughout the summer, has resumed her work as head cataloger of the State Library, but will be unable for the present to undertake her elective course in Advanced cataloging. The course given in the same subject by Miss Dame will be modified to cover the general field of the two courses. Miss Jones will assume supervision of the major part of the elective practice work in Cataloging, while the practice in assigning subject heading will be under the direction of Miss Dame.

#### NOTES OF POSITIONS

Carnegie, Miss Elza K., '10-'11, has been appointed to organize and take charge of the reference department at the Wylie Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Carpenter, Miss Helen S., '10-'11, is acting as substitute assistant at the Mott Haven Branch of the New York Public Library.

Holdridge, Miss Kathreen, '10, has been engaged as temporary cataloger at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

Judson, Miss Katharine B., '04-'05, has been engaged as assistant in northwestern history at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Lewis, Miss Margaret M., '12, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog section of the New York State Library.

F. K. WALTER.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL. Circular of information, 1911-1912. 26 p. D. N. Y. State Educ. Dept., 1911.

This attractively presented pamphlet presents full and concise information as to regulations, methods, and curriculum of the school.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class of 1912 had the unusual privilege of being initiated into the profession

by attendance on the sessions of the New York Library Association. It was a rare opportunity for them to see and hear librarians from all parts of the country and to listen to the discussion of library problems.

This year the course of general lectures by librarians is to be made to bear especially on the subject of library administration, not only the administration of independent libraries and library systems, but that of branch libraries and of departments.

The course is to be opened on November 14 by a lecture by Mr. Frank P. Hill on "The Brooklyn Public Library, its history and organization." This will be followed by two lectures by Mr. Leon M. Solis-Cohen on "Problems of branch library administration," and by two from Miss Theresa Hitchler on "The administration of a catalog department." These will be given on consecutive Tuesday afternoons, and an invitation has been extended to the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library and to junior assistants in the Brooklyn Public Library to attend the lectures. The lecturers for next term will be announced later.

The following appointments to positions have recently been made:

Miss Katharine G. Grasty, '06, librarian of the Eastern High School of Baltimore.

Miss Agnes Greer, '08, organizer of the library of the College for Young Women, Calle Tamariz, Puebla, Mexico.

Miss Alice C. Campbell, '09, children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

Miss Hedwig Friess, '09, assistant, American Society of Civil Engineers Library, New York City.

Miss Ethelwyn Gaston, '09, cataloger of the New York Times and reference librarian to the staff.

Miss Louise Hamlin, '09, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Miss Irene C. Phillips, '11, organizer of the library at Babylon, L. I.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-Director.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college year began September 19 with an enrollment of 38 students, as follows:

##### COLLEGE GRADUATE COURSE (B.L.S.)

###### Class of 1912

Mildred Van Schoick, A.B., Allegheny, N. Y.

###### Class of 1913

Sarah E. Miller, A. B., Greenwich, N. Y.

##### FOUR YEARS' COURSE (B.L.E.)

###### Class of 1912

Edna Brand, Iilon, N. Y.

Carolyn E. Cady, Freeville, N. Y.

Edith E. Haith, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Jessica Leland, Jordan, N. Y.  
 Marion Wells, Smyrna, N. Y.

*Class of 1913*

Marian Allen, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Louise Durbin, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Florence Lamb, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Helen C. Macvane, LeRoy, N. Y.  
 Aimee M. Peters, Elmira, N. Y.  
 Alice M. Wheeler, Trumansburg, N. Y.

*Class of 1914*

Ethel Harwood, North Bangor, N. Y.  
 Cathrine Mulford, E. Hampton, N. Y.  
 Margaret C. Sanborn, Pentacook, N. H.  
 Ida Swart, Mariaville, N. Y.  
 Mildred Wood, Syracuse, N. Y.

*Class of 1915*

Harriette B. Bassett, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Ruth C. Bowen, Utica, N. Y.  
 Elizabeth G. French, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Alma L. Jones, Oriskany, N. Y.  
 Ruth A. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Ruth W. Judd, Clifton Springs, N. Y.  
 Mabelle B. Roberts, Rome, N. Y.  
 Lucille R. Scull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Kathryn Sears, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Gladys Timmerman, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Celia A. Tupper, Syracuse, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE STUDENTS

*Class of 1912*

Ruth King, Butte, Mont.  
 Sue Ann Saltsman, Dansvills, N. Y.

*Class of 1913*

Florence Booth, Newark, N. Y.  
 Julia Q. Clush, Sunbury, Pa.  
 Marguerite A. Geer, Cortland, N. Y.  
 Lucille M. Peirson, Newark, N. Y.  
 Gladys Shaw, Coffeyville, Kan.  
 Rosalia M. Slocum, Wilmington, Del.  
 Mary L. Wilcox, Whitney Point, N. Y.

The registration shows the growing popularity of the longer courses, as there is a decrease of seven in the certificate course and an increase of 11 in the degree courses.

The technical faculty is the same as at the close of last year, consisting of Director Mary J. Sibley, Margaret A. Emerson, Caroline Wandell, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth G. Thorne, and Edith E. Clarke.

On October 3 the faculty gave a title-book party to the library school and staff.

ALUMNI NOTES

Nina B. Ormsbee, '05, was married September 30, 1911, to Fred W. Heredein, of Geneva, N. Y.

Ollie E. Pillsbury, '06, has resigned her position in the Syracuse University Library to become librarian of the Davis Square Branch of the Chicago Public Library.

Carrie E. Potter, '08, formerly an assistant in the Syracuse University Library, was married June 28, 1911, to Frederick Sickles, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mabel Walling, '10, is substituting in the Syracuse University Library.

Mabel Wheelock, '10, has left the New York Public Library for the position of library bureau organizer at Bridgeport, Conn.

Ethel Ball, B.L.E., Lillian Bishop, and Ruth McDowell, of the class of 1911, are substituting in the New York Public Library.

Nan H. Lang, '11, has accepted a position as assistant in the Wilmington (Del.) Public Library.

Arloine G. Selden, '11, is an assistant in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library.

Norma Van Surdam, '11, has gone to El Paso, Tex.; as assistant librarian.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 19th year of the school began September 18 with an attendance of 38 students and with the same faculty as last year. The size of the junior class is particularly gratifying to the faculty, because this class is the first under the new rule requiring a bachelor's degree or its equivalent for entrance. The 38 students represent the following states: Illinois, 15; Wisconsin, 5; Ohio, 3; Colorado, 3; Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri, 2 each; Kansas, Rhode Island, New York, Washington, California, and Pennsylvania, 1 each. The following colleges and universities are represented: Illinois University, 8; Wisconsin University, 5; Colorado University, 3; 2 each from Chicago, Brown, and Ohio Wesleyan; 1 each from Nebraska University, Iowa University, Depauw, Western College for Women, Indiana University, Wilmington College, Nebraska Wesleyan, Vassar, Missouri Valley, Washington State College, Mount Holyoke, Temple University, Hanover, Illinois Wesleyan, Moore's Hill, William Smith College.

The following is the list of students:

CLASS OF 1912

Clara Mabel Brooks, Saunemin, Ill., University of Illinois.  
 Elizabeth Cass, Chicago, Ill., University of Illinois.  
 Winifred Fehrenkamp, Milwaukee, Wis., University of Wisconsin.  
 Emma Felsenthal, Chicago, Ill., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1910.  
 Margaret Lucy Kingsbury, Boulder, Colo., B.A. Mt. Holyoke, 1907.  
 Aurella Knapp, Normal, Ill., A.B. Illinois Wesleyan, 1909.  
 Margie Ethel Langdon, Monterey, Cal., A.B. Nebraska Wesleyan, 1917.  
 Frances Willard Mathis, St. Joseph, Ill., University of Illinois.  
 Mary Gertrude Morton, Montezuma, Ia., B.L. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905.  
 Catharine S. Oaks, Geneva, N. Y., William Smith College.

- Honor Louise Plummer, Idaho Springs, Colo., A.B. University of Colorado, 1907.  
 Myrtle Anna Renz, Henning, Ill., University of Illinois.  
 Nellie Mabel Robertson, Deputy, Ind., A.B. Moore's Hill College, 1900.  
 Emily Robison, Bloomsburg, Pa., A.B. Temple University, 1909.  
 Mary Torrance, Lexington, Ill., A.B. Hanover College, 1900.

## CLASS OF 1913

- Minnie Joanna Bollman, Champaign, Ill., A.B. University of Illinois, 1910.  
 Edna R. Darrow, Oberlin, Kas., University of Nebraska.  
 Ruth Dawson, Ockley, Ind., A.B. Depauw University, 1910.  
 Fanny Dunlap, O'Fallon, Mo., Ph.B. University of Iowa, 1905.  
 Edith Ford, Chicago, Ill., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1910.  
 Ida Marie Gangstad, Deerfield, Wis., A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1908.  
 Mary Hubbard, Lockwood, O., A.B. Western College for Women, 1896.  
 Eva May Hurst, Macy, Ind., A.B. University of Indiana, 1905.  
 Emma A. Jackson, Red Oak, Ia., A.B. Colorado University, 1911.  
 Martha Winifred Knapp, LeRoy, O., A.B. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1899.  
 Mary Elizabeth Love, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois.  
 Marguerite Mitchell, Wilmington, O., A.B. Wilmington College, 1910.  
 Fanny Anna Noyes, Evanston, Ill., A.B. Vassar College, 1910.  
 Ella Edna Packard, Ft. Morgan, Colo., A.B. Colorado University, 1907.  
 Emma Kelly Parsons, Marshall, Mo., A.B. Missouri Valley College, 1902.  
 Edith Lovina Pelton, A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1907.  
 Mary Sophia Peterson, Kenosha, Wis., A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1911.  
 Josephine Thomson Sackett, Providence, R. I., A.B. Brown University, 1911.  
 Bertram Smith, Urbana, Ill., Ph.B. Brown University, 1910.  
 Elvira Steinfert, Watertown, Wis., A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1908.  
 Sabra Stevens, Mahomet, Ill., A.B. University of Illinois, 1906.  
 Florence Marguerite Waller, Pullman, Wash., B.A. Washington State College, 1910.  
 Ethel West Wright, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois.

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., lectured before the school on October 13 on "What Americans read," and on October 14 on "The point of view." It is needless to say that the faculty and students were greatly pleased and benefited by Mr. Wyer's lectures and by his visit to the school.

The Library Club gave its fall reception in the Woman's Building on the evening of

October 13 in honor of Mr. Wyer. Those members of the university faculty who give occasional lectures before the Library School or are otherwise connected with the library were invited. Notwithstanding a popular musical entertainment the same evening, over 90 persons were present. Refreshments were served and a musical program was rendered.

During the summer Miss Price, of the faculty, was instructor in library economy in the summer session of the Wisconsin Normal School, LaCrosse; Miss Curtis was instructor in the Indiana Summer Library School; Miss Simpson was principal instructor in the Illinois Summer Library School; and Mr. Wilson worked seven weeks in the various departments of the Buffalo Public Library in order to obtain a first-hand acquaintance with the methods of that library.

## ALUMNI NOTES

The alumni dinner at the Iowa Library Association meeting at Mason City, October 11, was attended by 12 former students and by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., and Mr. H. W. Wilson, as guests. The dinner at the meeting of the Illinois Library Association at Joliet, October 13, was attended by 15 former students and by Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., Mr. H. E. Legler, and Professor J. F. Hosis, as guests.

Miss Nelle Wilson, B.L.S. 1910, has resigned her position as librarian of the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill., to accept a position as assistant librarian of the Western Illinois Normal School Library, Macomb.

Miss Bertha T. Randall, B.L.S. 1903, has been appointed librarian of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Fanny R. Jackson, B.L.S. 1903, has resigned her position in the Western Illinois State Normal School and has been made librarian of the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wis.

Miss Bertha Sharp, 1910-11, has been appointed an assistant in the library of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls.

Miss Norah McNeill, B.L.S. 1909, has been appointed head of the loan and reference department in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.

Miss Maud Osborne, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Miss Elizabeth Davis, 1910-11, who had a temporary position in the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library during the summer, is now assistant in the State Normal University Library, Normal, Ill.

Miss Jennie A. Craig, B.L.S. 1909, and Miss Margaret L. Kingsbury, 1909-10, who have been assistants on the staff of the University of Illinois Library, have been promoted to be assistants in charge of the English Departmental Library and the History and Political Science Departmental Library respectively.



Miss Flora Case and Miss Mary Torrance, both 1910-11, have been appointed catalog assistants in the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Florence L. Brundage, 1907-08, was married on September 9 to Mr. Joseph B. Messick, of East St. Louis, Ill.

Miss Lucy G. Wilson, B.L.S. 1910, was married on October 11 to Mr. Albert W. Errett, jr., of Kewanee, Ill.

Miss Marian C. Bell, B.L.S. 1906, was married September 27 to Mr. Francis E. Fleck, of Lincoln, Neb.

Miss Alta Stansbury, B.L.S. 1903, resigned her position as librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library and was married in August to Mr. F. A. Sager, of Chicago, Ill.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

This year brings a change in the official standing of the Wisconsin Library School. Chapter 416 of the Wisconsin laws of 1909 authorized the regents of the University to cooperate with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the maintenance of the library school and to aid the school by appropriation out of the funds of the University. The same act also provided that the name of the school shall hereafter be "The School of Library Science of the University." While this law has been on the statute books for over two years, the regents were for some time unable to cooperate because of lack of funds. The generosity of the last legislature in granting a three-eighths mill tax fund to the University for its maintenance has enabled the University to do what it previously could not do. The regents of the University, therefore, at their summer session appropriated a sum of money which will materially assist the commission in the maintenance of the library school. While the library school becomes in this manner affiliated with the University of Wisconsin, the management and control will remain with the commission. The commission will continue to select the instructional staff, prescribe the course of study, and to regulate the admission of students. The Instructional staff will still be commission workers, and will still spend a part of their time in the field assisting the libraries of the state. Nothing but good can result from the added strength thus given the institution.

The sixth year of the Library School opened Sept. 27. Following a pleasant custom, the class was welcomed by a gift of flowers from the president and a letter of greeting from the secretary of the outgoing class. The attendance this year numbers 34, representing 14 states, from New Hampshire to Idaho, and divided as follows: Wisconsin, 9; Michigan, 4; Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, 3 each; Iowa, Montana and Nebraska, 2 each; Indiana, Idaho, South Dakota, New

York, New Hampshire and Kansas, 1 each. Of these, eight are taking the joint course arranged with the University of Wisconsin, two are graduate students in the University doing special work in the school, five are college graduates, six have had from one to four years of college training, three are graduates of normal schools. Ten have had from two to nine years of library experience in regular positions, nine have had from six months to a year of apprentice service, while the remaining number met the requirement of one month's apprentice service in an approved library. A list of the students registered follows:

Ruth Balch, Ravinia, Ill., one year in Europe; six months' apprentice Newberry Library, Chicago.

Susan Wanda Boehnken, St. Louis, Mo.

Florence Rose Castor, Waseca, Minn., B.A., University of Minnesota.

Malvina, Charlotte Clausen, Neenah, Wis., four years assistant Neenah Public Library; Summer School of the Wisconsin Library Commission, 1905.

Lillian Elizabeth Cook, Park Falls, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Florence Hume Davis, Freeport, N. Y., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Ruth Bradley Drake, Franklin, N. H., one and one-half years Wellesley College; one year apprentice Franklin, N. H., Public Library.

Elizabeth Eckel, St. Joseph, Mo., six months apprentice St. Joseph Public Library.

Alice N. Farquhar, Chicago, Ill., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Nellie M. Fawcett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, four years assistant Cedar Rapids Public Library.

Dorothy Flower, Madison, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Pearl Pember Glazier, Lincoln, Neb., two years University of Nebraska; nine months apprentice Lincoln City Library.

Edna Sue Green, Charlevoix, Mich., three years librarian Charlevoix, Mich., Public Library.

Ruth Pauline Hayward, Beloit, Wis., A.B., Beloit College; one year assistant Madison, Wis., Free Library.

Dorothea Catherine Heins, Manitowoc, Wis., one year apprentice Manitowoc Public Library.

Mary Lydia Hicks, Rockford, Ill., three years assistant Rockford Public Library.

Mary Ives, Antigo, Wis., B.A., University of Minnesota.

Grace Mildred Leaf, Emporia, Kan., graduate Kansas State Normal School, Emporia; three years assistant and four years cataloger Kansas State Normal School Library.

Maude Le Roy, Augusta, Wis., one year Lawrence University; graduate Milwaukee

Normal School; six months apprentice, Wausau, Wis., Public Library.  
 Otilie Louise Liedloff, Mankato, Minn., one year University of Minnesota.  
 Marian Edith Potts, Appleton, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.  
 Helen Pfeiffer, St. Joseph, Mo., six months apprentice St. Joseph Public Library.  
 Gertrude Richardson, St. Paul, Minn., special student in the University of Wisconsin.  
 Ethel Alice Robbins, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, nine years assistant Cedar Rapids Public Library.  
 Elizabeth C. Ronan, Lansing, Mich., B.A., University of Michigan.  
 Gladys Smith, Wallace, Idaho, B.A., University of Wisconsin.  
 Ruth Augusta Stetson, Deer Lodge, Mont., two years each in Whitman College and Montana College; student assistant in Whitman College Library.  
 Gertrude Thiebaud, Peru, Ind., two years Shepardson College, Granville, Ohio; eight years librarian Peru Public Library.  
 Wilhelmina Van Der Haagen, Grand Rapids, Mich., four years assistant Grand Rapids Public Library.  
 Sadie Pearl Wykes, Grand Rapids, Mich., graduate Michigan State Normal College; student assistant in Normal College Library.

## JOINT COURSE — JUNIORS

Agnes Woodworth Dickerson, Helena, Mont.  
 Dorothy Belle Ely, Madison, Wis.

## SPECIAL STUDENTS

William Everett Jillson, Crete, Neb., A.M., Brown University; librarian Doane College Library, Crete.  
 Mary Elizabeth Norton, Faulkton, S. D., A.B., Redfield College; three years student-assistant Redfield College Library.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Helen D. Carson, '07, has accepted a position in the Art Institute Library, Chicago, resigning as assistant in the Library of the University of Illinois.

Helen Hutchinson, '07, who resigned as librarian of the Medical School, Washington University, St. Louis, has been appointed to a similar position with the American Medical Association, Chicago.

Myrtle Sette, '07, resigned her temporary position with the North Dakota Library Commission in September to accept the librarianship of one of the Chicago Public Library branches. Her position was secured through a Civil service examination.

Polly Fenton, '09, has received the appointment as assistant cataloger in the Milwaukee Public Library, resigning a similar position in the Cincinnati Public Library to accept it.

Ruth Knowlton, '09, has accepted the librarianship of the Clarinda (Iowa) Public Library, and resigned her position in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library in August.

Grace Lane, '09, resigned her position in the Minneapolis Public Library Oct. 1, to accept a position as head cataloger at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Winifred B. Merrill, '09, has been appointed cataloger in the Municipal Reference Library, Milwaukee.

Marjorie G. Strong, '09, resigned her position in the Legislative Reference Library of the Wisconsin Library Commission to take charge of the Studebaker Company's library at South Bend, Ind.

Ora Williams, '09, librarian of the Cumminsville Branch, Cincinnati, accepted Oct. 1 the position of assistant organizer for the Indiana Library Commission.

Amy G. Bosson, '10, has accepted the librarianship of the Fargo (N. D.) Public Library.

Bettina Jackson, '10, has resigned her position in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

Marie Minton, '10, who resigned as librarian of the Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, was appointed librarian of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Public Library Sept. 1.

Mae I. Stearns, '10, resigned her position on the staff of the Newberry Library, to become assistant in the Lewis Institute Branch of the Chicago Public Library. The position was secured through a Civil service examination.

Grace G. Woodward, '10, has received an appointment as acting-cataloger for a year at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Bertha R. Bergold, '11, who was on leave of absence during her course, returned Aug. 1 to the Springfield (Ill.) Public Library.

Gertrude Cobb, '11, who acted as substitute in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library during July, has received a permanent appointment as assistant in that library.

Florence E. Dunton, '11, after serving as instructor in the Summer School of Library Training at McGill University, has accepted a position on the library staff of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Dorothy Kautz, '11, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Kearney (Neb.) Normal School.

Sarah V. Lewis, '11, who was employed during September and October as assistant to the editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, will join the staff of the Cleveland Public Library in November.

Harriet G. Muir, '11, on leave of absence during her course, returned as children's librarian to the Lincoln (Neb.) Public Library.

Bulah Mumm, '11, received an appointment as assistant in the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library, beginning Aug. 1.

Althea H. Warren, '11, received as a result of her success in the civil service examination, an appointment as librarian of the Burr School Branch, Chicago Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
SCHOOL

## STATE MEETING ATTENDANCE

The joint meeting of the Ohio Library Association and the Michigan Library Association, held this year at Cedar Point the first week of September, was well attended by both the faculty and alumni of Western Reserve. One of the features of particular interest was a Reserve dinner at which 33 were present, including members from every class except one, many of the faculty, and four guests, Professor Root, Miss Ahern, Miss Clatworthy, and Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith. Miss Steele, '09, president of the Alumni Association, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Brett, who announced that Miss Whittlesey had been granted a leave of absence for the coming year, it being her Sabbatical year, and presented Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian of the Carnegie West Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, as the acting director of the Library School during Miss Whittlesey's absence.

## NEWS NOTES—September

This the eighth year of the school, which was formally opened on September 9 by President Thwing, with a full enrollment of students, and of the class eight have had college work. The course of instruction has been somewhat changed for the ensuing year. Mr. Strong, librarian of Adelbert College Library, will carry the regular reference course excepting the lectures on public documents, which, as formerly, will be given by Mr. Hirshberg, reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Anna G. Hubbard, order librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, will give the lectures in trade bibliography.

The students are enjoying the unusual privilege of listening to Professor Root, of Oberlin College, who has begun his course of lectures on the "History of the printed book."

Miss Whittlesey's many friends will be glad to hear of her marked improvement in health.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Helen Stearns, '05, has resigned her position as cataloger in the University of Wisconsin Library to become the librarian of the Minnesota State Commission.

Miss Mary Wallis, '06, has resigned her position as librarian in the department of legislative reference at Baltimore to become the librarian of the Western High School of that city.

Miss Mildred Parsons, '07, who has been spending the past year in California, has resumed library work, and has received the appointment of cataloger and assistant in reference work at the A. K. Smiley Public Library, at Redlands, Cal.

Miss Marian Skeele, '08, has been ap-

pointed librarian of the Hazelwood Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, resigning her position of librarian of the Mechanic's Library of Lancaster to do so.

Miss Myrtle Sweetman, '09, formerly general assistant in the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library, is now first assistant in the Miles Park Branch.

Miss Wilda Strong, '08, first assistant at the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence in order to spend the year in studying at Simmons College.

Miss Alice Morris, '10, has resigned her position as assistant cataloger in the State Library at Columbus to become the cataloger of the Ohio Wesleyan University Library.

Miss Helen Beale, '10, has resigned her position as assistant in the St. Clair Branch of the Cleveland Public Library to become an assistant in the Adelbert College and College for Women libraries of the Western Reserve University.

Miss Hattie Callow, '10, assistant in the circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed supervisor of sub-branches of the Cleveland Public Library.

## RECENT APPOINTMENTS OF THE CLASS OF 1911

Miss Mildred Burke, '11, assistant in the Woodland Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Clare Darby, '11, assistant in the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Miss Rose Eichenbaum, '11, assistant in the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Florence Gifford, '11, assistant in the circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Grace Haughton, '11, assistant in the school department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Igerna Mears, '11, assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

BESSIE SARGENT SMITH.

## Reviews

BISHOP, William Warner. *Library of Congress. Chicago, American Library Association Pub. Bd., 1911. 15 p. 12°.* (Preprint of *Manual of Library Economy*, Chapter II.)

Among the published and projected chapters of the "Manual of library economy," this is the only one devoted entirely to a single library. It is entirely appropriate that the Library of Congress should be chosen for description somewhat in detail, not only because it is the national library, and the largest in the western hemisphere, but because its helpful influence, by means of its

printed cards, radiates to every library in the country. The publication and distribution of these cards is one of the most important library projects since the establishment of the modern public library. As a matter of library economy it is more far-reaching in its effects than any other one event, with the possible exception of the publication of Mr. Dewey's decimal classification. Mr. Bishop would have been justified, therefore, in devoting several pages, instead of a paragraph, to this subject. Doubtless, according to a prearranged plan, it will be treated more at length in a chapter devoted to the catalog.

This chapter is suited to serve as a very brief manual of the Library of Congress. It sketches the history of the library, touches on its buildings and collections, and describes briefly the organization and duties of the various divisions into which the library is divided for specialized service. This is as much as could be compressed into 15 pages. It is to be regretted, however, that there was not space for a comprehensive description of the library's collections, and that a bibliography could not have been added to supplement Dr. Johnston's "History of the Library of Congress," the first volume of which brings the story down to the year 1864. F. C. H.

BOLTON, Charles K. American library history.

(Preprint of Manual of library economy. Chapter 1.) Chicago, A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1911. 12°. 13 p.

This chapter on American library history is necessarily less valuable as a separate publication than as an introduction to the completed manual. It would be unfair to the author to say that the subject has not received adequate treatment, because his was an impossible task. If he seems to rush headlong from Jamestown and Plymouth to 1911, it is because haste is required to cover in one chapter 300 years of eventful history. But the sketch gives no evidence of hasty preparation, and has the virtue of being interesting and readable as a narrative. There is justification for its separate publication also in the fact that no other sketch summarizes so much of our library history; but an opportunity was lost when the bibliography at the end was not extended to include selected articles from which a fuller history could be written. F. C. H.

BORDEN, William Alanson. Scheme of classification for the libraries of Baroda State (India). Printed at the Lakshmi Vilas Press Co., Ltd., Baroda, 1911. O. 2+84 p. Bound in white canvas.

This is indeed interesting. Shall we get points in library classification from India? Ah! but Mr. Borden, now director of State

libraries in Baroda, has been an American, and before he made this classification for the librarians of India he studied our American systems of classification and found them unsatisfactory. "To put the matter briefly," he says here in his preface, "I should say that Mr. Dewey has too few divisions in his initial classification and Mr. Cutter too many in his subsequent ones. I have tried to steer between them." Terse as an epigram, and a wise conclusion. Without a thought of science, but just from the practical point of view—the one is ill-proportioned, the other too complicated. But really it is not so simple a matter as that. It is not "procrustean ten" that is the chief fault with the D. C.; nor is it a matter of notation; it is the bad classification there. And with the E. C. it is not merely elaborateness and complexity that gives us pause.

Mr. Borden's "Scheme" comes forward with a purpose that reminds us of the plea of Charles Wagner, the sincere and wholesome plea for simplicity. We sympathize with it profoundly. By all means let us try to simplify our systems. The three leading American classifications have gone too far in presenting elaborations, even if these be required for some special collections. Each great collection will, of course, need its own schedules of details to fit its special developments. But why should they burden one another with their specialties and together overburden the smaller libraries with the collective burdens of their classifications? A simpler scheme would certainly be more adaptable to future expansion and revision, and it would be more feasible and economical to keep it within the conditions of living growth.

Not alone for the plea for simplicity have we to thank Mr. Borden. He has set forth a better arrangement of the main classes than our leading American systems have employed. He approximates to the interesting system of the English librarian, Mr. James Duff Brown, except for the placing of philosophy and religion, his classes A, B, and C resembling Cutter's, while Mr. Brown places philosophy and religion between the biological and anthropological sciences and the social sciences, where some of it goes well, if managed better than Mr. Brown does it. Mr. Borden follows Dewey and Brown in placing History at the end, after Literature, parting company with the former in putting Biography last, and from both companions in relegating Geography and Travels to the "ultimate Thule," or rather to the last except Biography. He differs from both the D. C. and the E. C. in moving the sciences to the front, after Philosophy and Religion: also in recognizing as a class (his F) the great science Anthropology and Ethnology; thirdly, in classifying Psychology with the sciences he differs from both and also from Brown, which is interesting, coming

from India, the land of philosophy, and particularly interesting to me as the same radical move appears in my own scheme as published. But Mr. Borden's Psychology (G) appears to disadvantage as separating Anthropology (F) from Medicine (H), which should be proximate to physical anthropology, while his Social Sciences (I) might better be adjacent to his G, to which it is very intimately related.

This commendably simple and practical "scheme" was evidently drawn up for small libraries. For large libraries it would prove wasteful of notation to allot four of the 26 letters to English literature—for instance, R to English drama. And two more letters are assigned to Biography, while Science, General and Physical, has only one letter (D), and Science, Natural, has only E. It is apparent that the specialization of the sciences has not yet reached the library at Baroda, for its divisions for Mathematics (D<sub>2</sub>), Astronomy (D<sub>3</sub>), Physics (D<sub>4</sub>), and Chemistry (D<sub>5</sub>) are without classification. This is certainly in marked contrast to the elaborateness of the Expansive Classification, whose 40 pages for Mathematics alone contain more print than Mr. Borden's entire book, certainly more than his 22 pages of simple tables for the "Main Library at Baroda and other large libraries." But, of course, his system is expansive, too, as are all modern systems.

In details Mr. Borden states that he has "followed Mr. Dewey's subdivisions very generally." I regret to record this. But to his credit be it said that he has evidently removed some of the worst distortions—for instance that of placing Anthropology in the first half of Biology. In the Useful Arts, he has resemblances to the E. C., and some good improvements. But space does not permit that we should go into details, and besides few would be inclined to follow.

In notation Mr. Borden makes two contributions to our study of the problem. Using letters for main classes and figures for divisions and subdivisions, he is enabled by combining letters to mark mnemonically books that cover two classes, or treat of the relations between them. Thus, I being Social Sciences and B<sub>6</sub> being Ethics, Ib<sub>6</sub> stands for the combination of sociology and ethics or the relation between them, and Ig for the relation to psychology. Does this also work the other way, and does Gi stand for nearly the same thing? And which is Social Ethics, or which Social Psychology, and which the Psychological basis of sociology, for these are really the subjects to be marked? And they should be in collocation not only with each other, but with General Sociology. This might work very well, if some divergent branch, like Ic. Sociology and Religion (which may develop a large literature belonging rather under applied sociology), should not grow in between Pure Sociology and Social Psychology. This principle of compounding

notation was proposed by Mr. A. F. Adams and discussed by Mr. Cutter in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, 1898. It resembles some of the mnemonics of the D. C. and the E. C. Large subjects rarely combine so in books, and for those treating of relations the principle of collocation might be subverted. For minor subjects such combinations of notation are sometimes convenient, but the resulting marks are so lengthy that they may not be a real economy.

The other contribution is for book-numbers. The Borden author-numbers differ from Cutter order-numbers in being all number and without initial of the author's name. Is there any gain that compensates for the smaller capacity of the figures and the loss of the distinctive and mnemonic value of the initial?

Whatever we may think of the value of these contributions to the important and still unsolved problems of library classification, we find them interesting and worthy, and we extend our greeting to our distant fellow librarian.

HENRY E. BLISS.

CHICAGO COUNCIL FOR LIBRARY AND MUSEUM EXTENSION. Educational opportunities in Chicago; a summary prepared by the Council for library and museum extension. Chic., 1911. 80 p. illus. S.

Representatives from a number of the larger educational agencies of the city of Chicago met with representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce in the fall of 1910 to consider means of developing the efficiency of the educational work in the city. A council was established in which the following institutions were represented: The Board of education, the Art Institute, the Chicago Public Library, the John Crerar Library, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, the Chicago Historical Society, the South Park Commission, Lewis Institute, the City Club, the Women's City Club, the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Hull House, Abraham Lincoln Centre.

This pamphlet is the first published result of the work of the council, and is intended to give publicity to Chicago's educational system. Schools, libraries, social settlements, and other educational institutions of Chicago are briefly described.

There are in Chicago 18 high schools, 272 elementary schools, a teachers' college for training teachers, and several schools for special purposes. From 1910-11, 33 evening schools were supported for a period of 75 evenings, with a total enrollment of 25,992 and an average nightly attendance of 13,496. Classes for deaf children are maintained in 11 public schools; classes for subnormal children are maintained in 20 schools, and class-

es for blind children in four school buildings. The total number of books in the libraries of the public schools is 161,170, most of which are accessible to the pupils of the several schools and are thus accessible to other members of the pupil's family.

In the Chicago Public Library and its 18 branches there are nearly half a million volumes, all but a few thousand of which may be drawn for home use. The John Crerar Library contained on June 1, 1911, about 275,000 volumes, 85,000 pamphlets, and 2911 maps and plates, chiefly a scientific collection. Its recorded use of books not on the open shelves was about 155,000 in 1910. The Newberry Library contains over 272,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, engravings, etc. Its scope is entirely that of the general reference library, except for scientific books, all of which have been transferred to the John Crerar Library. The Chicago Historical Society Library contains a collection of 150,000 books, maps, and manuscripts, the manuscripts alone numbering over 15,000. The Ryerson Library, Art Institute of Chicago, contains about 7000 volumes, the value of which is estimated at about \$1,500,000. The library of the Field Museum contains about 50,000 books and pamphlets of a scientific character designed for reference only. The libraries of the University of Chicago contain about 340,000 bound and cataloged volumes besides a large amount of uncataloged material. The main library of the Northwestern University contains about 78,952 volumes; its medical school library contains about 5569 bound and 8609 unbound volumes; its law school, school of pharmacy, and dental school also contains representative collections.

The booklet forms a compact guide and should be useful to many classes of workers as well as to the citizen who is eager to familiarize himself with the educational activities and possibilities of the city. It furnishes an excellent example for other cities eager to join together their individual forces for their own development.

#### TRENTON (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Books on industrial arts. 110 p.

This list, based upon the usefulness of the books and the character of the local patronage, has been selected by Mr. Strohm from the important collection provided by the Charles Skelton fund, which provides for "works, treatises on the arts and sciences, especially on mechanics, engineering, etc., the reading of which will inculcate virtues of honest industry and frugality." A very commendable feature of the list is the rating of the books according to the capability of the reader. The typography is excellent. In short, the list is in every way a credit to the Trenton Library and to Mr. Strohm, whose name too

modestly appears at the bottom of the last page.

W. B. G.

WRONG, George M., and Langton, H. H., eds.

Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Vol. 15. Toronto, 1911.

The 15th volume of the "Review of historical publications relating to Canada" fully maintains the high standard of the previous issues. This annual, under the editorship of Professor Wrong, of the University of Toronto, and Mr. Langton, the university librarian, and with the coöperation of a number of specialists in every branch of Canadian history, has won a place for itself as an indispensable tool to the librarian and the historical student. The reviews are marked by the same scholarship and moderation that one finds in the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*, the *American Historical Review*, the *Nation*, and the *Dial*. While this volume of some 200-odd pages includes more or less full notices of more than an equal number of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous documents bearing on the history of Canada and issued for the most part during the year 1910, there is a noticeable lack of really important material. In the various sections the following may perhaps be noted as of relative interest and value: Nicholson's "Project of empire," Robinson's "Canada and Canadian defense," Reed's "First great Canadian," Dionne's "Chouart et Radisson," Ganong's edition of LeClerq's "New Relation of Gaspesia," Haydon's "Riders of the plains," Campbell's "Canadian lake region," Grenfell's "Down to the sea," and Morice's "History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada." Among the various public documents and society publications reviewed, the reports of the Commission of Conservation and of the Royal Commission on trade relations with the West Indies are of importance, as are also several of the papers contributed to the Royal Society of Canada, the Ontario Historical Society, and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, as well as the publications of the Dominion archives. While the "Reminiscences of Goldwin Smith" have comparatively little bearing on Canadian political or other history, the book is given a comparatively long and careful review. Its chief interest, from a purely Canadian point of view, is the character sketches it contains of Goldwin Smith's contemporaries in Canadian public life, such as Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and Edward Blake. The reviewer of the *Reminiscences*, in discussing the enigma of a brilliant scholar such as Goldwin Smith giving up his assured career in England, first to join the faculty of a raw young American university, such as Cornell was at that time, and then to make his home in Canada at a time when Canada was still an insignificant colony, offers this penetrating solution:

"Though he formally disavows it, he was really, as the book shows, an ambitious and withal an extremely sensitive man. Had he been born in the charmed circle of the upper classes, it is unlikely that he would ever have crossed the Atlantic. As it was, he, like Peel, chafed a little under the consciousness of middle-class origin. Fitted by intellect and culture to lead and to be followed, he yet had to pay a certain court to the great, and when Disraeli taunted him with being 'a social parasite,' the sensitive spirit recoiled before the suspicion that there might be some truth in the taunt. In America no charge of the kind could have validity, and to America he went."

The Review is equipped with a full index.  
L. J. B.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, October, contains "The pleasures of reading," by R. M. Wenly; "Books and classification," by Mary S. Saxe; "Charging system in Exeter Public Library," by H. Tapley-Soper.

*The Library Assistant*, October, contains a paper on "Maps: their value, provision, and storage," by C. P. Jackson; "Work of the Library Association Education committee," by Dr. E. A. Baker.

*Library Association Record*, September, contains "The public lecture in relation to public library work," by H. E. Curran; "Summary of the history of the Sanderman Public Library, Perth, from its institution in 1898 to the year 1908," by James B. Bouick; "A federation of London public libraries," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

*Library World*, September, contains "The advisability of establishing county libraries," by A. Cecil Piper; "An outline of the theory of classification" (continued), by Thomas Coulson; "The work of the Education committee of the Library Association," by Dr. E. A. Baker; and "The libraries of government departments," by B. G. Curtis Collier.

*Special Libraries*, September, is devoted chiefly to the annual meeting of the Association, September 27-28, and contains some reference lists.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, July-October, is chiefly devoted to a very full and excellent report of the summer library conference conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, at Madison, July 21-26. This conference was the first of its kind. It differed from library association meetings because of the definitely instructional aim of many of the lectures and because of the absence of parliamentary procedure, and of

distracting business and reports. It differed from a summer school in library training, since no formal technical instruction was offered.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, vol. 6, no. 7, October, 1911, has an article by Mr. Jens Bjerre on certain phases of the library movement outside of the capital, and an interesting detailed report by J. N. Hoirup on the various classes of books issued during the last year by the Circulating Library of Holbok County, showing a very creditable percentage for non-fiction literature. Mr. Hoirup also contributes a review of recent Danish novel series at popular prices.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, vol. 5, no. 3, contains a review of recent religious literature by Jens Gleditsch, an instructive article on "Historical fiction" by Jens Raabe, a notice by M. A. Kildal of the summer library course at the Public Library of Bergen, and "Experiences of a library assistant" by Mr. Ansteensen, of the Library of Hamar. Arne Arnesen explains the methods of the Bureau of Public Libraries in handling the distribution of books purchased for the smaller public libraries of the country.

*Folkbiblioteksbladet*, vol. 9, no. 3, July-September, 1911, leads with a biography of Prof. Oscar Olssen, a prominent Good Templar, who has done a great deal for the library movement in Sweden. It is followed by an article on the elementary education of the country and the value of libraries, especially fiction and poetry, for the development of the reading habit. Miss Elisabeth Tamm deals with the problem of the parish library in country districts. Among the numerous book reviews special mention is due to one on the completed biographical work in 17 vols., "Svenskt porträttgalleri."

*Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional*, of Cuba, for July-December, 1910, contains a continuation of the bio-bibliographical sketches of the members of the Academy of History of Cuba; a continuation of the transcripts from the manuscript collection of the Biblioteca Nacional, this selection being letters of the Marquis of Montelo between 1838 and 1839; an interesting set of instructions for the formation of a geographical-historical dictionary of Cuba, dated at Havana, March 15, 1813, and here reprinted from what is supposed to be the unique original; a biography of José Ramón Guiteras y Gener.

*Revista delle biblioteche e degli archivi* for January-June, 1911, contains an article by Antonio Panella on the Florence archives during the French rule, 1808-1814; an interesting article by Father Ehrle on the restoration of manuscripts; and an article by Laura Orvieto on free libraries for elementary schools of Florence.



*Revista de archivos, bibliotecas y museos* for July-August, 1911, has an interesting study of the Cervantes portrait question, written by Angel M. de Barcia.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

**Alabama. Library Legislation.** A pamphlet (24 p. S.) containing "General public school laws passed at the regular session of the legislature, 1911," was recently issued by the Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala. Of special interest is the following act:

An act to provide for the establishment of libraries in the rural town and village schools of Alabama, to make an appropriation therefor, to provide for their maintenance and for their improvement, to authorize the commissioner's court or the board of revenue of the several counties to make an appropriation for the establishment and support of said libraries, and to provide rules and regulations under which said libraries shall be established and maintained.

Section 1. of which provides: The sum of \$100, in all \$6700, is appropriated annually out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining libraries in the public schools of Alabama; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any school located in a town or city of more than one thousand inhabitants.

Section 2. That any commissioners' court, or board of revenue, or other similar court in any county of this state, is authorized to appropriate not less than \$10 to each district public school in the county in any one year for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, enlarging, or improving public libraries in rural, village, or town schools; provided, that no appropriation shall be made to any school located in a town of more than one thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 3. That in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions of this act, the patrons or friends of any district school shall first raise a sum of not less than \$10, and deposit the said amount with the county superintendent of education. He shall within ten days, certify to the commissioners' court or other similar court or board of the said county, the fact of the said deposit, and request action thereon. Thereupon the said court or board shall at once, or at the first term following the receipt of the notice, consider the application, and shall either dismiss the same or make an appropriation of not less than \$10. If the appropriation shall be made, the probate judge or other presiding officer of the court or board shall on the same date certify the fact to the county superintendent of education, who shall immediately thereafter transmit the same to the state superintendent of education. On receipt of notice the state superintendent shall make a requisition upon the state auditor for the sum of \$10, in order to meet such donation and appropriation. The said warrant shall be drawn in favor of the county treasurer of school funds, to whom shall be at once paid over by the county superintendent of education the amount first collected by voluntary subscription, and the sum appropriated by the county. An account of the said sums so received shall be kept separate; and they shall be paid out by him as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 4. That the state superintendent of education, with the assistance of the director of the department of archives and history, shall compile and publish a carefully selected and annotated list of books from which the libraries herein provided shall be chosen, and they shall also adopt and publish rules and regulations for the choice of books, their use, preservation and circulation, the erection of book shelves or book cases, and the equipment of library rooms or buildings, and the training of librarians or custodians for the libraries. The selections shall be as nearly as possible representative of the whole field of literature, and maximum prices for purchase shall be indicated.

Sec. 5. That the local board of trustees of the

district in which the school is located, and to which a library is granted, shall constitute a library board charged with the administration of the library as other school property, and they are hereby charged with the same care and attention in connection therewith as of the school grounds, the school building or buildings, and the school equipment. They shall select the librarian or custodian, who shall be the teacher, if he or she will consent to act, and they shall see that the rules prescribed herein are carried out, but if the librarian is other than the teacher, such person shall be under the direction of the teacher as the representative of the district board of trustees. They shall provide a suitable book-case, or book-cases, with lock and key, for the preservation of the library.

Sec. 6. That the selection and purchase of the books from the authorized list shall be made by the district board of trustees, upon the recommendation of the teacher or of any patron or friend of the school. After the order therefor shall be placed, on receipt of notice of the delivery of the books, the county treasurer of school funds shall draw a warrant or check to cover the charges, including the freight. Vouchers or bills in duplicate shall be made out, one copy for the county treasurer of school funds, and one copy to be sent by the book-seller or dealer to the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 7. That all unexpended balances on the first day of October each year shall be reapportioned equally among all the counties of the state.

Sec. 8. That no person charged with any duties hereunder shall receive any compensation or commission for his or her services.

BALTIMORE, MD. ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY. Facts for the public. Baltimore, 1911. 15 p. T.

This little handbook gives a brief description of the library system under the following topics: General statement; Borrowers' privileges; Branch libraries; Book collections; Catalogs; Books for the blind; Work with children; Outside delivery; Work with schools. A directory of the library, with names of members of staff holding leading positions is given.

**Bath, Me. Patten F. L. Assoc.** At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Library Association it was voted to open a children's room. The quarters to be utilized in this new department have been previously occupied by the Sagadahoc Historical Society. Two thousand juvenile books will be added in this room, thus giving more space to the main stackroom. The library has in all 18,000 volumes and was built in 1889.

**Carthage (Mo.) Carnegie P. L.**—(5th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) Added 620 (by purchase), 252 (by gift); total in lib. 6819. No. borrowers 4235. New cards issued 644. Total circulation 30,859 (adult 21,372; juv. 9487). Reading-room attendance 9278. Receipts \$5984.24; expenses \$3411.44 (salaries \$1318.64; furniture and fixtures \$241; fuel and lights \$296.05; books and binding \$826.10; building and grounds \$505.01; insurance \$90.75).

**Chicago Art Institute L.** Miss Mary Van Horne. lbn. (Rpt. year ending May 31, 1911.) Added 31 books, total 1911; added 1295 lantern slides, total 7960; added 3278

photos, total 25,034; added 976 pm., total 5597; added 146 envelopes, total 792. A collection of road maps begun last year has been greatly increased and now covers most of France, Italy, Germany, and a number of the minor countries of Europe. It contains 257 sheets and forms a valuable collection.

The average monthly attendance has been 6608, the largest attendance of a single month being 9568.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* The *Book Bulletin*, October, contains a brief description of the dramatic collection in the public library, which is one of the largest in the country and which in the older dramatic literature is especially rich.

*Columbia University L.* In a small pamphlet, "The library 1911-12; reader's manual" (21 p. D.), recently published by the University, lists of the libraries in New York City, and of the book collections in New York City are given, besides full information as to the bibliographical equipment of the Columbia University and as to the use of its reading rooms and the general rules of its library.

A plan of the University library and an interesting map of Manhattan Borough, showing the location of its libraries, are included. Through inter-library loans the University library readers are enabled to benefit from the library resources throughout Greater New York as well as from other collections elsewhere, as emphasized in this pamphlet, which forms an interesting contribution to the literature of coöperative library activities.

*East Orange (N. J.) F. L.* The library has recently issued several leaflets containing lists of reading for children, grades from one to eight being represented with a few select titles for each. Titles have occasional annotations.

*East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L.* (Rept.—year ending May 31, 1911, from local press.) Total collection, 27,463. Total circulation, 123,570 (108,924 by home circulation, 14,646 for reference). Active readers, 5,369. Visitors to lib., 45,360 adults and 28,794 children. Books were issued through 22 public and 7 parochial schools.

*Elizabeth (N. J.) F. P. L.* The cornerstone of the new library building was laid with appropriate exercises, Saturday afternoon, October 28.

*Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L.* (38th annual rept.—1910-11.) Added, 8066 books; total, 158,605; circulation, 506,030. Registration, new, 9796; total cards in force, 32,486. Expenditures for books and maintenance, \$59,293.

During the year the library has completed three of the branch buildings given by Mr. Carnegie, and a fourth is nearing completion.

James Whitcomb Riley has given property valued at \$75,000 adjoining the site for the new main library building, thus enabling the library to have an appropriate setting. This building site is 380 x 163 feet and faces St. Clair Park.

*Lincoln (Neb.) City L.* (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1911.) Added, 3091 (2575 purchases, 396 gifts). Issued, 3727 cards; active membership, 11,268.

*Lock Haven (Pa.) State Normal School L.* (Rpts.—years 1905-19.) (Caroline R. Flickinger, libn.) Reports for five years are given chronologically. The report for year ending June, 1910, showed total of 2587 volumes in lib., accessions of 256, circulation of 4328. Receipts amounted to \$2830.27; expenses, \$2830.27 (books, \$863.30; periodicals, \$649.47; furniture, \$806.45; binding, \$282.80).

*Ludlow, Vt.* The Fletcher Memorial Library, Miss F. M. Pierce, librarian, has helped the town of Ludlow to celebrate the anniversary of the granting of Ludlow's charter by exhibiting the library's collection of maps, pictures, town histories, and Vermont imprints. Many articles of value were put in show-cases, enough to fill the two reading-rooms. Each article had a printed card giving its history and the name of the donor. Even the photographs were ticketed, and names of those in the first cornet band of Ludlow were printed out; the history of the land on which a certain building stood was given, etc. The D. A. R. and the Hibernian Society helped to rouse interest and to explain the exhibit to visitors. Type-written copies of the stories of the pioneers, as given by the present oldest inhabitants, will be made and kept on file in the library for future use on similar occasions.

This exhibit will start among the younger people an interest in local history, and it has made the library a fast friend of all the old folks.

*Manchester (N. H.) City L.* (year 1910.) Added, 64,540. Issued, total circulation, 116,101; issued home use, 91,109. Total registration, 6398; active membership, 6283.

The need of branch libraries or delivery stations is urged.

*Marinette (Wis.) Stephenson P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added 932 (129 gifts); total 11,876. Issued, home use 47,284 (44,193 from main lib.). Registration 4638 (2418 children). Receipts \$4324.90; expenses \$4298.75 (heating \$237.06; lighting \$154.35; salaries \$1720; printing \$24.25; books \$773.06; periodicals \$164.05; binding \$186.05).

A branch station was established at a school in an outlying district during the year. The librarian made 43 visits to schools during the year.

*Miami River L., Oxford, O.* (2d rpt.—year 1910-11.) (S. J. Brandenburg, libn.)

Added, 3292; total, 31,384. Issued, home use, 11,592. The year's work in the library's new building has given satisfactory results.

*New York P. L. Bulletin* of the New York Public Library for June contains the proceedings at the opening of the new building on May 23, and also gives an account of the new library training school established through the gift of Mr. Carnegie by the New York Public Library.

*Northfield, Vt.* The trustees of the Brown Public Library and nearly 20 town and district school teachers held a meeting at the library September 14 to consider better methods of cooperation between school and library. Miss E. S. Lease, librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library in Montpelier and president of the Vermont Library Association, explained methods from the library point of view. Miss Jessie Parker, a teacher in the seventh grade, Montpelier, who has got many collections of books for her care from the library, told of results to pupils and teacher. The wives of the trustees served tea. A meeting like this should produce very evident and satisfactory results.

*Norwich (N. Y.) Guernsey Memorial L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added 642; total 9600. Circulation 27,047 (lent to schoolrooms 3628). New registration 264; total 2531. Receipts \$3068.91.

*Oakland (Cal.) F. L.* Charles S. Greene, lbn. (32d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 11,336 (by purchase 6429; binding 245; donation 1070); total 66,272. Issued, home use 384,824, an increase of 58,919 over the previous year, or a gain of 18.08 per cent. New membership 6713; total 35,157. Receipts \$59,888.16; expenses \$59,888.16 (\$38,579.12 main lib.).

A larger attendance in the children's room has marked the year. The gain has been from 79,434 to 89,106, or 12.18 per cent. Application has been made to the board of works to include in their program for the new city hall competition a space of about 2000 square feet for library use. It is planned to place in this room a considerable part of the newspaper desks in order to have them in a more central location and in order to make a little relief for the Carnegie building, now overcrowded. The other purpose was to install in the new room a modern municipal reference department for the use of city officials and the public alike.

*Oberlin College L.* (Rpt.—year 1909-10.) Added, 14,571 (bound vols., 7290; unbound, 728; newspapers, 2800; maps and charts (estimated), 3200; coins, prints, photos, etc., 1200); total, 230,403. Ref. and circulating dept. numbered 271,185 readers, as compared with 228,677 of previous year. Total no. books cataloged, 230,403. Expenses, \$21,848.73 (salaries, \$3133; assistants, \$4339.50;

stationery, printing and postage, \$427.49; purchase of books and periodicals, \$5940.76; building and grounds, \$4991.82).

*Ohio State Library.* The monthly bulletin of the Ohio State Library for May gives reports of district meetings at Ashtabula on May 1, where 12 libraries were represented, and at Delaware, May 5, where 9 libraries were represented.

*Oklahoma City (Okla.) Carnegie L.* (10th rpt.—year 1910-11, lbn.'s summary.) Added, 2383; total, 17,696; circulation, 80,997; new borrower's cards 2752, total 15,011. Expenses, \$9138.03 (\$2052.15 books and periodicals; rebinding of books and periodicals, \$551.02; salaries, \$4402.90).

*Orange (N. J.) F. L.* (27th rpt.—1910.) (Elizabeth H. Wesson, lbn.) Added, main lib., 2310. Issued, main lib., 62,569; total circulation, 79,675. Receipts, \$6355.71; expenses, \$5533.87 (salaries, \$3440.50).

The library has four branches.

*Pomona (Cal.) P. L.* S. M. Jacobus, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added (net gain) 2437; total 20,147. Issued, home use 92,707 (increase over last year 9735). Card-holders 7670. Receipts \$10,373.59; expenses \$7,198.16 (books \$1,733.24; binding \$571.45; newspapers and periodicals \$232.50; light and power \$95.05; fuel and water \$214.35; stationery and printing \$103.55; supplies and incidentals \$305.20).

The library building is overcrowded and additional space is much needed.

*Redlands (Cal.) A. K. Smiley P. L.* Miss Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added 2412 v. (gifts 502 v.); total 20,231 v., 2700 pm. Issued, home use 91,365. No. card-holders 4541; new registrations 1097.

There were 34,946 pictures borrowed during the year. The library has purchased 14 sets of stereographs and nine sanitary stereoscopes.

*University of Missouri L.* The library has recently issued a second edition of its small "Handbook of the library." 47 p. Tt. Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri, 1911. A description of the library, including methods of use, is given.

*Vergennes, Vt.* The corner-stone of the Bixby Memorial Free Library building was laid with appropriate ceremony September 21. Fully 600 people were present. The Vergennes City Band was followed by the children of the graded school in rank and file with their teachers. The boys and girls from the State Industrial School were also in attendance. This promises well for the liberal policy of the library-to-be. The trustees are fortunate in securing Miss Frances Hobart as the librarian.

*Walla Walla, Wash. Whitman College L.* In the 1911 catalog of the college it is stated that the library contains about 17,500 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets; 80 periodicals are regularly received.

*Waterloo (Iowa) P. L.* (7th rpt.—year ending 1910.) Added 1721 (by purchase 1429; by gift 169; binding magazines 109); total 17,859. Total circulation 74,017 (46,973 from adult dept., 22,935 from juv. dept.). Borrowers' cards issued 2677 (of which 1418 were new and 1259 re-registered). Cards in force 4986. Receipts \$14,926.43; expenses \$9753.39 (books \$2026.06; periodicals \$333.20; binding \$345.91; salaries \$3833.90; heat \$527.04; light \$427.95; repairs and improvements \$583.28). The record of school work shows that 4109 books were circulated to 397 children. To the juvenile department 389 books were added. The catalog department shows that 1602 books have been cataloged. The Christmas exhibit formed an interesting feature and was kept throughout the year.

*Winnipeg (Man.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; from libn's summary.) Total in lending dept. 40,837; in ref. dept. 12,200; total in lib. 53,047. Circulation 341,298 (from central lib., adult dept., 173,726; central lib., juv. dept., 37,020). Periodicals and newspapers received 23,213. Library open all depts. 306 days; reading rooms only 55 days. The library has 6 general stations, 5 school stations, and also deposits at the General Hospital, All People's Mission, a boys' club, and the Y. W. C. A.

The report is one of progress. One of the six branches and four of the school libraries were established during the year. Also the collection at the Y. W. C. A. was placed there early in December for the use of the girls attending the domestic economy classes conducted by members of that institution.

*Woburn (Mass.) P. L.* (26th rpt.—year 1910.) (George Hill Evans, libn.) Added 2263; total, estimated, 51,826. Total circulation 51,920 (juv. non-fict. 4546). No. registered borrowers during year 2429. Expenses \$8907.65 (salaries \$4471.54; lighting \$238.30, book purchases \$762.63).

The Children's department was instituted in 1900 and has had five librarians.

"Seven hundred and seventy-one feet of Library Bureau clutch shelving with a capacity of about 6000 volumes have been installed at an unusually low price, made possible by peculiar market conditions. For the protection of the large and valuable art books a special steel roller-shelf art case has been secured, with which a portion of the new shelves will be used as an art alcove."

#### FOREIGN

*Leeds (Eng.) P. Ls.* Thomas W. Hand, libn. (41st rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) Added 8456 (net increase); total 296,661, of which 92,132 are in reference library and

51,201 in central lending library and 153,328 at branch libs. Borrowers' tickets issued, 33,757. Total issue of books from all libs. 1,483,443, as against 1,471,796 of preceding year. The use of books in the juvenile reading rooms amounted to 174,894, as against 166,942 last year.

*Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls.* Charles William Sutton, libn. (59th rpt.—year 1910-11.) Added 9673; no. vols. in ref. dept. 172,645; no. vols. in lending libs. 241,243; total 413,888. Issued, home use 1,661,271; used in reading-rooms on weekdays 34,279, on Sundays 2989; used in juveniles' room on weekdays 422,081, on Sundays 104,635. Total no. readers and borrowers 2,602,398; users of ref. lib. 401,395; users of juv. rooms 526,711. Borrowers' cards issued 32,321.

*New South Wales. Sydney (Australia) P. L.* (40th rpt.—year 1910.) Added, 11,299 to ref. dept., 1117 for county libs.; total 230,891. No. visits to ref. lib. 174,508, to Mitchell L. 11,197. Receipts £11,119 13s. 5d.; expenses £9729 5s. 3d.

The library sent 258 boxes, containing 12,536 volumes, to 123 county centres; 58 boxes, containing 4521 volumes, to 67 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association; also 42 packets, containing 75 volumes for special study.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**BOOK-TRIMMING MACHINE.** (Described and illustrated in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. September 19, 1911. 170:585-586.)

Thirty-eight claims are allowed for this patent.

**DICKERMAN, G. S.** Education in the love of reading: "A friend of books and of the people," and "The Marblehead libraries," reprinted from *The Southern Workman*, August and September, 1910. 28 p. D. Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, 1910.

Describes the traveling libraries established in the South by James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. These libraries are for the colored people and are known as the Marblehead libraries. Tribute is paid in this pamphlet to the work of Miss Sarah Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

**SHAFFER, Geo. H.** Health inspection of schools in the United States. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1911. 18:273-314.)

This article is a study of the more essential facts and most important problems involved in health inspection of schools in the United States. Thirty-five titles are given in the bibliography included in the article.

## Gifts and Bequests

### PUBLIC LIBRARY DONATIONS

April to October, 1911, inclusive  
(Increases in italics)

April 8. Albany, Ore.....	\$12,500
Amherst, Ont.....	10,000
Bluefield, W. Va.....	22,000
Brockton, Mass.....	35,000
Bromley, Eng.....	£ 4,000
Denver, Colo (for 4 branches).....	\$80,000
Easton, Pa.....	7,500
Fulton, Mo.....	12,000
Madison, Wis. (for 1 branch building).....	15,000
Manti, Utah.....	1,470
Sioux City, Ia.....	75,000
Trenton, Ont.....	10,000
Valparaiso, Ind.....	5,000
Whitby, Ont.....	5,750
April 25. Bristol, O.....	6,000
Burlington, Kan.....	9,000
DeLand, Ill. (for Deland village and Goose Creek Tp.).....	8,000
Geneva, Neb.....	1,500
Mound City, Mo.....	7,500
North Bay, Ont.....	15,000
Pendleton, Ind. (for town of Pendleton and Fall Creek Tp.).....	8,000
Ponca, Neb.....	3,000
Rochelle, Ill.....	10,000
Roseville, Cal.....	10,000
Sonoma, Cal.....	6,000
Spirit Lake, Ia.....	2,000
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.....	12,500
Union, Ore.....	5,000
May 2. Delphos, O.....	12,500
Dunlap, Ia. (for Dunlap, Harrison and Boyer Townships).....	10,000
Hamilton, Ont.....	25,000
Hendersonville, N. C.....	10,000
Hobart, Okla.....	10,000
Janesville, Minn.....	5,000
Knightstown, Ind.....	9,000
Middletown, O.....	5,000
Oroville, Cal.....	10,000
Sheffield, Ill.....	4,000
Ukiah City, Cal.....	8,000
Upland, Cal.....	10,000
May 8. Cleveland, O.....	24,000
May 16. Folkstone, Eng.....	£171.13/-
Beeton, Ont.....	\$5,000
Big Timber, Mont.....	7,500
Forest, Ont.....	5,000
Gary, Ind.....	15,000
Grayville, Ill.....	6,000
McAlester, Okla.....	15,000
Pensacola, Fla.....	10,000
Saskatoon, Sask.....	30,000
Seaforth, Ont.....	4,000
Strathcona, Alberta.....	15,000
Vienna, Ill.....	1,000
Waverly, Ill.....	4,500
May 17. Elizabeth, N. J.....	25,000
June 24. Burr Oak, Mich.....	3,000
Corning, N. Y.....	25,000
Harrisonburg, Va.....	10,000
Pecos, Tex.....	9,000
Pomona, Cal.....	10,000
Ridley Park, Pa.....	10,000
Rockford, O.....	2,500
Rathmines, Ire.....	£1,000
Shankhill, Ire.....	1,000
Dallas, Tex. (1 branch bldg.).....	\$25,000
July 13. Beattock Summit, Scot.....	£30
Erson, Mich.....	\$1,500
Cordell, Okla.....	1,000
San Bernardino, Trinidad.....	£2,500
Middlesbrough, Ky.....	\$5,000
Aug. 2. Forss, Scot.....	£67
Hampstead Garden, Eng.....	7,000
Invergarry, Scot.....	50
Kenmare, Ire.....	1,500

Killiney and Ballybrack, Ire.....	£900
Manchester, England (for 3 branch buildings).....	15,000
St. Helens, Eng.....	3,000
Yarlington, Eng.....	35
Aug. 11. Croydon, Eng.....	4,200
Racine, Wis. (for 1 branch building).....	\$10,000
Aug. 19. Bettyhill, Scot.....	£150
Glendale, Cal.....	\$10,000
Moorreesburg, Cape Colony.....	£1,500
Omagh, Ire.....	1,100
Aug. 30. Castle Island, Ire.....	£1,500
Watford, Eng.....	4,750
Sept. 22. Birkenhead, Eng.....	687
Sept. 29. Ada, Okla.....	\$12,500
Ganarew, Eng. (library and hall bldg.).....	£40
Greenwood, Miss.....	\$10,000
Hanwell, Eng.....	£645
Total gifts for United States and Canada:	
43 new gifts (including 43 new buildings).....	\$505,250
25 increases to previous gifts (including 7 new buildings).....	319,470
Total gifts for United Kingdom and colonies:	
17 new gifts (including 19 new buildings).....	\$221,460
6 increases to previous gifts.....	32,665
Total library gifts, April to November, 1911:	\$1,078,845
60 new gifts (comprising 62 new buildings).....	\$726,710
31 increases (including 7 new buildings).....	352,135
	\$1,078,845

## Librarians

ALEXANDER, Eloise, a graduate of the Library Training School of Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed assistant librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and chief instructor in the school. Miss Alexander has been cataloger in the library for three years, having succeeded Miss Rankin in that position.

AYRES, Rev. Samuel Gardiner, for nearly 25 years connected with the library of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has resigned, his resignation taking effect September 1. He is now devoting his attention to the work of the Correspondence School of Theology, located at Madison, N. J., of which he is president and manager. In connection with his work will be continued his service which he has rendered to some librarians in recent years, namely, the evaluation of religious literature and suggestions for courses of reading on theological lines.

BLAIR, Miss Emma Helen, for several years a member of the staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, died at Madison on September 26 after a protracted illness. Miss Blair was born in Wisconsin in 1851 and had considerable experience in Milwaukee as proofreader, editor, and associated charities worker previous to her joining the State Historical Library staff in 1891. For several years she was an assistant of Dr. R. G. Thwaites in the editing and indexing of the "Jesuit Relations." She also assisted

him in his new edition of "Hennepin's Voyages," and for a short time in his publication of the "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition." She likewise wrote the historical notes for the Wisconsin State Historical Library's "Annotated catalog of newspaper files," which volume was one of the pioneers in that field of bibliography. From 1903-1909, Miss Blair collaborated with Dr. James A. Robertson, now librarian of the Central Philippine Library at Manila, and a fellow worker on the "Jesuit Relations," in the editing of the long series of historical documents in Spanish entitled "The Philippine Islands." Her latest work, not yet published, was a translation from the French, greatly enriched with her own historical notes, of Nicolas Perrot's celebrated 17th century "Mémorial on the habits and customs of the American Indians." An advance copy was issued from the bindery by her publishers (A. H. Clark Company, Springfield, O.) for her especial gratification while on her deathbed; it reached her a few days before she passed away. Miss Blair was a woman of marked erudition. She graduated from Ripon College (Wisconsin) in 1872, and held the degree of M.A. from the University of Wisconsin.

BRADLEY, Florence, has been appointed secretary of the Carnegie Library Training School and general assistant in the library. Miss Bradley is a graduate of the school.

GOODRICH, Nathaniel, librarian of the University of Texas, has been appointed librarian of Dartmouth College Library.

HEAN, Miss Emma Isabel, for several years assistant at the information desk of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, was married on September 14 to Dr. Harold B. Myers, of Kaukauna, Wis.

HUGHES, Howard L., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Strohman as librarian of the Trenton Public Library. Mr. Hughes holds A.B. Princeton University, 1911, and was appointed associate reference librarian there this year. He was previously connected with the Trenton Public Library, having entered the library's service when a high school boy in 1902. He served as assistant in charge of the circulation department, 1907-1908, and also served in the University Library in Princeton during his college period.

HUSTED, Miss Harriet F., Pratt, '93, for many years librarian of the Young Women's Christian Association Library of New York City, is at present cataloging the library of the late Edward M. Shepard.

LANE, Mrs. Evelyn N., head of the circulating department in the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, died at her home in that city August 30. Mrs. Lane was born in Enfield,

Conn., in 1858, and was educated in the Springfield schools, where she taught until her marriage. After the death of her husband in 1898 she became a member of the staff of the Springfield City Library, where she organized the children's department and served as its head until 1902; when she took charge of the loan department. Her good taste and critical acumen helped to keep the fiction standard at a high level. Her notices of new novels for the weekly column of book notes prepared by the library for the *Springfield Republican* were written in a singularly crisp and epigrammatic style, often giving the gist of a story in three or four lines. Besides her library work, she prepared the index for the *Springfield Republican*. Most of her married life was passed in the south, where she had leisure to indulge a cultivated taste for books and store a mind that was singularly retentive. It was said that what she once read she never forgot. Her wide reading and culture, her tact and patience, combined with firmness and a high degree of executive ability, fitted her admirably for close relationship with a large and exacting public. But the most conspicuous trait in her character was an unflinching loyalty to lofty ideals, tempered by a saving sense of humor. She will be greatly missed by the public she served, and especially by her associates in the library profession, whose regard and homage she won in a high degree.

LEONARD, Miss Grace F., New York State Library School, B.L.S., '95, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Joseph L. Harrison as librarian of the Providence Athenæum.

LOTHROP, Miss Eleanore E., B.A. of Radcliffe and B.S. of Simmons College, and for the past year secretary to the dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, has just joined the staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Library.

MENDENHALL, Miss Ida M., Pratt, '04, until recently librarian of the normal school at Geneseo, has been appointed to the position of assistant teacher at the Library School of the New York Public Library.

PECK, Adolph L., librarian of the Gloversville Free Library since its foundation in 1880, died at his home, 53 Prospect Street, October 9, 1911, after a long and painful sickness. Mr. Peck was born in Vienna, Austria, September 23, 1847, the son of a linen manufacturer. He was educated for the law at the University of Vienna. At the close of his university course, in 1869, owing to business reversals he determined to try to make his way in America. Accordingly he came to this country, landing at New York in December of that year. He at once found occupation there, but after six months met Mr. Frank Pauley, who in-

duced him to come to Gloversville and who employed Mr. Peck in his glove factory. Being by nature opposed to commercial life, he soon commenced giving private lessons in German and the classics. It was not long before he dropped business entirely and devoted all his time to teaching, extending his classes to Broadalbin and Johnstown. In 1875 he received his final citizenship papers, and the same year was appointed to a position as teacher of language, mathematics, and science in the academical department of the Gloversville public school. This position he held for 14 years. In 1876 Mr. Peck married Clara Sperling, who survives him. To them were born five children, four of whom are living. When the Levi Parsons Library was founded in 1880, Mr. Peck was elected librarian and commenced his duties on August 1 of that year. It was through his efforts that this library became the Gloversville Free Library when the former institution was on the verge of collapse. Since that time Mr. Peck devoted his life to the library, in its broader sense a factor of public education. He served as president of the New York State Library Association in 1897 and 1898, on various committees on library legislation.

PEDDIE, Mr. R. A., has now in preparation "A guide for readers in the library of the British Museum," which will shortly be published. Mr. Peddie has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures during the winter in the British Museum on "How to use the reading-room of the British Museum," in connection with which specimens of the catalogs, indexes, and plans of the reading-room will be exhibited.

RANKIN, Julia Toombs, Pratt, '99, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., and director of the Library Training School on September 15, and was married to Mr. Frank O. Foster, of Atlanta, early in November. Miss Rankin has given 12 years' service to the library, coming direct from a two years' course at Pratt Institute in 1899. For nine years she was assistant librarian under Miss Anne Wallace, and succeeded Miss Wallace as librarian upon her marriage three years ago. Miss Rankin is a member of the Council of A. L. A., secretary of the Georgia Library Association, and member of the Georgia Library Commission, and she has ably administered her library along the high lines set for it by Miss Wallace.

SARGENT, Miss Mary Elizabeth, the librarian of the Medford Public Library for 19 years, died almost two years ago. Her sister, Miss Abby L. Sargent, succeeded her. Some months ago a bronze tablet contributed by citizens of Medford was placed in the public library as a memorial to Miss

Mary Sargent, in recognition of her services to the city. The tablet was cast by the Jno. Williams Company, of New York, which has just completed the bronze doors for the Rogers Memorial Church at Fairhaven. The design is a lighted torch and the inscription reads as follows:

Mary Elizabeth Sargent, librarian of the Medford Public Library, 1891-1909, a woman whose gracious presence, dignity of character and years of wise service make her an abiding influence in this community.

Both design and inscription are by Professor Lawrence B. Evans, of Tufts College, the work being carried out under the careful supervision of Charles C. Coveney, of the firm of Brigham, Coveney & Bisbee, architects, of Boston.

SMITH, Arthur B., Illinois, '02, who for the past eight years has been head of the order department, University of California Library, has recently been appointed as librarian of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, Pratt, '05, who has been connected with the school for five years, three years of which she has been chief instructor in the school, will now have active charge of the school.

STROHM, Adam, has resigned his position as librarian of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, which he has held since 1901, to accept the position of first assistant librarian of the Detroit Public Library, a position newly created to take off the shoulders of the librarian the heavy burden of administration. Mr. Strohm is an A.B. from the Upsala University, of Sweden, and a B.L.S. from the University of Illinois Library School, 1900. He was librarian of the Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago, 1900-1901. Mr. Strohm has been prominent in the development of library progress in New Jersey, and has contributed to A. L. A. committee work. Mr. Strohm's interest in the early shaping of the plans for the international congress of 1910 was of influence in developing the American librarians' interest in that convention.

SUMNER, Clarence W., has been elected librarian of the State University of North Dakota (Grand Forks, N. D.), and entered upon his duties September 15. Mr. Sumner for the past four years has been a member of the library staff of the University of Missouri.

TUTTLE, Miss Anna Seeley, until August assistant librarian to the University of Virginia, was married on the 9th of September to Prof. William Harry Heck, of that institution, at the home of her parents, Professor and Mrs. Albert Henry Tuttle. Mrs. Heck is the granddaughter of the late Henry B. Tuttle, of Cleveland, O., and on her



mother's side she is the granddaughter of the late Boudinot Seeley, of Painesville, O. Professor Heck has a year's leave of absence, which he will spend in special work and investigation in New York.

WOOTTEN, Katharine Hinton, will succeed Miss Rankin as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, with which she has been connected for 12 years. For nine years Miss Wootten was private secretary to Miss Anna Wallace and first assistant in the library. Upon the marriage of Miss Wallace she was promoted to the position of assistant librarian, and was made secretary of the Library Training School. Miss Wootten will be ex-officio director of the Library Training School.

## Cataloging and Classification

BERNE (SWITZERLAND) NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Catalog der schweizerischen Landesbibliothek in Bern. Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der bis 1900 erschienenen Druckschriften. A (Geschichte, Geographie und Landeskunde.) Bern, Francke, 1910. xvi-1 et iv-910 p. O. 10 fr.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE. A selected list of books published in 1910 recommended to libraries. 1911. 22 p. D. (Connecticut Public Library document, no. 2, 1911; whole no. 68.)

Includes also novels and children's stories of 1910 approved for purchase from state grant.

FRIBOURG (SWITZERLAND) PEDAGOGICAL MUSEUM. Catalogue du musée pédagogique (Fribourg); Collections et bibliothèque. II. Fribourg, imp. Saint-Paul, 1910. viii-160 p. O. 2 fr.

JORDELL, D. Catalogue général de la librairie française, continuation de l'ouvrage d'Otto Lorenz. XX, 3 (Mor-Z.). Paris, Jordell, 1910. In-8, p. 481-à 799, 15 fr.

NIELD, Jonathan. A guide to the best historical novels and tales. Lond., Mathews, 1911. 518 p. S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 200, August, 1911. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1911. 122 p. O.

— Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 201, September, 1911. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. 170 p. D.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. A record of Virginia copyright entries; with an introduction by J. H. Whitty. Richmond, Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1911. 54 p. D.

The copyright entries registered in the office of the United States District Court at Richmond, Virginia, during the years 1790-1844, as copied by J. H. Whitty from the original entries. These originals have been lost or destroyed, which makes this publication important and valuable to students of American literature, presenting as it does some of the important publishing activities of Virginia for those years not found elsewhere.

Mr. Whitty has also included a full bibliography of E. A. Poe's poems in "The complete poems of E. A. Poe," recently published by Houghton Mifflin Co.

## Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. United States. Department of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, July, v. 2, no. 7. 206 p. D.

— United States. Department of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, v. 2, no. 8, August, 1911. 234 p. D. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5672, September 23, 1911, to September 11, 1912; ed. by Herb. Friedenwald for the American Jewish committee. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Soc. of Am., 1911. (S16) c. 10+453 p. D. 75 c.

The American Jewish year book for the year 1911-1912 contains, in addition to the usual statistical and other data, an article on the passport question. Much of the information contained in this article is now for the first time made public, and makes a notable contribution to the diplomatic history of this country.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE NATIONALE. Dictionnaire des écrivains belges et catalogue de leurs publications (1830-1880). iv, 7, Supplement (H-Z). Bruxelles, Weissenbruch, 1910. In-8, p. 561-à 615, 2 fr.

BIRDS. Katalog der Bibliothek der ornithologischen Gesellschaft Basel. Base, G. Bauer-Brandenberger, 1910. In-8, iv-14 p.

CHEMISTRY. Great Britain. Patent Office. Subject list of works on chemistry, including alchemy, electrochemistry and radioactivity. Lond., 1911. 214 p. T.

**CHILD STUDY.** Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the years 1908-1909. 84 p. D. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. (United States, Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1911, no. 11, whole number, 457.)

**CHILDREN'S READING.**—The East Orange Public Library and the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library have published a series of brief lists for the eight school grades, answering the inquiry, adopted as the designation of the series, "What shall we read now?" The books suggested are intended for children from the ages of 6 to 14, and it is hoped that the lists may be useful both to children and to older people who may be interested in children's reading. They are annotated, and the publisher and price of the most desirable edition of each book is given. Copies of the lists may be obtained gratis by applying to either the East Orange Public Library, East Orange, N. J., or to the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CRIMINOLOGY.** List of works relating to criminology, pt. 5. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, v. 15, no. 9, September, 1911, p. 515-557.)

—List of works relating to criminology, pt. 6. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, vol. 15, no. 10, October, p. 567-621.)

**EDUCATION.** United States, Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 1911, no. 10, whole number 456: Bibliography of education for 1909-10. 166 p. D. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.

**FARM COLONIES.** New York School of Philanthropy. Library bulletin no. 1. On farm colonies. N. Y. School of Philanthropy, United Charities Building. [3 p.] 1911. D. (Vol. 5, no. 2 of Bulletin of New York School of Philanthropy.)

This is the first library bulletin issued by the school. It is a selected list of material in the library of New York School of Philanthropy, but does not cover farm colonies for immigrants, insane and defectives, inebriates, or aged poor. The plan for these monthly school bulletins is to present practical reading lists on topics sociological and social, which will have the revision of experts before publication. These lists should prove of value to libraries as well as to social workers.

**INCUNABULA.** Collijn, Is. Katalog der Inkunabeln der schwedischen öffentlichen

Bibliotheken. III. Katalog der Inkunabeln der Stifts- und Gymnasial-Bibliothek zu Linköping. Leipzig, Haupt, 1910. 51 p. O. 3 fr. 15.

**MANUSCRIPTS.** Aufrecht, Th. Die Sanskrit. Handschriften der k. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München, beschrieben. München, Palm, 1909. viii-228 p. O. 12 fr. 50.

—Codices manuscripti bibliothecae universitatis Leidensis. I (Codices Vulcaniani); II (Codices Scaligerani). Leiden, Brill, 1910. viii-65 et viii, 40 p. O. 6 fr. 25.

—Leersum, E. C. Van, and Martin, W. Codices graeci et latini photographice depicti, Supplem. VIII. Miniaturender lateinischen Galenos-Handschrift der Rgl. öffentlichen Bibliothek in Dresden in photographischer Reproduktion. Leiden, Sijthoff, 1910. In-folio, 37 p. et 21 pl. 110 fr.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.** Chicago (Ill.) Public Library. Check list of books and pamphlets on municipal government found in the free public libraries of Chicago, issued in connection with the International Municipal Congress and exposition, Chicago, September 18th to 30th, 1911. 44 p. O. Chicago, 1911.

—Wilmington Institute Free Library. A list of books and references to periodicals on municipal government, September, 1911. 27 p. D.

**MUSIC.** Binghamton Public Library. Music and musicians. 26 p. T. 1911.  
A classified list.

**NATURAL RESOURCES.** Washington State Library. Select list of references on observation of natural resources; comp. by Josephine Holgate. Olympia, 1911. 38 p. S.

**PARIS. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.** Catalogue general des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs XLIII (Duchêne du Martray). Paris, imp. nationale, 1910. In-8. 629 p. 12 fr.

—Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque. Auteurs XLIV (Dumas-Du Plessys). Paris, imp. nationale, 1911. In-8. 606 p. 12 fr.

**PRINTING.** Baumann, Rud. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der solothurnischen Buch-

druckerei und der solothurnischen Zeitungen bis zum Jahre 1848. Balsthal, Baumann, 1909. In-8, vi-139 p.

**PERIODICAL LITERATURE.** University of Illinois. List of serials in the University of Illinois library, together with those in other libraries in Urbana and Champaign. (University of Illinois, Bulletin, vol. 9, no. 2.) Urbana, 1911. 8+233 p. O. \$1.20.

**RECREATION.** Cary, C. P. Plays and games for schools. Madison, Wis., 1911. 86 p. D. This is a careful and practical contribution to the study of recreation as an aid to education.

**RELIGIOUS PSYCHOLOGY.** Clark University Library. Wilson, Louis N. List of papers in the field of religious psychology presented at Clark University. Worcester, Mass., Clark University Press. 9 p. D. (Publications of Clark University Library, vol. 2, no. 8.)

**RHINE PROVINCES.** Haeberle, D. Pfälzische Bibliographie. III (Die ortskundliche Literatur der Rheinpfalz). Heidelberg, Carlebach, 1910. In-8, 297 p. 7 fr. 50.

**SWITZERLAND. FOLK-LORE.** Heinemann, Fr. Bibliographie der schweizerischen Landeskunde. V. Sagen und Legenden; Märchen und Fabeln. Bern, Wyss, 1910. In-8, xxii-211 p. 2 fr. 50 c.

**TRIESTE, AUSTRIA. CITY LIBRARY. MANUSCRIPTS.** Kantenich; G. Beschreibendes Verzeichnis der Handschriften der Stadtbibliothek zu Trier. VI, 2. Trier, Lintz. 1910. x-172 p. O. 7 fr. 50 c.

**UNITED STATES. HISTORY.** Bradley, I. S. A bibliography of Wisconsin's participation in the war between the states, based upon material contained in the Wisconsin Historical Library. [Madison,] Wis., Wis. Hist. Comm., '11. c. 9+42 p. 8°, (Wis. Hist. Comm.; original papers.) \$1.

**WOOL.** Library of Congress. Select list of references on wool with special reference to the tariff; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer. Wash., 1911. 163 p. O.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

**AUTOGRAPHEN SAMMLUNGEN:** Dr. Carl Gerbel, Leipzig; Carl Herz v. Hertenried, Vienna.

pt. 1, Versteigerung zu Leipzig, by C. G. Boerner, form 3 to 6 mai 1911. 226 p. 8°.

This first part of the auction catalog of these interesting collections of autographs embraces: 1, The Reformation; 2-3, German literature; 4, Foreign literature; 5, Actors; 6, Artists; 7, Musicians. The historical portion is to be sold in the fall; catalog to be issued in October.

**BAER, Joseph, & Co.** Nationalökonomie zum teil aus der bibliothek des Nationalökonomien Georg Hanssen in Göttingen; pts. 4 and 5. Frankfurt-am-Main. p. 403-671 (continuous paging), D.

**HOEPLI, Ulrico.** Scelta delle migliori opere della letteratura italiana moderna: Catalogo 350. N. Y. Stechert, 151-155 W. 25th st. 283 p. D.

**LANGE, Otto.** Biblioteca Americana, pt. 1; Cartography, general history, voyages around the world, United States, Canada. (Catalog no. 21.) 1911. 64 p. D.

**QUARITCH, Bernard.** A catalogue of rare and valuable books, including works on Africa, America, Australasia, bibliography, English literature, fine arts, including the publications of the Arundel Society, genealogy and heraldry, Scotland, sports, topography, Wales and a selection of important new books. (No. 308, price 1s.) London, 1911. 81 p. D.

### Library Calendar

#### NOVEMBER

3. 2 p.m. Mich. State Teachers' Assoc., Library section, Detroit.

1. The effect on school work of the child's reading, as shown from a statistical study of several hundred children during a period of years. By E. E. Ferguson, superintendent of schools, Bay City.

2. Story-telling to children as an incentive to good reading, with illustrations. By Miss Mary Conover, superintendent of the children's department, Detroit Public Library.

3. The use of the library in the grades: an account of some experiments. By Miss Eleanor V. Rawlinson, teacher in the Sigsbee School, Grand Rapids.

NOTE.—There is a branch of the public library in the Sigsbee School building.

4. The opportunities of the high school library. By Miss Mary H. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Discussion opened by Miss Florence M. Hopkins, librarian of the Central High School, Detroit.

9. N. Y. L. C. Metropolitan Museum. 3 p.m. Program: Address by Mrs. Roessler and Mr. Clifford and Mr. Dellenbaugh on libraries of American Natural History Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Geographical Society of America.





QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT BUDGET EXHIBIT,  
NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER, 1911

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 12

ONE question we have always with us, and always shall have with us so long as libraries exist. This is the eternal problem of keeping a library within bounds. The great library storehouses, like the Library of Congress, the British Museum, and other national libraries, can or should afford to keep everything, and certain of the great university and a few municipal libraries of the first rank must be comprehensive rather than selective. But upon all other libraries the problem must press, and from time to time fresh attention must be directed either to the selection of books on the one hand or to their liberal elimination on the other. The municipal library which counts its volumes by the hundred thousand, the town or village library which must confine itself to thousands or even hundreds, must first of all make careful selection, and perhaps the selective principle gives key to another problem—the so-called censorship of books. That is in some respects a separate question, yet it remains true that where one book is to be bought the tendency will be and should be to buy the book of equal literary rank which is unobjectionable to the critic of morals. This phase of the problem was the subject of a debate at the conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom at Perth, called forth by the action of the Manchester committee in ruling out certain books from the public library there. The problem concentrates itself when it is a question of buying, of course for adult use, on the work of a leading novelist who has won his place in literature and whose works are sought by the library public, when in subject he crosses the line and discusses questions which many think undesirable for discussion in popular fiction.

THAT this problem is easy of solution, no one can assert. To the problem at the other end fresh attention has been directed by Lord Rosebery's recent address and the comments of Edmund Gosse and others. President Eliot, a few years since, emphasized the undesirability of keeping library shelves loaded with books for which no one called except once in a generation, and his

remedy was a storehouse, perhaps communistic to the libraries of a given region, in which dead books should be preserved in a kind of library mausoleum. But this settles the question only for large libraries. How shall the town library and the village library keep their collections alive, when their shelfroom is and must be limited? Only by frequent and liberal elimination—and a hard and difficult task this is. The Hartford Public Library has recently discarded from its shelves over 1000 books "which have outlived their usefulness." A village library, say of 10,000 volumes, must buy to keep alive, and must eliminate to prevent its being dead. This is not simply a question of buying new fiction and discarding dead novels. Here is China again at the front of world discussion. Many a library has a shelf loaded down with big books on China written in the old missionary days, and perhaps presented by the missionary societies, but nothing of the new China, the China of railroads and rebellion. One book of the old type should be kept on the shelf, but the others should make room for the books of the day which describe a country almost as different from the old as the America of our time differs from the dusky America which our forefathers discovered and settled. It is worth while to call attention to the fact that the process of elimination should be carried on throughout a library and should be the means of keeping its several departments in proper balance.

THE report of the committee of the New York Library Association on libraries in penal institutions, printed elsewhere in this number, contains practical suggestions for the betterment of prison library conditions. It is probable that conditions in several other states are more or less typified by this record wherein it is stated that drastic changes in the administration of the majority of these libraries are recommended. Selection and elimination in the building up of any library collection, always important, must be especially critical in the case of collections that are to be used by those mentally or morally defective. The force

for good in these libraries is particularly great, and it is interesting to note in the prisons awakened to the responsibilities that practical instruction in trades and mechanical arts is open to the prisoners through the use of the technical collections. Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian of Columbia University, has contributed real service to the work of the New York Association committee in investigating these conditions.

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WITH the new year will come the third mid-winter gathering in Chicago, at which the Council and Executive board of the American Library Association as well as the League of Library Commissions, the college and university librarians of the middle west, and instructors in regular library schools will hold sessions and discuss problems of interest. While definite programs are not yet ready, some of the topics for consideration are outlined under the general notice of the meetings printed elsewhere. These mid-winter gatherings, while no doubt they add to the embarrassment of library meetings, which have by some been already voted as too numerous, have contributed to the vitality of library organization in that they have brought groups of library workers outside of Chicago once a year to the headquarters of the Association, carrying energy and effectiveness to the central office and bringing back for themselves added zest and vigor to their work. The time of year may not be the happiest for a wide representation at these meetings, as the new year frequently marks the turn of the fiscal year for libraries, a time when annual reports are under way and librarians feel hardly justified to leave immediate duties to attend a convention, beneficial as its results may be.

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THE collection and bibliography of public documents, national and state, have now reached remarkable efficiency in this country, primarily at the Library of Congress and in the New York Public Library. Those who look back to the time when the only list of public documents was Ben Perley Poore's unorganized catalog of U. S. publications and to the beginnings of modern treatment of government publications in the American Catalog supplement of 1876-84 and in the first "State Publications" supple-

ment of 1884-90, are best prepared to appreciate the extraordinary change. "State Publications" was a labor of love for ten years, and though its pecuniary cost was very much greater than its return, its value has been demonstrated in the work in the several state libraries and elsewhere that it has in large measure stimulated. The public document department of the New York Public Library, with Miss Adelaide R. Hasse at the head, is a library in itself, so completely equipped and so well organized as to form a model of its kind, comparable fully with Library of Congress methods and probably superior to methods in other countries. Miss Hasse's monumental volumes of state bibliography, covering the economic field in a way to include at least two-thirds of "State Publications," will presently be increased by the addition of the eleventh volume ("Ohio"), which will be the most adequate and detailed of all. Once in a while information comes of titles omitted or missing documents found, in connection with the general volume on "State Publications." Such material is now most usefully to be sent to Miss Hasse at the New York Public Library, and we suggest that this be done and that those who have addenda or corrigenda to that list within its period should make a special point with the new year of sending them to Miss Hasse in the general interest. It is the desire of the New York Public Library to make this collection of state documents as complete as may be, and with this in view to complete the old record of "State Publications" with any new material that may show itself from time to time.

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IN connection with the budget exhibit in New York City in October, that of the Queens Borough Library, described in full elsewhere, should prove suggestive to libraries in growing communities that plan such exhibits. The possibilities for close coöperation between community and library interests is herein indicated, and such possibilities are especially wide in rapidly growing communities such as this borough covers. The airships represented in the illustration are in no way germane to the public library budget exhibit, but were made by boys who as users of the children's room obtained their direction for their airships from the books in the library.



## A CLASSIFICATION FOR A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

BY JULIA PETTEE, *Head Cataloger, Union Theological Seminary Library, New York City*

THE problem of reclassifying their collections confronts a number of theological libraries. In these libraries, as elsewhere, with the steady growth of material, the old system of fixed location has broken down and a relative classification is imperative.

At the outset three possibilities are open: 1. The adoption of one of the standard classifications for a general collection; 2. the selection of an existing theological classification; and 3. the making of an entirely new classification.

In considering the first case our choice lies between the Dewey and the Cutter. Dewey may be quickly eliminated. Unless whole classes are reworked, it is inadequate for a general collection of scholarly nature. For a theological collection it has nothing to commend it. The divisions of the class 200, if applied to a library of any size, would be totally inadequate and the notation, restricted to 100 units, would necessitate cumbersome decimals. Cutter is freer from these disadvantages. The class Theology has been carefully worked out and the alphabetical notation is much more ample. The sixth classification is quite full enough for the non-theological portions, and this, in conjunction with the expanded seventh part for theology, has been adopted with satisfaction by several theological libraries. One theological library, using the Cutter, has placed the theological divisions B.C.D. before the other classes, and has given these classes, forming the main portion of the collection, a special numerical notation. Adaptable, however, as the Cutter is, it is intended for a general collection; for a special collection of any kind a classification worked out with particular reference to the special field would have the obvious advantage of being able to co-ordinate and relate other subjects to it. It goes without saying that a carefully planned theological classification ought to prove more satisfactory than the most excellent general classification. Granted this, are there any theological classifications already made that are worthy of serious consideration?

When I looked about for an answer to this question several years ago, I found a number

of more or less serviceable schemes in use, but only one relative classification which could claim a high degree of excellence. This was worked out by President A. T. Perry for the Case Memorial Library at the Hartford Theological Seminary, while he held the office of librarian there some twenty years ago. It is provided with a convenient mixed letter and decimal notation, and it has proved satisfactory enough to have been adopted as it stands by a group of neighboring theological libraries. Its chief drawback is the fact that it is based closely upon Cave's encyclopedia, and those who differ from Cave will want to treat whole sections differently. Besides this it is open to some minor criticisms, as any classification would be that was made a number of years ago. Its great usefulness, however, forces home the conviction that a special theological classification is demanded for a theological library, and that it is worth while to make a new one along the lines suggested by Hartford. This conclusion has been reached independently and very recently by two theological libraries undertaking a complete reorganization, namely, the Rochester Theological Seminary and the Lutheran Seminary at Mt. Airy.<sup>1</sup> With these two original classifications the carefully planned subject catalog made by Dr. Charles R. Gillett, of Union Theological Seminary, should be noted. This classed card index is worked out in detail and, though particularly planned to meet special conditions at Union, covers the ground of a complete shelf classification.

The scheme submitted here is drawn from these several sources. With Dr. W. R. Betteridge the author first worked out the classification for the Rochester Theological Seminary Library, and the resultant outline has since been entirely remodelled and brought into agreement at many points with Dr. Gillett's classed catalog.<sup>2</sup> It is put forth

<sup>1</sup> The Mt. Airy classification is original only for the strictly theological portion of the library.

<sup>2</sup> I am greatly indebted to my present chief, Prof. Wm. Walker Rockwell, who has revised this whole classification and is mainly responsible for some whole sections.

tentatively in its present form, and as there is no agreement among theological encyclopedists, not a few of its positions will be open to attack. It can be stated, however, that it is based in the main upon arrangements which have actually been tried, and that the attempt has been made to give the whole outline a unity consistent with the current theological and philosophical point of view.

#### I. THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

With the problem of an original classification confronting one, the primary question is the arrangement of the theological library as a whole. However one may define religion, it certainly touches life at many points, and in a working theological library there are many legitimate accretions on all kinds of subjects that make the actual collection general in its scope, though the non-theological material will necessarily remain comparatively unimportant. Shall we segregate these classes which do not deal primarily with religious problems and thus at the outset divide our collection into theology and non-theology? This is settled in the affirmative for us, if a general classification like the Cutter is adopted. But whether or not we can logically consider theology a separate department of knowledge coordinate with other sciences depends upon our fundamental theological conceptions. Can we draw a clear-cut line and say that all on this side is theology, all on that side is not theology? If we regard the universe as divided into two sharply contrasted parts, a world of nature subject to law and apprehended through reason, and a supernatural world which is above law and disclosed through revelation, theology becomes the science of the supernatural world as distinct from the sciences of the world of nature. In this case the whole subject-matter of revelation, with its systematized philosophy, belongs to a special order of phenomena working upon the natural order but having nothing in common with it, and it is inevitable to regard theology as a distinct department of knowledge. If, however, we find this dualistic conception of the life of the world and the life of the spirit giving way to some fundamental unity, and if we know but one world where both the material and the spiritual are interre-

lated as parts of a uniform and consistent whole, the sharp division between the natural and the supernatural cannot be drawn. In this unified conception of the world, theology, which deals with its spiritual aspects, is inextricably bound up in all theories of the manifold and complex processes of life and cannot be conceived of as apart from the theory of these processes. The spiritual is but one of the faces of a complex but single and self-consistent universe. If we hold this point of view, I do not see how we can limit theology, which deals with the spiritual side of life, to a single department of knowledge in our general classification of the sciences. We can study the religious phases of life in all their various aspects; but when we try to divide the field of the sciences into the religious and the non-religious we zigzag down through an infinite variety of closely related minutiae and have a division that conflicts with all our other divisions of the sciences. Whether or not this theological position is conceded, every one will grant the close connection between religious activities and other related activities. Wherever this close interrelationship exists and one class furnished contributory material to the other, a classification which brings this related material together will prove most convenient. Christian instruction and methods of teaching are wanted together; general medieval history and the papacy can hardly be separated, but a division into theology and non-theology forces these classes apart by half the library. The only justification a book has for its place in a theological collection is its contribution to some phase of theological thought or religious life, and its most logical and most useful place on the shelves is as near as possible to the theological point where this contribution is made.

As will be seen by this introductory discussion, a theological classification means the recasting of the whole field of knowledge according to the viewpoint of the theologian, and a reexamination of both the methodology of the sciences and the special problems of theological encyclopedia to this end.

The very fact that no generally accepted classification of the sciences can be found proves that the continuous development of philosophical ideas demands a constant recasting of our categories of thinking. But

although any given methodology of the sciences may find but few adherents, a classification should have consistent philosophical unity, and must inevitably be based upon some order of the sciences. The search for a methodology which will bear the stamp of authority is hopeless. I have found more suggestive than any other the classification of the sciences proposed by Professor Münsterberg for the Congress of Arts and Sciences meeting at St. Louis in 1904.<sup>3</sup> Our

<sup>3</sup> Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis, 1904. Proceedings, v. 1, pp. 47f and 99f. This classification is also presented in the *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 91, p. 678f. The program of the congress is arranged on the basis of this classification and, though it is very incomplete, gives a fairly good working outline for a library classification.

The Münsterberg classification finds in the facts of psychology the basis for its fundamental divisions. It goes back to the primary experience of the individual consciousness. This primary experience is double-faced, one aspect of it being the will-attitude, the other the awareness of the "world as object." The first element, the will-attitude (which always postulates an act or the impulse to act), is an awareness which exists in the act or in the impulse to act. It does not lie in *perceiving the act*, but in the *doing*, a kind of volitional consciousness. This will-attitude underlies all purposive acts, and the presentation of this purposive side of life forms the first primary division of the classification. In this division is embraced all history and all literature, for literature is but a form in which experience originating in our purposive life is set forth. But history and literature have for their fields the inter-related acts of *individuals*. Now, aside from these individual acts there is a whole realm of knowledge whose basis lies in the purposive element of experience but which represents not *individual*, but, using Münsterberg's term, "*over-individual*" experience. This, crudely speaking, is a kind of consensus of the whole mass of purposive experience in which are found the "*over-individual*" purposes, represented in the absolute values of metaphysics and religion. This great inter-relationship of experience transcending individual bounds gives rise to the "*normative*" sciences, that is, the sciences giving us our standards of value, i.e., philosophy, ethics, æsthetics, and the sciences dealing with religious values. Thus, in the first division, arising directly from the will-attitude aspect of experience, reversing this order, Münsterberg has: 1, The normative sciences; 2, The historical sciences, history and literature.

The aspect of experience which is the awareness of the "world as object" gives rise to Münsterberg's second main division of the classification, the physical and mental sciences. The "world as object" may be either the physical object, as stone, gas or living thing, or it may be the facts of mental life. In either case the scientific method of observation and inference is the same. In the ordered perception of

order in general is based upon its principles. The theory which he holds as to the relation of the historical to the normative sciences is open to discussion, but his main divisions into *Historical sciences*, *Normative sciences*, *Physical and mental sciences* and *Practical sciences* represent fundamental divisions of recent philosophical thought. They go back of the older divisions, and have their origin in the method by which the human mind approaches the complex phenomena of the universe. We have adopted these divisions, treating first the descriptive or historical sciences, which describe human activities and trace their genetic sequences; next, the sciences which give us our systematic expositions of knowledge, the experimental sciences (i.e., the physical and mental sciences), and the normative or speculative sciences (i.e., philosophy and the theory of religion); and, last of all, the practical sciences, which deal mainly with methods of achieving practical results. These divisions, as will be seen, attempt no segregation of specifically religious topics, but admit of their treatment in the various sections.

We have broken with Münsterberg's interpretation of the normative or speculative

physical objects we have the sciences of astronomy, physics, biology, etc.; in the observation of psychical life we have the science of psychology with its various branches.

Now, besides these fields of knowledge with their two clear-cut divisions based in "will-attitude" and "world as object" is a third group of sciences, the practical sciences, belonging neither wholly to one division nor wholly to the other. A practical science or art, being volitional in purpose, arises in the will-attitude, but in carrying out its purpose its material is regarded objectively, and the scientific method of the physical and mental sciences is more or less employed. The practical sciences deal with methods and ways of reaching certain purposed ends. The art of preaching, to take an example, sets out to attain a definitely purposed end, but it depends upon the scientific laws of psychology and takes its material from ethical, Biblical or other sources. It collects and selects from many groups for its own peculiar purposed end, and the new combination is neither historical nor an experimental science but a practical discipline.

To sum up Münsterberg's classification arising from the will-attitude are: 1. The *normative sciences*, interpreting the meaning and defining the value of human purposed acts; 2. The *historical sciences*, presenting the record of these acts. Arising from the experience of the "world as object" are the *physical and mental sciences*; while a mixed group, the *practical sciences*, constitutes the final main division.

sciences, and instead of connecting this group with the historical sciences, as he does, have placed it after the physical and mental sciences, thus associating the physical and mental sciences with the normative sciences by their common logical method. Both attempt to systematize and to arrange logically the material with which they deal, though that material differs.

The physical and mental sciences, dealing at first hand with the material of experience, formulate logical order or law through the systematic observation of phenomena, while the normative sciences, beginning with the results of the special sciences, attempt, through logically relating and interpreting these results, to find some fundamental consistency which will endow human thought and action with significance and value. Religious theory goes over much the same ground as philosophy, but in so far as it is Christian, differs from it by seeking its ultimate harmony of truth from the inner standpoint of Christian revelation and experience. Thus, after philosophy and religion have searched the universe and have given us an interpretation of its meaning, we fitly come to the practical sciences, which deal with the practical activities of life.

In the historical sciences we have not been consistent, but as a concession to practical convenience we have eliminated much material from this section which logically belongs here. The history of each art, philosophy or science is a contribution to the history of civilization and should be included in a comprehensive historical survey of human activities. In the case of minor topics, however, the practical demands upon the shelves seem better served by keeping history and theory together in one place than by putting the history of multitudinous small topics under history, while their theory or practice is shelved elsewhere. For this reason we have uniformly taken from the historical sciences the history of all special topics, putting the history of these topics with the theory and practice, wherever that is classed. This leaves in our class History only the larger historical sciences: political history, church history, history of missions, history of doctrine including creeds, and history of religions. With just as good a right history of philosophy, for instance, could

claim a place here, but for convenience this has been kept with systematic philosophy, just as the history of all other special subjects have for the same reason been put with their respective theories.

To sum up the outline of the classification, we have: 1. The historical or descriptive sciences, which describe or set forth the genetic relationships of human activities and intellectual life, (a) Literature and (b) History; 2. the sciences presenting knowledge in its logical and systematic relationships, (a) the experimental sciences of the physical universe and psychical life systematizing the first-hand facts of observation, and (b) the normative sciences, coördinating the results of all special knowledge into consistent philosophical or theological systems; 3. the practical sciences, which are chiefly concerned with the means and methods of directing human activities.

There is little that is radical in this outline. It presents what have long been the established theological departments, exegetical, historical, systematic and practical theology in their regular order. Broadening the classification to a philosophical basis rather than keeping it strictly within the lines of theological nomenclature, however, makes it possible to cover the whole field of knowledge and to introduce in logical order material not provided for in the books on theological encyclopædia. For instance, in the division including the Biblical section are grouped all other literatures; secular history finds its place with church history, and the pure sciences, the social sciences and the arts are fitted into the general scheme. Although the departments of exegesis, history, systematic theology and practical theology are generally accepted divisions of encyclopædia, much discussion is rife as to what material may be properly included within each of these various groups, and these points will be discussed in detail as they arise in the course of the classification.

## II. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: THE CLASSES IN DETAIL

In taking up the classification in detail, the first class, A, needs no comment. The Literature classes (B, C, D, E, F, G) are grouped together and placed first as the written sources of history. Philology and literature are uniformly classed together under

language divisions. After other literatures have been treated, the literature particularly relating to the origin and development of the Christian religion is taken up, beginning with the Old Testament. Between the Old Testament and the New Testament is inserted the literature of Judaism, for the Jewish post-Biblical writings explain much in both Testaments. After the New Testament comes the sequence of Christian writers from the apostolic fathers down through the centuries of the church, closing only with our own contemporary theologians.

The exegetical section (C—F) may be treated in either of two ways. The material may be divided into three main groups, *Whole Bible, Old Testament, New Testament*; or the Bible may be treated as a unit and the point of view of treatment considered the fundamental line of cleavage, thus preserving as separate disciplines *Text*, the various branches of *Introduction*, and *Commentary*. Each method has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages. The disadvantage in the divisions *Text, Introduction*, and *Commentary* lies in the breaking up of material on the separate Testaments and on the single books. The text of Matthew, a treatise on its composition, on its textual criticism, on its historical and literary criticism, on its canonicity, or a commentary on it will be scattered in as many widely separated classes. The advantages in this division, however, deserve consideration. It certainly seems desirable to keep all texts and versions together, whether of Old Testament, New Testament or of separate books, and it is often useful to find all material in certain specific lines of work together. Textual criticism, for instance, is particularly hard to break up. It is a pity to scatter the labors of a man like Tischendorf, who has worked on the manuscripts of both Testaments, into three widely separated classes. On the other hand, there are strong arguments for the primary division into *Whole Bible, Old Testament*, and *New Testament*. Its subdivisions admit bringing all the literature on the separate books together under the book. The Bible is becoming more and more to be regarded as a compilation of separate books collected through many ages and from many

sources, and interest centres increasingly in the individual book. The ordinary student and the general reader is much more likely to demand all the material on a specific book than to want everything written, for instance, on textual criticism or some branch of introduction. It may be argued that the specialist is likely to make the other demand, and that scholars are better served by the older divisions of *Text, Introduction* and *Commentary*. I doubt if this is true, but if it is, it is for the average reader, not for the specialist, that a library is classified. Moreover, the Old Testament and New Testament usually represent strong seminary departments, and for instruction it is convenient to have all books in each section together. Men are specifically known as Old Testament and New Testament students, and their fields of investigation are relatively independent. In reply to the objection that, while it is convenient enough to keep Old Testament and New Testament material by itself, this necessitates a cumbersome third group, *Whole Bible*, for indivisible material, it may be said that the works dealing with the Bible as a whole represent a type of literature quite distinct, both in scope and method, from the more intensive special criticism in Old and New Testament fields, and that the group *Whole Bible* really represents a convenient section of a general encyclopædic nature. Either basic line of cleavage will prove useful in certain ways, but on the whole the divisions into *Whole Bible, Old Testament* and *New Testament* seem to meet the ordinary demands made upon the shelves better than the divisions into *Text, Introduction* and *Commentary*.

Another point in the exegetical section upon which much divergence of opinion is found is the grouping of the divisions Biblical history, Biblical biography and Biblical theology under the Old and New Testaments. The alternative, which accords perhaps more generally with the works on theological encyclopædia, is to exclude these departments from the Biblical group, classing them respectively with the historical and systematic groups. From many points of view this has logical justification, but yet these books are not written from the point of view of general history or of systematic theology. They

are essentially exegetical in character and belong with the literature which they explain. This seems to me especially true of Biblical theology. Its end is not the setting forth of some system, but it is the truthful interpretation of a given record, and here, as in any other literature, the interpretation should be closely associated with the document it interprets. The position of Biblical history in this group is more open to question, for this material is becoming less and less exegetical in character. Yet as long as the work done upon any Biblical topic centres about the Biblical narrative as its chief source, the topic, in my judgment, belongs with the narrative. When the topic becomes a centre in itself, drawing to it equally other material from extra-Biblical sources, it may be detached with propriety. In the case of Old Testament history we may well ask if the Hebrew nation rather than the Biblical narrative has not become just such a centre. If the interest in this body of literature is primarily in the development of the Hebrew race and their racial ideals rather than in the exegesis of the Old Testament books, then Hebrew history should take its place with the history of other nations. For this reason I think the section Old Testament history has a very doubtful right of tenure here and could be quite as well eliminated, and all Hebrew history and biography, too, take its place with the other periods of Jewish history. The place of New Testament history and biography seems less open to question. The life of Christ and the lives of the apostles all centre about the Biblical narrative. There is a considerable body of record outside the Bible which contributes directly to our knowledge of the Hebrew nation during the Old Testament period, but there are few records outside the New Testament which are direct sources of our knowledge of the life of Christ and of his disciples. Of course, there is a large body of literature, such as the apocalypses current at the time, which contribute to our understanding of the New Testament narrative, but this is contributory exegetical material. For work upon New Testament history all the critical apparatus used in New Testament exegesis is necessary, and it seems better to keep New Testament history and biography

with the New Testament section rather than to place it in church history or elsewhere.<sup>4</sup>

Treating the Old Testament and New Testament as separate groups allows the introduction of Judaism at the point in the classification where it logically belongs and where its usefulness is most felt, for this material is of value to students both of the Old and New Testaments. Of course, if the fundamental main grouping into Old Testament and New Testament is abandoned, and Text, Introduction and Commentary are made the main divisions, Judaism must be ejected and either broken up into the classes Literature and Comparative religion, or retained as a class preliminary to the Bible. Apocryphal literature, in this case, is usually retained as a part of the Bible and treated like the canonical portions, while Biblical history and Biblical theology are often not considered with the exegetical section.

The New Testament section is naturally and conveniently followed by the writings of the apostolic fathers, the first division of class G, Christian literature, and this class continues in an unbroken sequence of Christian writers down through the ages. I would make this a great class in a theological library, putting here not only "collected works," but biographical material and all miscellaneous unclassifiable treatises either by or about Christian writers; keeping here, in fact, under an author number, any book whose interest centres more in the personality of the theologian than in the subject with which it deals. Subdivided by period and then by country, this class becomes a great chronological source collection.

The history group (H—O) presents the most difficult problems of the whole classification. It seems persistently desirable to

<sup>4</sup> When Biblical history and theology are not placed in the exegetical section they are variously disposed of. Biblical theology is usually treated as a class introductory to systematic theology. Old Testament history usually goes with the history of the Jews. The life of Christ and the lives of the apostles are variously placed, most usually with church history. In one library I found the life of Christ with general biography (!), and in a number of libraries the apostles dignified this class. The Hartford classification keeps all Biblical history together as introductory to church history, designating the whole sequence from the creation of Adam down to the Congregational Church in Connecticut as "The history of the kingdom" [of God].

unify this material and treat it from the point of view of the development of the Christian Church. The history of the church and the politics of Europe until after the subsidence of the Reformation are inextricably mixed. After this era the ways divide, and particularly in the United States, where church and state are not united, we have a large body of historical literature quite unrelated to church history. Presumably, however, in all theological libraries the political material has been collected as auxiliary to church history; so it is perfectly justifiable to keep the bars completely down between secular history and church history if one wishes to do so.

Aside from the question of incorporating secular history with church history wherever possible, several mooted questions of encyclopædia come up. Discussion is rife as to whether or not History of doctrine (*i.e.*, the development of doctrine) and Symbolics (*i.e.*, credal statements and the literature centering about them) may claim a place in the historical group. The material of both disciplines is dogma. History of doctrine, however, presents this material historically, not systematically. It traces the continuous development of Christian thought. It sets forth genetic relationships, not the logical relationships of a body of philosophical theory. It has nothing to do with the method of systematic theology; its method is that of history. History of doctrine is strictly a historical discipline.

Although there is little question as to the rightful position of history of doctrine in the historical group, the inclusion of Symbolics in this group is open to discussion. Symbolics seems to have a double task, the one dogmatic, the other historical. Its relation to dogmatic theology antedates its relation to historical theology. Like History of doctrine, its subject-matter is dogma, and the early development of this literature is closely related to apologetics. Especially after the Reformation, when credal differences were sharply defined, a large body of symbolical literature sprang up seeking to unify, defend or combat the various creeds and tenets. The purpose of these writings was not that of tracing historical and genetic relationships, but purely that of establishing the creed or tenet for which the author stood or

of disproving its opposite. This symbolical literature can hardly be separated from Polemics and Irenics. The encyclopædists who claim Symbolics for dogmatic theology have this older point of view in mind and frequently use the term "Comparative dogmatics" to cover this field.

But the nineteenth century has reacted from the dogmatic toward the historical point of view, particularly in dealing with creeds. If a modern theologian is to arrive at a judgment as to the worth of a particular creed he first traces its historical development and seeks to understand what has been to past generations its significance. Symbolics, formerly dominated by the dogmatic interest, has become increasingly historical both in method and in spirit. It is approached alike both by dogmatic theologians and by historical students from the historical point of view, and few books of the older apologetic type are now written on denominational tenets. If the History of doctrine, which has as subject-matter dogmatic theology, is classified under historical theology, so also may be the allied modern historical discipline of Symbolics. Strict logic would force one perhaps to put the older treatises with the systematic group, the recent ones with the historical; convenience, however, requires their being together, and regard for present-day usage makes the balance swing in favor of the historical group.

Missions (N) is still more uncertain of its right in the historical group. The history of missions is church history; that the field happens to be China rather than Scotland should make no difference. The support of missions, however, is a different thing. Missionary method and theory belong in practical theology with other material on the organization and conduct of the church. There is no way of being consistent without dividing up our missionary material, keeping mission fields and their history with church history, and discussions of method and theory with practical theology; but with the present demands made by mission study this would be an exceedingly unwise procedure. Missions as such, missionaries and mission fields, missionary organization and method of work, are all wanted together within hand's reach. In our outline we have kept the entire class with history, not only because we look upon



missions as present-day church history, but more for the practical convenience of keeping the mission section near the descriptive material on missionary countries. For this purpose Asia, Africa and Oceania are placed last in the local history class (L—M). Equally, as a matter of convenience in use, the class Missions is followed by the class History of religions, which subject material, while by no means exclusively so used, is still very largely drawn upon in missionary study. All the material of a philanthropic nature which was formerly classed under home missions will find its place in this classification in the social group (S) as movements for the betterment or regeneration of society.

Thus, our class history includes:

1. All general political history and the related historical disciplines, such as Geography, Archæology, Biography.
2. All church history, both general and denominational.
3. History of doctrine.
4. Symbolics, *i.e.*, creeds, and discussions bearing upon credal statements, including Polemics and Irenics.
5. All missionary material, it being understood that discussions of theory and method hold their place here not by logical right, but by a concession made for the sake of convenience.
6. History of religions (other than Christianity and Judaism).

Now it remains to arrange these groups conveniently in relation to each other.

In the general history section (H) the sciences auxiliary to history are placed first as introductory. The Library of Congress classification gives excellent suggestions here. After these introductory disciplines comes general history. We have adopted the two primary time divisions, ancient history and modern history, instead of Cutter's primary country divisions, because the grouping of past civilizations together eliminates from the group, History by country, practically all pre-Christian material, and thus brings our church history and our modern political history (from the fall of Rome A.D. 476) into the same comprehensive time category. This division also makes it possible to throw the results of all special archæological research with the history of the ancient civilization to which it pertains, and to put modern works of travel under

the country number with the history of the country, the latter an arrangement particularly useful in the missionary countries.

In taking up the arrangement of church history and modern political history two alternatives at once arise: Shall we accept a correlation of church history and secular history, or shall we treat these two classes quite independently? If it is decided that the inclusion of all political history with church history makes two bulky and unwieldy classes, it is better to first carry through the church history classes and then take up political history. Though this brings the strictly church history into a compact group, it necessitates two separate country sequences, church history by country and political history by country.<sup>5</sup>

In the classification submitted, however, the correlation between church history and political history has been made as complete as possible. The experiment has been tried of throwing all general political history and general church history together in single time categories; but the periods of church history do not in all cases coincide with the periods of political history, and it was found better to keep general church history and general political history as two distinct classes. We have, however, taken all the general political material of the Middle Ages and of the Reformation period from the political history section and classed it with church history, for in these two periods the history of church and state can hardly be separated. There is but a single place for the history of each separate country, the country number being inclusive enough to take in not only all ecclesiastical material, but all political and descriptive material as well.

The various special divisions of church

<sup>5</sup> In this case a possible order would be:

1. Church history group:
  - Generalia.
  - Auxiliary material.
  - General church history.
  - Church history by country.
  - History of doctrine and creeds.
  - Denominational history.
2. Political history group:
  - Introductory historical sciences.
  - General history.
  - History by country.
3. Missions.
4. History of religions other than Judaism and Christianity.

history, *i. e.*, by period, by doctrinal and credal development, by denomination and by special countries, are coordinate topics whose order as far as logic goes matters little. The sequence of classes is arranged to bring the country divisions next missions.

Under History of doctrine (J) subdivisions will naturally be: 1. general period divisions; 2. doctrinal developments in various countries; 3. general movements of schools not confined to single countries or denominations and not representing formal creeds; 4. the development of specifically denominational doctrines; 5. history of special points of dogma. Under Symbolics we have: 1. early creeds; 2. credal developments of various types of theology common to several denominations, as Calvinism, etc.; and 3. the credal developments of individual Christian communions. I do not see the necessity of maintaining denominational divisions in both these classes. The class Symbolics is broad enough to include not only the credal statements, but all discussions centering about the statements, and this covers the ground of denominational doctrine. I see no reason why class 4 may not be eliminated from History of doctrine and all of the material be considered in the class Symbolics under the third head. The material of class 5, *i. e.*, history of special points of dogma, under History of doctrine, is probably more useful distributed with the topics in systematic theology than collected here as history of doctrine.

Under the denominational divisions of the credal class I would also include all denominational polemical material. The theologians who regard Symbolics as denominational apologetics and object to its inclusion in the historical class will criticise this suggestion. Polemics is dear to a certain type of encyclopædist. He thinks of it as the front of the Christian's shield whose reverse is apologetics. The systematic truth of the church being formulated, apologetics defends it while polemics goes forth to attack the enemy's weak places. Even the rules of the game are codified, for we have treatises on how to write polemics. Irenics is a mediator, seeking to get the opponents to call a truce, to make the most of their points in common, or to prove their differences unfounded. If this point of view is taken and the value of polemics or

of denominational apologetics is considered to lie in their present usefulness as militant expositions of Christian truth, they have no place here with history, but belong with apologetics either in dogmatic or practical theology, and both should be maintained as separate disciplines. But the arguments which we have previously used for treating denominational apologetics, *i. e.*, symbolics, with the historical group, apply equally to polemical material. The present interest in polemical material lies in its contribution to the history of doctrine. In the early polemics, combating early heresies, we see what the accepted faith resisted, and so through all the progress of doctrine, stage by stage, the polemical material shows what enemies it had to encounter and how it met them. For this reason I should class the heresies of any period, together with the polemics for or against them, with the doctrinal history of that period. In later Protestant times a polemic is either an attack or defense of some denominational tenet or practice associated with a denominational doctrine, and it seems to me it is best classed with other denominational doctrinal material. To maintain Polemics as a separate discipline does not give us a very useful division for a book classification. Of course, this material frequently runs out into bigoted and bitter personal controversy, but to preserve the class Polemics is to assume that we are primarily interested in the fighting temper of the church as such rather than in the development of Christian truth through its manifold vicissitudes.

The question of encyclopædia comes up again in regard to Irenics. If we scatter polemical material under History of doctrine and Symbolics, what shall we do with Irenics, which attempts the reconciliation of doctrinal differences? In these treatises on church unity we have two kinds of material: 1. A discussion of the nature of the church and practical questions of church organization; and 2. discussions of particular credal differences to be conciliated. This throws two possible places open to it: It may be treated with credal development wherever that class is placed, or it may be considered a branch of practical theology and treated as a practical matter of church organization. I have left it in the former class, but am not

prepared to defend this position with any considerable zeal.

After we have finished doctrinal history and credal developments, the classification provides a denominational division (K) for the treatment of the history of specific denominations. With this class an important question arises. A denominational class for denominational historical material overlapping several countries is unavoidable, but when we take up church history by country the question immediately presses whether we shall maintain as well denominational divisions under our country classes, or eliminate from country history all history of specific denominations and confine our country material to general treatises. For instance, shall we group all our material on the Presbyterian church together or scatter it under England, Scotland and America? In the case of the more recent sects it is undoubtedly more convenient to group all material on the sect together irrespective of country. But this is not true of the older and more important denominations. They have had very distinctive developments under each country. It would hardly do, for example, to take the Lutherans out of Germany or the Presbyterians out of Scotland. The established churches certainly cannot be torn from the church history of the country to which they belong, and the history of the older free churches is as inextricably interwoven with political history as is that of the established. We are obliged to choose between giving the precedence to country or to the denomination, and it seems decidedly better to give it to the country divisions.

With the denominational history of various countries provided for under country, very little strictly historical material is left for our general denominational class. In my own mind there is much doubt as to the value of drawing the line between the doctrinal history of the denomination and its general institutional history. At Rochester it was decided to abandon denominational divisions in both the doctrinal and credal classes and to put together in the general denominational class all statistical, doctrinal and polemic matter which would not go under country divisions. This makes a single denominational class in which to collect all denominational material except those devel-

opments peculiar to single countries. For a small collection this seems particularly convenient. When it comes to the separate denominations, the statistical, doctrinal and polemical material is closely associated. Together they make the history of the denomination. Why not keep this material in one place? It will be argued that this disposition breaks up our classes History of doctrine, Symbolics, and Polemics. If the importance is felt to be in keeping all doctrine together as doctrine, in collecting every credal statement in one place, or in exhibiting polemical material as a kind of warfare, this point is well taken, these classes should be kept and denominational divisions subordinated to them. But if, on the other hand, we are interested primarily in the development of the denomination, I see no reason why we should not form a single denominational section and collect material from these three classes in it, and this seems to me where the interest of the majority of readers lies. Each library will have to decide this question for itself. All general denominational material could readily be placed under K if it seemed desirable, and I would advise it for a small collection.

Next in order is History by Country (L—M). The country divisions form all-embracing classes, collecting many kinds of material relating to the country, descriptive, political and ecclesiastical. This, of course, necessitates a general scheme of subdivisions which can be applied to all countries. I suggest this general order:

Generalia.

Auxiliary topics: description, constitutional history, etc.

General political history.

Church history.

Local history.

As in the period divisions under political history and general church history, I should not hesitate to class all the material of the periods which are essentially dominated by movements of the church, political or otherwise, with the church history section.

The order of the countries closes with the missionary countries. The class<sup>6</sup> Missions (N) follows. The proximity of the mission-

<sup>6</sup> It must be admitted that absolute consistency would necessitate incorporating all material descriptive of missionary work in special countries under the general country number.

ary class determined the disposition of travel and description, for as this material furnishes the bulk of the material on the missionary countries, it seems desirable to dispose of it all uniformly by giving it in every case a place under the country number.

The last section (O) is History of religions, Judaism and Christianity excepted. Class E has already provided for the topic Judaism, while in a classification for a Christian theological library Christianity holds a distinctive position. In the comprehensiveness of its claims it is not one religion among many, but as an all-embracing theological conception its discussion is coextensive with the classification. The section History of religions is conveniently placed. The material in it is largely purchased as auxiliary to work on missions or as contributory to philosophy of religion, and these are neighboring classes. As a discipline History of religions lies on the borderland between the historical and the systematic sciences, for the description of the various cults includes more or less material of a systematic nature, while the science of comparative religion grows directly out of the study of descriptive material.

When we leave the historical group we come to a new kind of literature. Instead of following development in time and tracing genetic sequences, these new groups deal with logical relationships and give us systematic expositions of the content of our knowledge and belief. The systematic sciences are of two orders: 1. The experimental sciences, dealing with physical and psychical laws; 2. the normative or speculative sciences, which seek to unite the general truths furnished by the particular sciences into consistent systems.

The experimental sciences include all the natural sciences and psychology. It is hardly necessary to justify the removal of psychology from its old place under philosophy to its rightful place here, though tradition may long associate it with metaphysics, from which the older psychology cannot be disentangled. Psychology of religion, a branch of experimental psychology, is treated in this group.

Under the normative sciences we have two groups (Q). Philosophy, Aesthetics, Ethics, and (R) Theory of religion. In taking up group R, Theory of religion, various perplex-

ing problems confront us, due to the changing viewpoint in theology which is taking issue with some of the underlying conceptions upon which theology has for generations been written. The older theology rests its authority upon a body of inspired writing or authoritative tradition<sup>7</sup> from which its whole dogmatic system is deductively drawn. This body of writing or tradition is based upon a supernatural sanction and is not subject to the same tests of reason that give us certitude in other matters of life. The newer point of view rejects this dual conception of a natural and a supernatural world, claims that religious authority lies in the religious experience itself and proceeds to subject this experience to the same method of scientific investigation and proof to which it subjects other phenomena. This scientific re-examination of the whole content of Christian truth with especial reference to Christian experience is currently called "philosophy of religion," in contradistinction to the older term "theology," which connotes the *a priori* metaphysical systems deduced from and supported by scriptural proof texts as revealed authority. In the classification this has created the necessity for a new term which will cover both. "Theory of religion" has seemed to us both sufficiently precise and comprehensive to include all systematic presentations of religious belief written from either the older or from the newer point of view.

Our definition of both Theory of religion and Philosophy of religion is intentionally limited to the discussion of religious theory in its broadest philosophical aspects. The various special contributory sciences, such as psychology of religion, science of comparative religion, Biblical theology, or branches of history which have contributed results which must be considered in all discussions of religious theory, are not treated in section R, but in the sections of which they are logical parts. In fact, the material essential to the adequate discussion of the theory of religion covers the ground of the whole classification, but this section deals only with the general truths furnished by the special sciences and is not concerned with a systematic exposition of these special sciences.

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<sup>7</sup> In Catholic theology the traditions of the church have equal authority with the Scriptures.

The subdivisions are self-explanatory, and with the exception of Apologetics need little comment. Apologetics is variously defined and classed.<sup>8</sup> It is most commonly regarded as a branch preliminary to dogmatic theology whose task is to test the fundamental basis of religious truth. This philosophical function is sometimes disregarded and its task limited to a defense of Christian dogma which has been previously stated and deduced by the systematic theologian. As such a species of treatise designed to win converts, it is sometimes placed with practical theology. In fact, there is no department of theology to which apologetics has not been assigned a place. Philosophy of religion even denies its very existence, for in its attempt to state Christian truth scientifically in terms of value apologetics and the systematic treatise approach each other. But whatever apologetics may become, it is certain that the treatises already written, whether they deal with the ultimate philosophical problems of the Christian religion or whether they are simply arguments resting upon the authority of a direct and final Scripture revelation, form a part of the theory of religion and rightly claim consideration in any philosophical and systematic discussion of Christianity. As may be seen, both the older type of "Christian evidences" and the apologetics of the "new theology" find a place in the classification.<sup>9</sup>

The systematic treatises, including Christian ethics, rightly close the section and form the true summit of the classification. The ordered and systematic presentation of Christian belief comprehends the reach of human experience and the human grasp of divine revelation, and upon it both the worth and

the direction of our practical activities will turn.

The last group (S—Y) is the practical group, which deals with the means and methods through which human activities are directed. As a group it covers the field of Practical theology.

Much material which is pure science, the principles of general sociology and economic theory, for instance, and some descriptive material which properly belongs in the historical group, for the sake of convenience are kept in this section. The groupings throughout are self-explanatory and, except, perhaps, in order, differ little from other classifications. Consistently with the principle of the classification, religious topics have been treated with related social topics when they represent phases of general social questions. Thus, religious education, including all Sunday school material, is incorporated in the general educational class and treated as a part of the general educational problem instead of being considered an exclusive field and relegated to the church as a department of practical theology. It is not only coming to be recognized that the church exercises most successfully its teaching function when it follows pedagogical methods common to all teaching, but also that all effectual education must recognize the religious and moral nature of the child. So, too, the relation of the church to social problems, its impetus in social reform movements and in ameliorating social conditions, find their places with the general treatment of social problems. This is only expressing in the classification a recognition of the fact that the spirit of Christianity is itself a social force and should be considered as such in the general treatment of social topics. Christianity has its special mes-

<sup>8</sup> See article by B. J. Warfield in New Schaff Herzog Encyclopædia under Apologetics. Rübiger, Theol. Encyclop. (Eng. trans.), 1885, vol. 1, p. 426f, gives interesting discussion on place of apologetics.

<sup>9</sup> The point might be raised that if we place symbolics and polemics (regarded as denominational apologetics) in our historical section, why should not all antiquated arguments used in support of Christian belief also be regarded as history on the ground that their interest is mainly historical. There are two reasons against this. First, the interest in apologetics as a class is still philosophical rather than historical, and we could not break up our class by separating the arguments that have appealed to the past generation from those that appeal to the pres-

ent. If the time ever should come when apologetics as a class has no value as the convincing presentation of the grounds of Christian faith, and its interest lies solely in its contribution to history of doctrine, then it may claim consideration as a historical discipline, but this time has not yet arrived. Secondly, symbolics and polemics have never been as much concerned in relating their material systematically to a body of doctrine as in maintaining for their side the particular controverted points. Their interest has always been sectarian rather than philosophical, while the interest of even the older type of Christian evidences is philosophical and relates to the whole body of Christian truth.

sage, and institutions specifically organized to present this message will remain strong and distinct organizations. In the class *Specifically religious institutions and activities* the forms and methods peculiar to religious organizations and religious activities are treated.

The class X could almost be appended to class T. The whole field of hortatory literature, ranging from meditations to pious biography and covering all individual ethics, might be considered in the light of textbooks for guidance or instruction in the moral and religious life. They are written with that end in view. This is such a formidable body of miscellaneous literature that a special number proves very convenient for this "catch-all" class.

The letter Z is left vacant. It is useful to have a number which may be employed for miscellaneous purposes, and the amplitude of a letter notation makes this possible.<sup>10</sup>

It may be said in closing that no theoretical classification of knowledge can be consistently applied to every detail of a book classification. The theoretical classification is a free lance bound by no utilitarian ideas of practical convenience. The book classification is slave to all sorts of practical considerations. It is hopelessly shackled to the past. Books written under antiquated categories still exist for the classifier to arrange, and nothing but antiquated categories will fit them. At best, a classification is a compromise between old systems and new, for the lines of cleavage which may be cut beautifully through ideas cannot be cut so easily through books. In spite of exceptions, however, a good book classification should, on the whole, conform to sound logic. We instinctively expect to find our books in the same pigeonholes into which we habitually sort our thoughts. For this reason, the more nearly its logic conforms to the philosophical tendencies of the times the more useful a classification will be.

Knowledge will continue to be sorted and re-sorted, as it always has been, according to the prevailing *Zeitgeist*: the best that a book classification can do is to plan its outline with an eye prophetic, so that it will serve the coming as well as the present generation; and then to provide, by a flexible notation, for inevitable future readjustments.

#### OUTLINE OF A CLASSIFICATION FOR A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

##### HISTORICAL SCIENCES

*General and introductory group*

#### A Bibliography, Library science. Encyclopedias and general reference works.

*Literature* (Exegetical theology C—F)

#### B Philology and literature.

#### C Whole Bible.

Texts and versions (both of O. T. and N. T.).

General introduction to both Testaments.

Canon.

Textual criticism.

Literary and historical criticism.

Commentaries on both Testaments.

Biblical geography and archæology.

Biblical theology and ethics.

#### D Old Testament.

Introduction.

Canon.

Textual criticism.

Literary and historical criticism

Commentary.

Separate books, arranged by book.

O. T. history.

O. T. theology and ethics.

#### E Judaism, Apocryphal literature.

#### F New Testament.

Introduction.

Canon.

Textual criticism.

Literary and historical criticism.

Commentary.

Separate books, arranged by book.

Life of Christ and the Apostolic age.

N. T. theology and ethics.

#### G Patristics and Christian literature.

*History* (Historical theology I—N)

#### H History.

Auxiliary historical sciences.

Universal history.

Ancient history, general and special.

General modern history (from 476 A.D. to date).

For Medieval and Reformation periods, see I.

#### I History of Christianity.

Auxiliary topics, Christian archæology, etc.

General compends.

Church history by period.

Early, Medieval, Reformation, Post-reformation.

<sup>10</sup> The notation used in this classification consists of two letters, followed by either one or two figures as the size of the class demands. If the class is small, two letters and one figure is an ample base; if it is large, two letters and two figures are used as a base. Beyond this, decimal places can always be added; but for the close classification of large classes, however, it is rarely necessary to resort to decimals. As in Dewey, the local list is arranged so that it may be also used for language subdivisions.

- J** History of doctrine.  
 History of doctrine.  
 Symbolics, *i.e.*, creeds and denominational movements and tenets.  
 Irenics.

- K** History of separate denominations.

- L-M** History by country: church history and political history.

L100-400 European countries.  
 L500-900 Great Britain.  
 M100-700 America.  
 M-800 Asia.  
 M-900 Africa and Oceanica.

- N** History of missions,  
 including also theory of missions.

- O** History of religions,  
 except Christianity and Judaism, and including the science of comparative religion.

*EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES DEALING WITH  
 THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE AND  
 MENTAL PHENOMENA*

*Physical and mental sciences*

- P** Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry,  
 Sciences of the earth,  
 Biology, Physiology, Anatomy,  
 Anthropology.

Psychology, including Psychology of religion.

*NORMATIVE OR SPECULATIVE SCIENCES*

*Philosophy*

- Q** Philosophy, Aesthetics, Ethics.

(Systematic theology R)

- R** Theory of religion.

Philosophy of religion, *i.e.*, generalizations from the various sciences contributing to the study of religious phenomena. For Science of comparative religion, see class O; for Psychology of religious experience, see P.

Basis of religious ideas, religious values, nature of religious authority and proof, etc.

Theology, its nature, relations and divisions. Encyclopedia, methodology, introduction.

Theological systems and theories as pure philosophy.

Theism, Deism, Natural theology, Pantheism, Atheism, Agnosticism, etc.

Christianity as a distinctive and systematic religion.

Christian apologetics.

Christianity considered from the standpoint of *revelation*.

Revelation, evidences and proof.

Bible as the source of authority. Authenticity, Inspiration, Miracles, Science and the Bible, etc.

Christian evidences, *i.e.*, proofs of Christianity as a revealed religion.

Christianity considered from the standpoint of *experience*.

Essence and nature of Christianity, what it is and what it is worth.

Systematic Christian theology.

General treatises.

Topics in systematic theology.

*PRACTICAL SCIENCES*

*Social sciences and social culture. The church at work in the world (Practical theology S—X)*

- S** Social institutions and activities.

Social sciences, general number.

Statistics.

General sociology.

Social groups and classes.

Social problems and their solutions.

Schemes for social reconstruction, socialism, etc.

The Church and social regeneration.

Social welfare movements, settlements, etc.

Social pathology and philanthropy.

Poverty, Defectives, Degeneracy, Crime.

Racial problems and movements.

Clubs, Secret societies, etc.

Economics.

Political science.

Law.

- T** Education,

including Religious education.

- U-X** Specifically religious institutions and activities.

- U** Work of organized Christianity.

The church.

Organization, polity, law.

Worship.

Liturgics, Prayer, Hymnology.

Activities other than worship.

Missions, see N. and S.

Social work, see S.

Education, see T.

Religious agencies other than the church.

- V** Work of the minister, pastoral theology.

- W** Preaching.

- X** Culture of the individual.

Care and culture of the religious and moral life, personal ethics.

Devotional manuals.

Religious poetry and edifying prose literature.

*Utilitarian and fine arts*

- Y** Fine arts and practical arts.

*Special administrative*

- Z** Special or miscellaneous collections, duplicates, etc.



## THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

BY FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH, *Fellow American Geographical Society*

IN forming an estimate or judgment on a library the main question to be decided is, "Does it answer the requirements?" For general public use a general library of course is the thing, and it ought to have a preponderance one way or another according to the class of readers who might be in the majority in using the particular library. In an industrial town, for example, there would be a leaning towards books pertaining to the chief local industries and allied subjects; in a college town, to literature, poetry and the languages. But where the place is large enough special libraries are developed, to cover various subjects, and in New York we have many of these. They deal with architecture, art, costume, medicine, genealogy, mechanics, engineering, geography, etc. I am here to tell something about the geographical library—the library of the American Geographical Society. In all these special libraries it goes without saying that there should be an effort to avoid unnecessary duplication of books in the allied libraries. That is to say, these various special libraries of a great city, and in fact all the libraries open to the public, actually form one library, even though they may be housed in different parts of the city. If we should want a work, say on medicine, we should not expect to find it in the general library, but in the medical library, and so with architecture, geography and all the rest. The library of the American Geographical Society is really but one of the subdivisions of the New York Greater Library. It is now installed in its fine new building at Broadway and 156th street, where all students and serious readers are welcome to come any day between the hours of ten and five. The Society is one of the oldest of all societies connected with this subject, having been founded in 1852, when it was one of the twelve then existing. To-day geographical societies are numerous, and there ought to be a great many, though few can hope to secure, except by similar length of years and effort, the distinction and the valuable collections belong-

ing to this institution. During the many years of growth of this Society it has owed much to the devotion of men like the late Judge Daly, president for a long period, and to General Cullum, D. O. Mills and others also deceased, and to men of to-day who give of their time and money to its advancement.

In examining this library we should perhaps first consider what geography is—what its field—its range. On these points there is considerable divergence of opinion. Some hold that geography ought not to go far beyond recording discovery and exploration and the gathering of maps, while others would plunge deep into all the sciences, especially into economics and statistics. It is difficult to draw any exact line, for the reason that geography comprehends so much, and, if it is a science by itself, which is doubtful, it is as broad as the world and all the experiences and desires of the human occupants thereof. But perhaps this very breadth of field may define its limitations, for it is manifestly neither desirable nor possible for geography to cover everything in detail. Therefore we should not go either deep into the earth or sea or far into the sky in classifying geographical subjects—indeed it would appear that geography may be defined as the science of the *surface* of the earth. If this is true, a geographical library should be able to indicate say the position of a mine and its general character, but works on analysis of its ores or plans of its workings would be left to the library of the engineer. It should hold information as to the trend of mountains and canyons, and as to topography generally, but it should not concern itself too minutely with the geological causes, the faults, the operations of erosion and corrasion, etc. These are for the geological library.

Rivers, lakes, oceans, glaciers, and all similar elements of the actual surface of the globe would be its rightful province, and so too would be all written concerning efforts to explore these mundane fields. We would even go some distance into the domain of lit-

erature—but not into grammar or syntax—we would snatch from it such examples as Stoddard's "South Sea idylls," Melville's "Typee," Dana's "Two years before the mast," and so on. Maps fall into place as a natural consequence, as do all descriptions of countries and peoples, and, to a limited extent, of animals, birds and flowers—to the extent of describing them generally without trespassing on the details of the zoologist or ornithologist or botanist—without being technical.

Some may say that exploration is practically a thing of the past. Even if this were true, the geographical library would require large space to contain all the books written and to be written on the subject, but it is not true. Much of the world is still enigmatical. Many regions are still unmapped, or so badly done that it amounts to the same thing.

The interior of the southern half of Arabia, for instance, is totally unexplored, and is less known to-day than it was in the age of the Queen of Sheba.

The Polar Sea at the extremity of North America is unknown except on the line of Peary's wonderful march. Huge lakes lie in Baffin Island never seen by white men. Vast districts in South America have not been traversed by trained observers, some not by Europeans at all, and the same is true of Africa. And there is the Antarctic continent just appearing to us with its mighty cap of ice and snow. The geographical library, therefore, has still a great field in collecting maps and the data concerning them and the surfaces of the earth and sea they represent, without trespassing on the realm of pure geology or the other exact sciences. In fact the first business of a geographical library is maps, and always will be maps. I would list its proper activities about this way:

1. Maps—of all periods—of all kinds—and works relating to them.
2. Voyages, original explorations, narratives of explorers, etc.
3. Narratives of general travellers, and works allied to literature.
4. Descriptions of natural features.
5. Works on physiography, geology, etc., in so far as they relate to surface matters, climate, etc., and are not technical.

The ideal collection of maps would contain

every map ever drawn, printed or published anywhere at any time. In maps, as in books, it is dangerous for any censor, no matter how wise, to be allowed to decide which are unimportant, and therefore to be ignored or destroyed. When the Spaniards of the 16th century found the Maya tribes in Yucatan in possession of books, the Spanish priests declared them devilish and useless and promptly burned all of them—all but a very few which escaped to form some of the priceless treasures of European museums. One of our matter-of-fact Americans was sent to New Mexico many years ago to fill the post of governor. He found the palace in Santa Fé, his official residence, encumbered with great packages of early Spanish documents—reports, narratives, etc., and having an unfortunate sense of order, and quick judgment, he caused the whole lot to be disposed of as waste paper. The best way to decide whether a book ought to be cast away or not is to look it carefully over three times—and then replace it on the shelf. Books may require much room, but there are so many other things in the world taking up room which could easily be replaced or dispensed with altogether, that books should never be destroyed to gain space except as a last desperate resort.

The ideal library would be one where a copy of every book ever printed anywhere could be consulted if desired. Somebody, sometime, will need information contained in the meanest volume, and an apparently worthless book may prove some day to be of immense value for some unforeseen reason.

Our great libraries need not be in the middle of cities if it means the destruction of books to secure room—they can just as well, perhaps better, be outside of the towns where land is cheap, with working branches in the desired centers. The question here is, "Do we have library buildings for show or for libraries?" I would not decry the fine building by any means, but as an alternative I would say, give preference to space for books. In years to come, possibly, library buildings may be ornamental only as regards a central structure, while the actual housing and care of the books not in constant use may be in stack-rooms, simply and substantially con-

structed. In the suburbs of a city such stack-rooms could be built by the acre. There appears then no need for destroying any book. Books are knowledge, history, experience. The living world is built on a foundation of books. One copy, then, of every book the world ever saw should positively be preserved for all time somewhere.

In a geographical library the first consideration, as before stated, should be maps, for books may be had in other libraries.

Both judged by the maps it possesses and by its books, the library of the American Geographical Society meets in the affirmative the question I first propounded, "Does it answer the requirements?" This is not to say that in either department it is near perfection, but that it has a splendid collection—about 60,000 books and about as many maps in sheets and folded in the books—the largest assemblage of maps in this country, excepting, probably, in the Library of Congress.

The oldest original "manuscript" map is one by Giovanni Leardo, dated 1452, just 40 years before Columbus added his discovery to the world's cartographical knowledge. This is drawn on parchment and painted in colors, the Red Sea, for example, being realistically done in bright vermillion, and the colors appear almost as fresh now as when first laid on nearly 500 years ago. The map proper is circular, and shows the world-center of that period embracing the Mediterranean Sea, with the northern and southern extremities ingeniously merging away into elaborate and mysterious scroll work to conceal poverty of information.

Another important possession is a print of the first map of Mercator, 1538, long believed to be the only one extant and so described in all works on the history of cartography down to a few years ago, when a second copy was discovered—not in Europe as might be supposed—but here in New York, in the Lenox Library. These are objects which link the imagination with remote bygone centuries. Coming down another century or two, we find an original manuscript drawing in color by one mysterious "C. D." made the 12th of August, 1700, after sketches sent March 4 the same year, from the then wilderness of Illinois to this same "C. D." by Henri de

Tonty, the devoted companion of La Salle. It is of the Mississippi region, of course, and there near the top is marked the site of "Fort Saint Louis," the same palisaded structure whence Tonty, having spurned the proffered bribe of the Iroquois chief to turn against his faithful Illinois, was driven away and his allies pursued and destroyed.

Dating some years farther down the fascinating ladder of time we discover four original manuscript charts of the east coast of Australia, drawn on the famous expedition of Lieutenant (later Captain) Cook in 1770. I find the British Museum possesses two manuscript sets of similar charts, so three sets seem to have been made, but there are preliminary "ear-marks" about the sheets in the American Geographical Society Library which appear to indicate that they are the first draughts.

Through this medium we not only sight the expedition of Cook following the unknown coast of New Holland, as he called it, but we are reminded by a name pencilled on the upper right-hand margin of one of the sheets, "Dalrymple," of the connection of this important gentleman, Alexander Dalrymple (his full name) with the events of this period. He was the person first selected to head the Transit of Venus expedition later awarded Lieutenant Cook, but he so unequivocally demanded a commission as captain in the Royal Navy that Hawke, then first lord of the admiralty, swore he would cause his own right hand to be cut off before granting it. Dalrymple consequently sought other fields, but in 1795, when the hydrographic office was established, he was made hydrographer, and doubtless it was at this time that his name was pencilled on the margin of the chart. Another map, though not a manuscript, opening a vista into the geographical activities of the past, is one bearing the autograph of Alexander von Humboldt—a map of South America which Humboldt carried while travelling on that continent.

Of atlases the library has a numerous and fine collection, some of the most notable being nine editions of Ortelius published in the latter part of the 16th century, and a wonderfully clean and perfect copy of "The theatre of the empire of Great Britain," by John

Speed; second edition, 1611. There is an American atlas of 1827 by Anthony Finley, printed in Philadelphia, and Burr's atlas of New York state, by Simeon and DeWitt D. H. Burr, 1829.

These give but a glimpse of the wealth of the map-room of this library. There is a card catalog, separate from that of books, wherein each map is listed chronologically, projected and carried on by Mr. Thomas Letts, curator of maps. All the sheet-maps, as well as the atlases, are kept in dust-proof "draw-boxes," of which there are more than 500. These boxes are arranged in tiers. They pull out easily, the front lifts up and back, and the contents are readily removed and replaced. Those for the sheet maps are 42 inches wide, 27 inches from front to back, and 4 inches deep. They are made of cardboard, and are not attached to the slide-frames on which they rest. These slide-frames have no rollers, but are mounted in grooves of hard wood.

In addition to the old maps, there is a large number of modern ones; a complete set of U. S. Coast Survey charts and of U. S. Geological Survey sheets, kept up to date by all new issues, being specially important. The Canada Geological Survey contributes its maps, and so also do many other foreign surveys.

In the library proper there are many rare volumes. Three, the 1598-1600 edition of the original Hakluyt and a supplement, are in excellent condition, the supplement being so fresh, and having modern style of type, that it appears to have been printed only last year. There is a set of Purchase, five volumes, 1625 edition, a work, like Hakluyt, indispensable in a geographical library; and, of course, there are the modern reprints of these.

Several of the very valuable Columbus letter reprints are among the special treasures, and there is a fine little Gaspésie item which carries one back to early Canada. The many volumed set of the Jesuit Relations opens vistas into the many parts of the world where these indefatigable priests wandered. There are numerous ancient tomes by Churchill De Laet, Heylyn, Blome, Lambrechtsen, Meteren, Moll, Monson, and so on down through more recent works to that piece of monumental

plagiarism, the "Life of Fulton," by J. Franklin Reigart.

A copy of the "Monuments de géographie," by J. F. Jomard, Paris, 1854-55, is interesting, and there is also a complete set of the elaborate work on Egypt published by order of Napoleon after the Egyptian campaign. Of modern books there is a full series of the publications of the Hakluyt Society, of the Royal Geographical Society, and many similar publications. There are thousands of volumes of voyages and travels, and multitudes of reports, statistical and government documents, and regular monthly issues of scientific societies the world over, from the United States to Japan and Kamschatka—from Liberia to South Africa. Many of these are in their original languages of course. Those in French, German, Spanish and Italian, which may be called the familiar languages, are widely accessible; but when it comes to Russian, Hungarian, Polish and Japanese, there are not many here who can while away a leisure hour in their pages.

I have mentioned but few of the chief ornaments of the map-room and the library of the American Geographical Society, but I hope what I have said is sufficient to give an impression of the general excellence and availability of the collections, and to instill a desire to pay a visit to the institution; and, finally, to be a reminder when consultants are searching for maps, that a very large collection is always open to them.

A library, and particularly a geographical library, contains the whole world. Within its quiet walls one can make wonderful journeys with no discomfort of any kind, and one is reminded of the Chinese poem of Tao Tê Ching (Heysinger's translation), which I will take the liberty to add as a final word:

"Without going beyond his doorway  
One may know all beneath the sky,  
Without peeping out from his window,  
See the Tao of Heaven go by;  
And the farther he goes from home he finds  
That knowledge comes less nigh.

"So the sages did not travel,  
To acquire a knowledge of things;  
They named them aright without wasting  
Their life in vain journeyings;  
And striving not, accomplished ends,  
By the power that quietude brings."

## THE MULTIGRAPH AND THE FLEXOTYPE IN CATALOGING WORK\*

BY M. L. RANEY, *Librarian Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

THE multigraph and its younger rival, the flexotype, are small cylindrical printing presses. They cost, according to equipment, three or four times as much as a good typewriter. Most of their competitors, such as the printograph, planograph, writer press, etc., are flat bottomed and cheaper. They may be operated either by hand or by motor, and may be fed automatically or by hand. But neither the "power drive" nor the "automatic feed," which are sold separately at about \$75 each, is of practical interest to the cataloger, because he needs so few copies of any card.

These machines are designed to serve the business world in two directions, viz., to multiply at reduced cost typewritten matter on the one hand, and printed forms on the other. A typical instance of the first usage is a circular letter of which the body is produced by multigraph or flexotype, while the individual caption is typewritten. As the type of the two matches, the letter bears the semblance of a personal one. In the second usage, the best results are gotten in printing from an electrotype, though, as we shall see later in detail, the type of the machine may be employed. Other machines attempt only the former of these services. These two forms, yielding respectively the typewritten or the printed product, require two different methods of inking, the former having the ribbon, the latter coming into direct contact with inked rollers.

Ribbon work both machines do with success. We have not had experience along this line in our cataloging, but there are libraries which have, and a number of institutions thus do their circularizing. Attendants at the Mackinac conference will recall pleasing bulletins there exhibited by the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

If it is to be ribbon work, and the number of copies to be run off is large enough to make relatively unimportant the greater time spent in composition, I quite agree with Mr. Drury (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 35:540) in

his commendation of the printograph. Its work is neat and compact. But when the question right at the threshold of a cataloging department is, "Can you produce four, five, or six cards as rapidly as a typewriter?" the printograph and many another cannot be considered for a moment. The superior speed and, I may add, cleanliness in composition on our two machines, which make them candidates for cataloging work, are due to the mechanism by which type is set up and distributed. The common method is to pick by hand the slugs of type from assorted trays, and then lock in a chase the form thus composed for printing. In the case of these machines, however, the type stands upright, assorted in parallel channels. It is then by mechanical means forced into similar channels on the surface of a revolving cylinder, where the printing is done. This method has superior speed and cleanliness.

While we have not tried ribbon work, we have had extensive experience with both machines in direct inking. Scores of this university's administrative forms, both card and sheet, are now produced with entire satisfaction by electrotype printing on the multigraph. I presume equally as good results can be secured on the flexotype. This method is of no practical interest to individual cataloging departments, because of the time and expense involved. But those who print cards for sale or other wide distribution may well look into this question further. It is doubtful if the initial cost of the electrotype is as great as presswork, and in reprinting an exhausted stock there is plainly no comparison, since only a few minutes of a boy's time are demanded in the former. Further, much storage space is saved, for there would be the absolute necessity of filing only the plates, though it would doubtless be better to keep on hand a few copies of each card with its plate. The plan may be entirely unfeasible, both on the score of cost and the difficulty of preserving the electrotypes, but the suggestion is worth considering.

In printing by direct inking of type, the

\* Added contribution to Printed card symposium in November L. J.

severest test is proposed, for this means competition with the regular printing press. In at least one particular they must fall short. The mechanism above described as making composition and distribution of type faster pays a penalty for this virtue. To be operative it requires that the type-slugs be of uniform width. That is to say, an *i* is cast upon the same base as an *m*. The narrow letters are a little too widely spaced, and the broader ones a bit huddled. In other words, we are practically shut up to the typewriter styles of type, for this machine labors under the same handicap. Theoretically, a machine like the printograph, for example, can employ any sort of type, including the regular printer's fonts, but as its inking device is the ribbon, we really arrive at the same result by a different route. It is advertised for typewriting only.

So much by way of definition. Let me now detail our experience with the two machines and thus provide a running criticism of them.

As already suggested, the manufacturers' intention was that the ribbon should be the method of inking if type were employed, whereas the rollers were for electrotpe printing. Why the electrotpe method is inapplicable in ordinary cataloging has been explained. The ribbon method was unacceptable to us because we desired the number of typewritten entries in the catalog reduced to the minimum. In choosing, then, direct inking of type, we found that the manufacturers were caught between two stools, for, when so inked, the type yielded a hair-line impression, since it had been cast with sharp face in order not to print too broad with the ribbon. We therefore asked for a flat *élite*. The Multigraph Company did not comply. This refusal was one reason for our relegating this machine to electrotpe work and adopting the flexotype in cataloging, when, some months later, in June, 1910, we were to start several new operators to work in recataloging our entire library. The Flexotype Company agreed to provide the desired type. We were not so well advised then as now concerning the difficulty of keeping such an agreement. After several futile efforts, they have given us a clear, heavy type, which we are willing to accept, though the letters are not yet all

cast in perfect position. This slight unsteadiness is a fault of more than one of their fonts. The multigraph alphabets are guiltless on this count. There is, however, a flexotype broad pica which is altogether regular and very legible. We took *élite* because our typewriters are so equipped, and, with a larger size, we found by measurement that we were unable to get as much matter on a card as the Library of Congress does with the printer's pica. But this is not so important as it seems at first blush, for, as we shall see further on, long titles are to be discouraged on these machines. The multigraph also has a pretty good pica, not so broad as the other. But distinctly its best type for our purpose is an elegant gothic cast on an *élite* base. This is flat enough, and unquestionably attractive. One would not make a mistake in adopting this.

Readers of my former article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL\* on the multigraph will recall that something was said regarding its inking devices. The single felt roller inked lightly and was cut by type. Then two hard rubber rollers were found wanting. One of them was displaced by a composition roller, but our initial encouragement was short-lived. We then had to fall back upon its standard seven-roller attachment, for which \$75 extra must be paid. We had sought to avoid this purchase because of the high cost, the amount of ink required to feed so many rollers, and the time necessary to be spent each day in cleaning. It is satisfactory, but this makes the multigraph cost one-third more than the flexotype. We simplified this device by detaching the last two rollers and spreading the ink on one of the remaining five, instead of using the duct. The five-roller attachment of the flexotype, reduced in the same way to three, proved altogether effective from the outset. Indeed, this seems to be the strongest point about this machine. These two attachments are built on quite different principles. In both every other roller is of steel. The remainder of the multigraph's are of composition; of the flexotype's, hard rubber. Again, the rollers of the multigraph are heaped, those of the flexotype laid out horizontally. The older com-

\* "A time-saver in the Johns Hopkins University catalog department," by M. L. Raney, LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1910, p. 256.

pany holds that its rival has in both cases followed principles abandoned by practical printers. But whatever the faultiness in theory, the results have been most satisfactory for well-nigh a year. Besides, the horizontal arrangement makes the load much lighter for the operator. Finally, within the past six months the Multigraph Company has put on the market a device of two composition rollers. If the cards turned out after six months' usage of the device are as good as those which I secured in an initial test some days ago, a triumph has been won, for this simple scheme costs but \$30. It cannot excel, however, the three rollers of the other machine, which still costs 15 per cent. less.

Two reasons have been assigned for our turning to the flexotype in our recataloging work. The third—most cogent then, but non-existent now—is yet to be given. At that time the flexotype had a very decided advantage for those who have to employ more than one operator in that its type magazine and its printer are separate, while the two constituted one mechanism in the multigraph. Every additional multigraph operator would need just as complete equipment as the first, while each new flexotype boy would require only another magazine of type and two more flexible forms, which cost less than half the price of the whole machine, and all would use the same printer. Thus, to equip three new multigraph users would cost us as much as to start six at work on the other machine. All this is true no more, for the multigraph drums can now be separated and the printer can be had by itself. It has not only overtaken its opponent, but distanced it, though it costs not a little more, for the holder of the type set up for printing on the multigraph is a rigid cylinder, while that of the flexotype is a flexible mat, which is necessarily more liable to warping and breakage. Indeed, several of ours have cracked at the hinge, though the company, it should be said, makes no charge for replacing such. This so-called "segmental drum" of the multigraph, *i.e.*, the right movable cylinder, is certainly much to be preferred.

The reader may by this time have become satisfied with the product of these machines, and may have the data for choosing between the two under given circumstances, and yet he will not know whether it is

worth while to get either, since he is ignorant of their speed and of the organization of staff deemed best to make them effective.

Touching speed, we have to lament at the outset the necessity of distributing the type after it has been set up and used. Such is the tribute paid to the linotype and monotype patents. This means that if we were so fortunate as to be able to set up and knock down type as rapidly as we can operate the typewriter, this machine would be equalled only in case two or more copies had to be produced. But this is an impossible rate. A very apt sixteen-year-old boy in our service could at the end of a year set up eighty characters in a minute on the multigraph and distribute slightly faster. That figure, I think, will rarely be exceeded. In a test under the watch he made four copies of a Library of Congress card in the same time as one of our swiftest and most careful catalogers on the typewriter. You ask where the economy lies. To be sure, that trained cataloger would not be employed in the duplication of cards, but the salary of a lad fourteen to sixteen years old would be a third to a half lower than that of the young lady who would typewrite the extra cards, and while the reviser would have to read but one of his cards, there would be no escape from the necessity of reading all of hers. This lad's rate at the close of the first week was about one-third that above reported. On the flexotype, another competent boy had, at the end of two weeks, a record of twenty-six characters a minute in composition and thirty-nine in distribution; after nine months, fifty-five in composition and seventy-five in distribution. I do not believe this machine capable of the same speed as the other. Its process is a little more complicated. Certainly, corrections cannot be made with the same celerity. Realizing after much experience what allowances for loss of time must be made, I have come to feel satisfied if on either machine the operator completes a title of 150 characters in five or six minutes and is then ready for another. Forty titles a day of such average length is therefore not an unreasonable expectation if the cataloger behind him is alert.

With us, receiving such volumes as come



to a university library, books of which the Library of Congress furnishes cards for a relatively small percentage, a well-balanced staff consists of a chief cataloger, two catalogers, a typewriter, and a machine operator. The book takes the following course through the department: (1) A cataloger makes a Library of Congress order if possible; otherwise, (2) she ascertains the headings to be used for main and added entries; (3) either (a) makes the main entry, if fairly difficult, or (b) if simple, sets down in pencil on a manila slip of standard size the main and added entry headings; (4) book, with slip and with or without main entry card, goes to chief cataloger, who revises the headings chosen by cataloger, and adds to manila slip the subject headings of his choice; (5) all goes to boy, who multiplies cards according to faint pencil signs put by cataloger on title page or main entry card; (6) thence to typewriter, who, guided by manila slip, indites on back of main entry the extra headings used, and runs in the appropriate headings on other cards; (7) finally to reviser. If the boy is to make all the cards, either the collation is furnished him by the cataloger, or the cards when produced are turned back to the cataloger and she adds

collation to the one that will be the main entry. If he makes only the additional cards, his are briefer than the main entry made for him. Author's name, with date, is given in full. Matter that can be spared is cut from the title. From the imprint the publisher's name is omitted. So, too, with collation, except number of volumes, and notes generally. In other words, all cards except the main entry are reduced to the terms with which we were all familiar in our subject catalogs before we became spoiled by the full entries of the Library of Congress printed cards. Of course, a boy with eyes in his head will watch for matter common to two or more titles and keep it set up. A handy method of making analyticals is to set up contents on the main entry card and then have the cataloger analyze by underscoring.

I need not enter into further detail. The field and relative merits of the multigraph and flexotype in cataloging work, I hope, have been made reasonably clear. The opportunity, in conclusion, must not be lost of saying again that to me the pleasantest feature about their work is the release of the copyist from this servitude, and the lightening of the proofreader's load.

#### A. L. A. ANALYTICAL CARDS FOR PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS\*

BY W. C. LANE, *Librarian Harvard University*

IN 1897 five libraries—the Boston Public Library, the Library of Columbia University, Harvard College Library, the John Crerar Library, and the New York Public Library—entered into a coöperative plan for issuing printed cards for articles in a number of periodical and society publications of interest rather to scholars than to the general public. They asked the A. L. A. Publishing Board to print the cards for them, and that board consented to undertake the work provided it could secure enough subscriptions from other libraries to cover the expense. The first shipment of cards was distributed in February, 1898, and cards have been sent out at regular intervals since that time. At the beginning 184 different publications were included, but the number was raised in 1904

to 306. More recently some of the publications having the character of series of monographs have been taken up by the Library of Congress, and some others have been dropped as not of great value. Each library had certain work assigned to it, depending in part on the character of the publication in which it was most interested, and limited, of course, by the publications it actually received. Each library was ready to do about one-fifth of the total work, and the periodicals were assigned so as to be substantially equal. In 1908 the Boston Public Library asked to be excused from further participation, and its place was taken by the Library of Yale University. The annual number of titles issued has varied from 2500 to about 3000. Libraries may subscribe for complete sets at \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards for each title), or for the

\* Contribution to Printed card symposium, November L. J.

articles from selected periodicals at \$4 per 100 titles (two cards for each title). At the present time there are nineteen subscribers to complete sets and ninety subscribers to partial sets.

In connection with the current work the board has also issued cards for complete sets of publications such as the Old South Historical Leaflets, Warner's Library, etc., and these have met with a ready sale. Current cards for the more important contents of the British Parliamentary Papers and of a group of bibliographical series have obtained a more precarious support. Full information may be had of the secretary of the A. L. A., Chicago, Ill.

### AS THEY DO IN VERMONT

To transmute treasure in books into good citizenship and happiness throughout 36 square miles of farm lands makes of the successful librarian an alchemist indeed. Such a change is as wonderful as the process from soil to flower, or from opening leaf to autumn foliage, and the penetration of every farmhouse requires as much warmth of heart as one librarian can be expected to possess. To see this high endeavor gives one the faith to place the librarian with the preacher and the teacher in the perfect plan.

A record of this kind of work in all its detail should prove an inspiration to librarians everywhere. Incidentally it may convince us that New England still retains some of that vitality for service which characterized the old stock.

Mrs. Mackenzie, a trustee of the Pomfret Library, in Vermont, has made the publication of such a record possible, and John Cotton Dana, once a pupil of Mrs. Chamberlin, the Pomfret librarian, has compiled the pamphlet. All three, and Judge Abbott, of far-off New Mexico, donor of the library building, have labored together with singular sympathy to make the library of the town effective and beloved.

The red-bound pamphlet of 52 pages gives views of the library and of the little school houses, each a branch of the library, just as in the pictures each figure on the way to school, and each head above the school-desk, represents a taker of books. There is also a map of the town with houses spread evenly over the plot of land six miles square. There is a picture of a Pomfret hillside, bleak in autumn, with wind-blown, leafless trees, suggesting the blessing of fireside and book. Finally there are the strong, good faces of Judge Ira A. Abbott and Mrs. Abba Doton Chamberlin. The library mark or book-plate, too, appears, a broken bridge or *pons fractus*,

a happy suggestion by Mr. Dana that the public library may be expected to complete the bridge along the old highway of public education.

And now for the "Contents" — varied, simple, wholesome, like a Pomfret Thanksgiving dinner. The Board of Library Commissioners of Vermont give the pamphlet a word of commendation, and Mr. Dana tells of Roman Pontefract and the design for a library emblem or symbol. Judge Abbott, speaking of the building, says: "It is only fair that Pomfret boys who have in other fields of effort acquired perhaps more money, but very likely less content than those who remained here, should help to maintain this and other towns as nurseries of the stock which must, from time to time, be transplanted to the great centers of activity in our country to make good the tremendous loss at those points."

Mrs. Chamberlin, in her story of the library, its work and its methods, is the genial but earnest hostess, and we wish we could join the library commissioners at lunch around the ironing-board in the furnace room. She lives in the attic, and her heirlooms grace the building which is open "at all reasonable hours, just as is every farmhouse."

The librarian knows every one, and although she jots down on slips the record of books taken out she collects no fines. How could she fine the members of one great family? She has framed for the walls old family letters and programs; she has the spinning-jenny, the hatchel, the flaxbrake, candle-moulds, old portraits and a hundred other reminders that to-day and yesterday are only parts of a continuous town history.

For the school children she has a book-plate "all their own." It is a letter in which the book pleads with every kindly, mischievous, grimy little hand to spare its pages: "never give me to the baby to play with, never turn down my leaves, never leave me out in the rain, never throw me at the cat or dog or anything else." There is also another delightful letter to the "small folks attending the Pomfret district schools" in which she tells them how the little squeaky voices on the top shelves piped with delight at the announcement of a special visit from the children. "I want to see the little boy from way over the hill, who was very ill a few months ago, and had a trained nurse to care for him, who wore a white apron and a cap, and this little boy fell very much in love with the good nurse and has written her many letters since she went away, which she has kindly answered. *I want to see him.*

"Well, you may see him," said another voice, "but I want to see the little girl who bubbled over when she was told about the old professor, who, in his summer outings went without his hat so much that he blistered the top of his bald head. *I want to see her.*

"Well," said a sort of bass voice, "but I want to see two boys who telephone back and forth to each other so much. One of them milks three and four cows every night, and waters all the horses and brings in all the wood and does lots of running on errands, and the other one makes himself useful in many ways and is a manly little fellow to meet. *I want to see those boys.*"

This and as much again appeared in the local papers. Let us hope that the old books on the top shelves saw every one of these children and all their friends. Some boys of 12, we are told, came from so far away that they were allowed 25 or 30 books to pore over during snow-drift time. No "one book at a time" rule in Pomfret. Then there is the Business Men's Branch at "the Center," although we did not suppose there was any center nor many business men in Pomfret.

There is also the kindness to animals blotted, and the splendid good citizen card, beginning "I am a citizen of America and an heir to all her greatness and renown. The health and happiness of my own body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place. So the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place."

From time to time in Pomfret there are parties on the library lawn, and as the people who attend are also interested in the church and the grange, the library is a part of these civic efforts as well. So alive is the library that visitors exclaim at what they see "clear back here in the country." Twelve hundred out-of-town visitors registered at the library in four years. Pomfret, like every other alert town, is a center, sending out its influence "clear back" to some sleeping city libraries, large though they may be.

Mr. Perkins has added welcome notes on Pomfret history, and Mr. Dana closes with a sketch of Mrs. Chamberlin and her father, two beacons on the Vermont hill-top. Perhaps some difficult problems in village life can be solved if we stop to read this pamphlet, and, pondering, try to do as they do in Vermont.

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

#### TECHNOLOGY AND PATENT DIVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the technology and patent divisions of the New York Public Library have been apportioned five magnificent rooms on the main floor of the new central building. Probably no special reference rooms in the United States surpass these in architectural beauty, convenience, or comfort. The finish, rich but dignified, is in carved walnut. Wide French windows reach the ceiling, throwing light across the reading tables, directly into the stack passages. The shelves are of the

Snead type finished in bronze. Red tile has been used for the floors, except in the stacks, where cork prevails. An electric book-lift leads to the science division, on the second floor, whence connection is maintained by automatic carrier with the main reading room and the division of documents. This carefully planned intercommunication of allied departments gives promise of much time-saving and economy of labor.

Of the aims and organization of the New York Public Library, Director Billings writes:

"It has been planned with special reference to the needs and convenience of several different classes, so that great facilities can be given to the general public and the casual visitor without interfering with those required by scholars and special students in research work."

Bearing this in mind, "the general public and the casual visitor" should be neither surprised nor offended to note upon the doors of the several special reading rooms the warning: "For readers only." "Visitors must not go beyond this point."

The technology division, comprising largely the engineering collection of the Astor Library, is first and last a reference, or more properly, a research library. In small degree only does it correspond to the "Useful arts room" as ordinarily understood. The boy who desires to make a wireless outfit for \$3, or the fireman who would "bone up" for a civil service examination through the help of a locomotive catechism, is directed elsewhere. The division is intended for the man who would "get at the bottom of things"—the engineer, the inventor, the manufacturer. Books written manifestly in the "popular" style are, as a rule, excluded. Of course, the line between semi-popular and technical literature is often difficult to draw, and for this reason books of the former class are sometimes approved, though usually the desired volume may be requisitioned temporarily from the central circulation room, which is conveniently located a few steps away. To insure more complete co-operation, it is the intention of the technology division to maintain a combined author and subject catalog of the engineering works in central circulation.

All books for the division are selected by Dr. Billings with the assistance of the technology chief. They also approve works on engineering for central circulation and the library's 40 branches.

Probably no American library is richer in what may be termed historical technology. These books, formerly crowded into the dark, unavailable recesses of the Astor Library, are now adequately shelved and conveniently arranged for the engineer, inventor, or manufacturer who would delve into the early literature of his vocation.

Like other special divisions of the library,

the technology collection is to have its own catalog, cards for which are now being copied from those in the main catalog. To provide for additional subject-headings and for the free analysis of book contents, extra cards are printed.

A notable feature of the division is its large collection of bound engineering and trade periodicals. Articles are not only available through the standard engineering indexes, but through the index cards which have been placed during the last 15 years in the main catalog under the direction of Dr. Billings. These index cards, which cover many articles not included in the standard indexes, are now being transferred to the catalog in the technology room.

By the terms of the Astor will no material may circulate from the library. This provision is rigorously enforced, though within the special reading rooms much freedom of access is permitted. Books are cheerfully transferred from one division to another, while the shelves are open to any apparently serious applicant who will take the trouble to sign the register.

WILLIAM B. GAMBLE,  
*Technology Division,*  
*New York Public Library.*

#### LIBRARIES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK STATE\*

To write a report which would do justice to this subject from every point of view, as the warden, the chaplain-librarian, the convict-librarian, the librarian-at-large, the prison reformer and the social investigator sees it, would require a more intimate knowledge of the subject than anyone now possesses. The New York Library Association will do an invaluable work, however, if from year to year it notes the advance that has been made, fixes the attention of prison authorities anew on the possibilities of library work with prisoners, and assures those authorities that librarians individually and as an association will heartily coöperate with them in extending to prison inmates the beneficent influence of books.

The past year has been one in which little could be done by this committee of the New York Library Association in the way of direct suggestion or influence with prison officials because of the important change made in the general management of the state prisons and the numerous local and minor changes which have followed. Until the new administration should be well established with a definite program and personnel, it has seemed the part of wisdom to avoid obtruding or urging what will appear at best to these officials as only

secondary or minor reforms. But this delay does not mean any doubt on our part as to the correctness of our findings or recommendations last year, or as to the duty of this Association to follow up those recommendations by every practical means in our power.

Without any question whatever, the prison libraries need drastic changes in organization, in their collections and in their personal administration. Like the prison schools, they should be in the charge of persons with special skill and training, for their work should be made positive and direct agencies for the education and uplift of the prison population. Nowhere has the library such an opportunity for demonstrating its power in making better and more efficient men and women than in the prisons; nowhere else is the need of it quite so great, and nowhere else is this great agency for human uplift managed and organized in such an inefficient and helpless way.

There are, however, some encouraging signs of an awakening interest in the library on the part of those in authority, due in part to the splendid work that is being done by the prison schools and their small libraries, and in part we believe to the suggestions and criticisms of this committee. These criticisms have been strongly resented, and elaborate statements have been received from the chaplains showing how undeserved and unjust they were; but the irritation and resentment have at least produced a desired awakening and an attempt to make a better showing. Evidence of this may be found in the following quotations from the annual report of the superintendent of prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1910, published January, 1911:

"The importance of the library as a part of the equipment of the institution becomes increasingly apparent," writes Chaplain S. Ernest Jones, of the Sing Sing prison. "A high ideal of the possibilities of its effectiveness and beneficence has been cherished. In its management, it has been the aim to augment its usefulness and adaptation to the widely varied needs of its readers. It is desirable that the quality of the books in the collection shall be improved as far as practicable. This is being attempted by a careful process of selection and elimination.

"New books are selected with this end in view. When books are worn out and unfit for use they are not replaced with new ones unless they belong to the better class.

"Of books circulated during the year about 70 per cent. were fiction. This preference for reading for recreation is to be expected and by no means to be condemned wholly. There seems, however, to be a growing appreciation of the privileges of the library for the acquirement of useful knowledge and mental development. It is important that the library should be equipped so as to respond to every demand of this kind that is made upon it.

\* Report (with omissions) of the New York Library Association Committee on Prison Libraries, prepared for, but not read at, the meeting of the Association, Sept. 25-29, New York City.

"The whole number of new volumes put upon the shelves during the year is 512, of which 189 replaced books that were worn out."

The chaplain of Auburn prison, Rev. Cardelle Herrick, says in his report that "the library is one of the greatest blessings of our reformatory system. All the general lines of reading and literary research are covered. I have been pleased to note the steady demand for trade and industrial books and an increased desire for religious reading."

The Auburn prison library contains 8483 books.

Mr. P. M. Helfer, head teacher in the Auburn prison school, records the program of the spring conference of head teachers, including a paper on "Library aid for trades and handicrafts," by Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, librarian Seymour Library, Auburn, New York, and under the heading "School library and cell reading" makes the following acknowledgment:

"Especial thanks are due to Mr. E. F. Stevens, librarian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Mr. W. F. Seward, of the Binghamton Public Library; Miss Underhill, of the Utica Public Library, and Miss Clarke, of the Seymour Library at Auburn, for lists of books on trade and handicrafts, prepared to aid the head teacher in advising men who desire to purchase such books. Any one who has tried to find a book on a trade or handicraft that is really practical and useful to a workman, without being too difficult and technical on the one hand nor too childish and elementary on the other, will appreciate the kindness of the experts above mentioned." Later he says: "During the past ten weeks there have been loaned to us special books on topics for debate by the Seymour Library to the number of forty, and they have circulated to the total of about two hundred issues."

A less hopeful report is made by Chaplain Francis H. Pierce, of the Clinton prison. He says: "There is no problem of the chaplain's work which causes more serious thought or careful attention than the selection of books and the supervision of the library."

"Most of the books upon religion, biography, history, ethics and poetry remain on the library shelves because the inmates refuse to read or receive them. There are in prison men of education who have the ability, taste and tact to cooperate with the chaplain in satisfactorily supplying the needs and requirements of prison librarians, and who are neither shocked nor intimidated in assisting in such efforts. But the men read largely to distract their minds from their condition and surroundings and to pass away the time quickly, and they demand such books in no gentle terms. (The reading of those enrolled as scholars in the prison school can, to a certain extent, be directed and controlled by the principal because of its being a part of the

curriculum of the school.) Theories applicable to outside libraries and their readers are largely impracticable, and would be resisted by inmates of prisons, who are as a class independent and egotistical of their ideas and opinions. They are so opinionated that nobody and nothing will influence them to read what they do not want.

"There is a large valuable scientific, mechanical, and reference division in connection with the library, and any inmate in need of text books for studying to better fit him for earning a livelihood on his discharge from prison can have such a book purchased for him by the chaplain, provided the principal of the school indicates the applicant has sufficient intelligence to advantageously use such a book."

In the school library at Dannemora are 282 books, and these were issued 2796 times. "The objects of having in the school a small library," says Head Teacher J. R. Crowley, "are: to supply the men in the school with such reading material as will supplement their class work; to teach them the use of a library; to instruct them how to use it; to guide their reading by giving them such books as they are capable of reading and understanding clearly, and to train them to read not only for pleasure but for profit as well."

In the seven reformatories or industrial schools under the control of the state there are 3336 inmates. In two of these, the famous institution at Elmira and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, which contain one-half the whole number of reformatory inmates, library conditions, if not ideal from the point of view of this Association, are at least receiving serious study and attention from those in control. At Elmira there is a collection of over 6000 volumes, and the library is administered and built up on the theory that it is to be a positive factor in reform. At Napanoch there is a library of 1193 volumes, classified, cataloged and open to borrowers daily. 215 new books were bought last year and 26,000 were circulated. In the remaining five institutions libraries are entirely lacking or are utterly inadequate. The Industrial School at Industry, with 612 inmates, and the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, with 331 inmates, have no library, but to a slight extent use travelling libraries from Albany. The Western House of Refuge for women at Albion, with 215 inmates, reports a collection of but 50 volumes, and these are all old books. The New York State Reformatory for women at Bedford, with 332 inmates, has a library of 600 volumes, most of which are gifts and 90 per cent. of which are fiction. In the Thomas Indian School, with 161 pupils, there are 338 volumes, with a circulation of 855. These figures clearly show the lack of any central supervisory or organizing system in the building up and equipping of libraries in these state

institutions, and suggest the advisability of an attempt to secure the appointment of a skilled state officer to have general supervision of the libraries of the state reformatories and charitable institutions, as is the case in such states as Iowa and Minnesota.

It is disappointing to note that the 16th annual report of the State Commission of Prisons (for the year 1910) contains no reference whatever to libraries in penal institutions. As this commission is required by the prison law to "visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors, excepting such reformatories as are subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities," it ought in future to form a valuable agency through which to develop the use of books in penal institutions. The Association could not err in sending to the members of this commission each year a copy of the report of the Committee on prison libraries. This commission, on Sept. 30, 1910, had jurisdiction over 13,280 persons confined in prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and houses of detention.

Progress in the development of libraries in penal institutions is largely a matter of personal work. The individual in authority must be interested before local conditions can be changed. Looked at purely from the point of view of this committee, the changes in personnel in prison management during the past year seem on the whole to be most promising. The newly appointed superintendent of state prisons has a world-wide reputation as a penologist; he has the scientific point of view, and the library of the institution which he has just left is without question the best of its kind in this state, and perhaps in any state. Chaplain Copeland, newly appointed at the Auburn prison, is thoroughly interested in the prison library, realizes its needs and deficiencies, and asked a member of your committee for the assistance of the State Library Association in obtaining better quarters for the library, and more money for the purchase of books. Chaplain Copeland touched the key-note of the situation when he said that successful work with prisoners, either in religious or educational work, depends entirely on gaining their confidence. Of the great opportunity for the development of inmates through the library, he said, with a touch of humor, "Outside, women do most of the reading; inside, men do it."

In our report rendered a year ago we recommended: (1) That a buying list of books for prison libraries be prepared and issued, either independently or in coöperation with some other body; and (2) That city and village libraries be urged to extend their facilities to the inmates of local jails and penitentiaries. As to the first recommendation, we are glad to report that a committee of the

League of Library Commissions, headed by Miss Miriam Corey, of the Minnesota Library Commission, formerly superintendent of libraries in state institutions, Iowa, is now at work preparing such a list. As it would be a waste of effort and money to duplicate this list, we recommend that this Association limit its activities in this matter to such coöperative aid as may be desired and feasible. Just how much has been done in the direction of our second recommendation we are unable to report, but we know of several city libraries which are attempting extension work in this line. Books used for this purpose are usually those which are about to be discarded because of wear, and which without loss to other readers may thus render a final service to the community. We see no reason why every public library where there is a jail or penitentiary should not provide healthful reading to the peculiarly needy inmates of these institutions. Every argument for a prison library is an argument for a good supply of books in the jails and every library has worn out books which it can put to a good final use in this way. The most serious difficulty reported in this work is the indifference found among jail officials and the difficulty of getting any suitable person to take charge of and distribute the books. Little can be done of course where such difficulties exist, but it is something at least for the library to demonstrate its willingness to do its part in this public service, and to place the responsibility for neglect directly on the proper officials.

#### LIBRARIES FOR THE PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE\*

THIS article is based on an investigation of the library facilities of 121 hospitals for the insane in the United States and Canada.

There is some sort of a medical library in every modern hospital for the insane, but usually it is for the medical staff, rather than for the patients. The idea of a library for the patients is a comparatively new one. Miss Jones has the returns from 96 hospitals and asylums. All of these have libraries of some kind except 15, the superintendents of two of these stating that they did not believe in libraries in such institutions. In 21 of the hospitals there is no central library, but they keep books in the various wards from the number of 50 to 5000 volumes. These ward libraries are sometimes in the nature of travelling libraries, the books being shifted from ward to ward. Two of the hospitals are near local public libraries and depend on them for their books. Sixty institutions have central libraries, 39 of them classified and cataloged. Fifteen of these

\* Abstract of article by Edith Kathleen Jones, librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass., in *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1911, 68:95-101.

institutions have librarians, six of them combining other duties along with that of the library. Of the 60 central libraries, nine are maintained by regular annual appropriations of from \$50 to \$500. One of them is a memorial library, six are supported by the income of funds invested for the purpose, and the rest are provided for from maintenance or amusement funds. Only seven of these hospitals date their libraries prior to 1880. The rest have all been organized within the last 30 years. The largest of these hospital libraries is that of the McLean Hospital, for it has been in operation for 75 years. It contains 6700 volumes, and last year circulated 8639 volumes. The library of the State Homeopathic Hospital of Middletown, N. Y., was founded in 1878. It contains 6600 volumes and circulated last year 13,336 volumes.

Of the 60 hospitals having central libraries, only one or two have separate library buildings open every day to the patients and employees—in fact, a public library for the institution. The rest of the libraries are usually housed in administration buildings of the hospital or in some separate room set apart for the purpose.

In Minnesota the libraries of the state hospitals are under the care of the State Library Commission, while in Iowa the Board of control sends out travelling libraries for the purpose of organization and supervision. Miss Jones calls attention to the fact that either of these methods could readily be adopted by most of our states.

The following paragraphs from Miss Jones' paper will give some idea of the purpose and spirit of such a library, and at the same time some of the difficulties under which the librarian must labor:

"Coming from a public or a college library into one belonging to a hospital, one is immediately struck with the wholly different atmosphere. In the first place, the collection of books is formed, not for instruction, but for entertainment; it is a therapeutic, not an educational factor. It is an outgrowth of the old ward bookcases, and may be compared to the private library of a gentleman of means and culture, leaning largely in his tastes to fiction, literature, travels, and fine arts. Again, while in a public or a college library quietness is insisted on and conversation prohibited, in a hospital it is the aim to make of the library a pleasant recreation room, and of the librarian a hostess as well as an official. It is a little difficult to combine the two qualities when one is charging from 50 to 80 books an hour. Nevertheless it does depend very largely upon the personality of the librarian and the atmosphere she is able to create whether the patients will come to the library to any great extent.

"These, then, are the conditions under which the hospital library must be developed: the desirable features of the homelike pri-

vate library must be preserved, and all machinery of administration must combine efficiency with unobtrusiveness. Open shelves are a necessity, as the patient must be allowed to browse at will. Rules should be few and elastic, and cataloging, classification, and charging system simple and easily understood. For this last, after experimenting with several different kinds of charging systems at McLean and finding them too cumbersome for our needs or entailing more labor on the part of the librarian than seemed commensurate with results, we have reduced our impedimenta to four things: a pocket pasted in the back of the book for the date, a book-card in it on which to write the borrower's name, a date stamp, and a charging box, and we find them amply sufficient. The card (which it is unnecessary to stamp) will show at a glance who has had the book, and the librarian will thus avoid sending the same book twice to the same person, while she can be sure that a new book has been in all the wards before the employees are allowed to have it. Getting the books back again, not only from the patients, but also from the employees, is often a work of time and patience, for there are no fines (though in some hospitals failure to return a book promptly entails loss of privilege), and the borrower is frequently disposed to consider the borrowed book as his own property, thus carrying out still further the idea of the private library.

"In truth, the librarian in a hospital should have not only all the qualifications needed in an ordinary library, but she should unite in even greater degree the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the traditional dove. She ought to possess a considerable amount of tact, for she will come into more intimate and personal relations with her readers than does the average public librarian, and she must never forget that her first duty is to make her department helpful to the patients. The latter must be made to feel perfectly at home and must be allowed to misplace books if they please and take out as many (within reason) as they desire. Nevertheless, they must be gently disengaged from more than one new book of fiction at a time, and if they are careless or destructive their attention must be diverted from the more costly art books to the cheaper picture books. On the other hand, friendly overtures must be made to the timid and self-deprecatory, and the part of 'Discourager of hesitancy' enacted toward the vacillating and inadequate. Moreover, the librarian must have a good memory for books and be able to estimate a patient's taste, for many of them will depend entirely upon her to select their reading. They all want 'good, clean, absorbing stories': nevertheless, one likes them in detective form, another in short stories; one will read only English novels, another leans to wild west



cowboy fiction, while still another wishes only love stories; the librarian is expected to remember which sort to give which persons. Then, too, a physician will desire that a certain type of book be sent to a certain patient, and the librarian must know where to find it."

Various library organizations have paid more or less attention to libraries for prisons and reformatory institutions, but thus far very little to libraries for the insane. Considering the large number of persons in hospitals for the insane, and furthermore considering the fact that librarians are much more likely to get into such institutions than into penitentiaries, it seems most desirable that the various state library organizations should give some attention to the reading facilities offered by the institutions for the insane in their respective states.

#### LORD ROSEBERY AND MR. GOSSE ON DEAD BOOKS

At the opening of the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, on Oct. 16, Lord Rosebery made an address which has excited wide newspaper comment. He specially emphasized the size of the Mitchell Library, which contains 180,000 volumes, and said:

"I should like to ask how many really living books there are in all the Mitchell Library? How many time proof books—I should rather call them weatherproof books—are there? You have told me it is 180,000 books. This morning I asked the Lord Provost if there were not 100,000 that nobody ever asked for, and he declined diplomatically to reply, but if it be true, and the percentage of living books be exceedingly small, and I am afraid we must all agree that it is very small, we cannot test the life of a book till after two or three generations have passed, if the number of living books is exceedingly small in proportion to the whole, what a huge cemetery of dead books or books half alive is represented by a great library like this. Of course some of them are absolutely dead books that no human being out of a madhouse would ask for. Some are semi-living, some strayed reveller or wandering student may ask for them at some heedless or too curious moment.

"The depressing thought to me in entering a great library of that kind is that in the main most of the books are dead. Their barren backs, as it were, appeal for some one to come and take down and rescue them from the passive collection of dust and neglect into which most of them have deservedly fallen. My Lord, that is not the only depressing aspect from which I see these libraries when I look at them. I think of all the hopes and all the aspirations of the authors who wrote them. To each book there is attached an author whose life may have been

crowned by the production of that book, but how many baffled ambitions, disappointed hopes, crushed aspirations are represented by each shelf of books in the Mitchell Library?

"Think of that long procession of baffled hopes, of literary aspirations, marching onward to the inevitable grave, the young author who drops his first sonnet or his first article into the collecting box of his local newspaper or the man who has given his whole life to a publication on an abstract subject for which nobody cares a button. Just think what a great mass of disappointment, what a mass of wrecked hopes and lives is represented by a public library. Here you have folios which our generation cannot handle, novels as vapid as soda water which has been open for a week—by the by you said you have no novels—(The Lord Provost: "Very few.")—and those only of the best of course, none of those cut-throat stories which lead youth to crime; novels as vapid as soda water, bales of sermons which have given satisfaction to no one but their authors, collections of political speeches even more evanescent than the sermons, bales of forgotten science, superseded history, biographies of people that nobody cares about—all these are the staple of the public library."

Edmund Gosse, librarian of the House of Lords, added his corroborating word, naming as an "absolute nightmare" the superfluity of books brought about by the Carnegie libraries scattered over the country:

"Let me have the audacity to say that I am and have long been in favor of an enormous destruction of printed books. I believe in selected and concentrated libraries. The most exquisite and probably the most valuable private collection in England is contained within the drawing room of a small house in London. This includes nothing which is not a masterpiece of condition, of rarity, of quintessential literary value. Here we have, of course, excess in a direction opposed to the huge aggregations of the Carnegie libraries. I do not wish to see all public libraries turned into jewel boxes. But something must be done in that sense; we must start a tendency toward concentration and selection, or else librarians will go mad and the public, face to face with these gigantic masses of rubbish, will give up reading altogether. Why should a printed book be considered a sacrosanct object? Why should it not enjoy its hour or its day of usefulness and then disappear?"

On the other hand, a writer in the London *Daily Mail* finds room in the world for all the books, and anyway wonders who would have right discrimination in destroying the superfluous. He says:

"Nobody would trust Lord Rosebery or Mr. Gosse with so delicate a task. The truth is, we do not want another to make choice for us. It is one of the puzzles of literature



that criticism is always hazardous, and that what appears to one the lightest trash is for another poetry pure and undefiled. And as the destroyer would be, no doubt, a public functionary, he would perforce follow the public lead. He would look no further than the suffrages of the people. In his eyes the established reputation would seem unassailable. His best guide would be a constant advertisement. If we look back over the past, we can readily imagine some of the mistakes he would have made. He would have sacrificed Shakespeare and kept the works of Ben Jonson for our delectation. In a later age he might have spared us Coleridge. He would certainly have smiled with satisfaction as the works of Lamb and Hazlitt crackled on the bonfire. Byron would have had an honored place, while Keats and Shelley would have been remembered only as hapless men who died young. Even Walter Scott himself, had he been asked to decide, would have treasured Smollett and let Fielding burn. Who shall decide? Not the disagreeing doctors certainly. Shall we then leave the fate of literature to the caprice of such as Betty Barnes, the cook, who has been thought the benefactor of our race by some because she lit her fires with unique specimens of the Elizabethan drama?"

Likewise the *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* fail to sympathize with the depressed feelings of the distinguished complainants:

"They have learned how to pick their way and no doubt recognize that life holds no sillier vanity than that of pretending that one has read everything of so-called classical value. But the young person who is full of the zeal for learning wastes time and energy in the vain effort to deserve what was said of Dr. Johnson, that he was fit to cope with whole libraries. He rushes madly into the mass, reads frantically and finally allows books to destroy his brain and even his peace of mind. We are not exaggerating. Nobody will think so who realizes what ambitions a young mind entertains and how easy it is in our great libraries to lose sight of the wood for the trees. Yet even the misuse of brain and eyes is not the greatest danger threatened by the accumulation of superfluous books. Mr. Gosse hits the real mark when he says that unless we start a tendency toward concentration and selection the public will give up reading altogether rather than face these gigantic masses of rubbish."

In the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Nov. 20, John Thomson, librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library, comments on Lord Rosebery's address as follows:

"It has hardly seemed worth while to enter into the discussion started by Lord Rosebery as to any large library being, as he describes it, 'a cemetery of books,' with the glimmer of a joke that most of them are dead. As

printed and quoted broadcast the terms selected constitute 'an ill phrase—a vile phrase.' What is meant by a dead book? Any reader could string together 20 names of Latin authors, Hebrew authors, writers in Paris, and so on, and it would be difficult to prove that they were live books, yet those works are absolutely indispensable in a public library. It is pretty evident that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gosse, who is supporting him in these views, speak from the attitude of gentlemen lounging in a comfortably furnished library, surrounded by a more or less large number of selected books which it pleases them, during the puffs of their cigars, to take down from their shelves and muse over, but ignores all recollection of the thousand volumes that are taken into those sanctums in the course of a year, examined, perused and returned to the libraries from which they have been borrowed. These are books which gentlemen of the temperament above mentioned take from Mudie's subscription library and a hundred and one other libraries, peruse, use for the purposes for which they were wanted, and then return to the places from which they have been hired. It is impossible to think that these gentlemen seriously meant what has been attributed to them.

"Of course, if Lord Rosebery's speech was intended as a joke it lacked good taste. It is unusual for a speaker to accept an invitation to a particular institution and then decry its contents with such hard words as did Lord Rosebery in his Glasgow Mitchell Library speech. It is an everyday experience of librarians of institutions housing three or four hundred thousand volumes that whenever, in a fit of wonderment how more shelf space can be secured, they set about a great housecleaning and proceed to relegate to some obscure corner, to the furnace or to a second-hand book store a number of books (that seem to have outlived their usefulness), that as soon as this work of cobweb sweeping has taken place numerous applications are made for one or twenty, perhaps, of the volumes that have been removed as dead wood. Dead books are, if such things exist, old copies of works of which newer editions, brought up to date, have been published. A book on medicine which has passed through six or seven editions may well be rejected, so as to leave only the last, and probably the last but one, editions on the shelves. The earlier ones may properly be relegated to infrequently used stacks, but beware of burning them, for students have to refer to dozens of 'dead books' when tracing the development of some theory or practice which may be branching out into wholly unexpected lines of scientific work. Few librarians would wish to keep standing on their shelves all eleven of the editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, but is Rees' *Encyclopædia* 'dead wood'? By no means. Those who have had much

intercourse with the wants of the general public will probably wish to keep the eighth, the ninth, and the eleventh editions accessible to inquirers. Few would care to occupy shelf room with the tenth. One specimen is as good as a hundred.

"A library, according to the size of its financial support, is bound to keep and preserve for the use of its readers books which may not appeal to some particular reader, and yet may be of the greatest interest to another. Authors are continually hunting for information, which they may find in a second or a fourth edition of a particular work, which may not be introduced in edition number six. This is no fancy thought, it is what every person who uses libraries will admit to be a daily experience. What kind of persons would Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gosse be, in the eyes of posterity, if they were allowed to go through the great libraries of St. Petersburg, Paris and London, and have an *auto-da-fé* of their dead wood? Merciful powers! We can hardly imagine what hard words would be written 50 years hence, when it was announced to the public that, like the destroyers of the library of Alexandria, with its 700,000 volumes and manuscripts of priceless value, it had been undertaken by A and B (and it is to be hoped their names would never be recorded), to have a conflagration in the middle of Smithfield, in front of the great library at St. Petersburg, and at the celebrated spot on which the guillotine was raised in Paris, so as to be quit of the dead wood nestling in rarely visited corners of these overstocked libraries. It would take a Rodin to sculpt their figures, but can we dare to contemplate them occupying the three important spots suggested? To be serious, if such a fearful proposition as has been suggested in the speeches of the gentlemen now being criticised could be imagined as carried into effect, greater wrongdoers to the reading public could hardly be delineated. Books are the well considered or ill considered, but the considered, thoughts of many men. Those who write on important matters may produce foolish or wise expositions of matters, but what committee can be selected to determine the literary status of the books past, present and to come? Have the readers no rights, and how are these rights to be protected in the face of such iconoclasm as is threatened? Who shall speak for the readers? We may disagree with lots of books, but others think them just the proper line of thought. We may think their propositions all wrong, but we have to remember that there are as many opinions as there are men, and it is by collecting the best thoughts of the many that the wisdom of the few will be formulated in volumes of reasonable proportions. The wisdom of to-day is the folly of to-morrow, and, conversely, the folly of the moment becomes the important discovery and truth of to-morrow.

"Time and time again, in the years that are past, books have been condemned to destruction which are just those which we would desire to read to-day. Because A or B cannot enjoy or think it worth while buying a copy to put in his limited library room, it would be a cruel and a weak thought to think that the works of the current or of the past ages are to be destroyed because particular persons do not desire to study them. If there are a million students we want a million lines of thought for these students to read and follow. I hope Lord Rosebery will not have the weeding out and burning of the dead books in the Free Library of Philadelphia.

"The Free Library had an anxious time, from a physical standpoint, while it was housed in the Old Concert Hall, on Chestnut street. Its location is still remembered by many, and it is not without wonderment that a letter was received in its new quarters from a very excellent magazine addressed to 1217 Ghost street. The library is very much alive and is far from getting into ghostlike propensities."

#### THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY BUDGET EXHIBIT

At the recent budget exhibit in New York City the exhibit of the Queens Borough Public Library was this year prepared independently of the other public libraries of the city of New York. In 1910 the trustees felt that the conditions under which the Queens Borough Public Library is conducted were so dissimilar to those in other parts of the city that the work would be better expressed and better understood by means of a separate exhibit. They took part, however, in the joint exhibit, as this course was strongly recommended by the chief librarian. The board was dissatisfied, and this year the separate exhibit was decided upon.

A larger space was hoped for, and the exhibit was planned for such. It became apparent that a small six-foot alcove was all the space available, and the plans were summarily altered, and the exhibit ruthlessly cut down and condensed. It resulted in a collection of posters and bulletins, selected from the larger and more carefully balanced series projected with which to illustrate the work and the field of work, in special book collections, and in a display of articles made from directions in library books.

This item, the field of work, was the main point of difference between the Queens Borough Library and those of other boroughs. The wide spaces, the comparatively scattered and sparse population, the difficulty of access to the library from the outlying villages, constituted one phase of the difference, while the problem of library service to special groups and particular interests was another. When it is known that it takes three days for one person to reach each of

the 20 branches, all of them near stations or on trolley routes, some idea of the distances in Queens Borough may be gathered. The borough also presents all phases of development—thickly populated towns, fully developed as city property, with electric lighting, sewerage, police patrol, and trolley and railway service; isolated villages with none of these conveniences; large areas, neither inhabited nor farmed; life saving stations on the storm-stricken beaches of the Rockaways; groups of foreigners in large numbers, sometimes amounting to several thousand, with separate churches, and limited knowledge of English; military stations, and numerous other interests of special character.

Accordingly, though reducing the exhibit, the endeavor was made to illustrate these conditions, as well as the work therein—these conditions, and the quick and constant change and development which is transforming them under our eyes. A striking example is the neighborhood of Hunter's Point, at 34th street ferry, which has changed in one year from a busy section with six or seven trolley termini, a crowded ferry and a normal population, to a deserted land, with a "shuttle car" running back and forth from the ferry to the Bridge Plaza, and a population chiefly of illiterate Italians—all this due to changes in Queens Borough conditions—the opening of the Queens Borough Bridge and the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, giving through service from 34th street and Seventh avenue to Jamaica, where the library headquarters are situated. The branch circulation in this section has dropped from one of the largest to one of the smallest in the system, and the branch clientèle has completely changed, necessitating profound alterations in the policy of its administration.

As the space was so small, as the statistics of circulation and membership were included in the general public library statistics, and as the large book collections and the library furniture exhibited represented Queens with the other libraries, the special exhibit illustrated only our conditions and our work. This was done by small collections of books, with lists and bulletins on the special problems of Queens Borough, such as rapid transit, so essential to the progress of the borough; municipal lighting and sewerage, so essential to proper living conditions; real estate methods and development, with which the borough is seething; also such other topics as farming, boats and boat building, aeroplanes (large aeroplane meets being held in Queens), out-of-door life, bungalows, home-building, and many others.

These were illustrated besides by posters and bulletins, 30 x 44, set in large swinging frames under a canopy with electric light.\* Each poster was illustrated by photographs, most of them specially taken for the exhibit,

and contained a brief statement. An inscription over the case read:

"Growth of the library and of its field."

Some of the bulletins were graphic,† one showing increase in circulation for the 15 years of the library's existence, another showing the change of the borough territory from farm lands to city lots (1900, 1905, 1910) and giving population. Another was a copy of the June summary of monthly branch reports, when every branch reported an increase in circulation.

Some of these posters were not hung until the second week of the exhibit, so that many of the visiting librarians who went to the exhibit may not have seen them. The placing of these bulletins in contrast to each other added much to their effectiveness (the effect of facts, not of appearances, is here referred to). The graphic charts, of course, had no photographs. We had others which were not exhibited for lack of space.

"Our Venice" was a little joke, but showed the conditions of the borough. It consisted of a number of picture postals, representing a place called Ramblersville, built literally on the water, with boats coming up to the doors, very unusual and attractive in the summer. The houses are not palaces, however, quite the reverse, but picturesque and full of blazing sunshine. Either the photographer or the library handwriting was to blame for his labelling the photos *Gamblersville, L. I.* The epithet was not merited and was quickly effaced.

Beside these posters was a case containing articles made from directions in library books—a raffia hat, a collar of crocheted lace, bead necklaces, doll's clothes made by children, and a camera, very roughly made, which nevertheless is useful, photographs having been made by it, and sold at 75 cents each, one of the photographs being exhibited. There was also a desk made by a 15-year-old lad, and, most spectacular of all, a group of aeroplanes, hung by wires and floating lightly overhead. Many other articles were available, but were not used on account of space. A handbook was printed and distributed to adults, describing the work of the library.

The exhibit was striking and attractive to the passerby, and repaid those who stopped to read the posters. As usual, the book collections were much studied, and it was found necessary to write the price in each one, so many inquiries were made of the attendants. Most of the branch librarians requested that it might be exhibited in their branch libraries at the conclusion of the exhibit, and as it contains so much descriptive of the borough as well as of the library, it will probably be

† There were a number of statistical bulletins, showing the growth of the library, and also the growth of the borough. The two most comprehensive ones were hung on the central loans, facing each other. Others were distributed through the case.

\* Loaned by the Multiplex Display Furniture Company.

so exhibited. It is really history in the making.\*

The whole exhibit was overtopped by a framed picture of the library headquarters, a very imposing colonial building, with the following quotation hung beneath:

"I will make thee to love literature, thy mother, I will make its beauties pass before thee."—*Proverb of Tusun-se-Kharthai.*

#### GRAPHIC CHARTS

1. Showing growth in circulation for the 15 years of the library's existence. (Very telling.)
2. Showing change of territory from farm lands into city lots in Queens, 1900, 1905, 1910, giving population.
3. Outline map of Queens, showing trolley lines in red, and branches, numbered, with mile diameter circles, giving list of branches and travelling library stations.†
4. Chart ruled in squares, and showing by lines the growth in (a) circulation, (b) no. of volumes, (c) population, (d) registration, copied from Mr. Jennings' report, Seattle Public Library.
5. Summary of branch reports for June, 1911, when every branch showed an increase in circulation.

#### LIST OF BOOK COLLECTIONS

Road building.  
Boats and boat building.  
Sewage disposal.  
Poultry.  
Bungalows and home building.  
Farming.  
Aviation.  
Fishing.  
Real estate methods.  
Bees.  
Market gardening.  
The town beautiful.

#### SOME TITLES OF CONTRASTED BULLETINS

Growth of the library.	Growth of the Borough.
Railroad development.	Stages.
Building operations. (3)	Better quarters needed.
Library facts.	Library anecdotes.
List—aeroplanes.	Reading lists.
Some of our village libraries.	Some of our Carnegie branches.
Travelling library stations.	What the firemen say.
Sewerage system.	Street improvement.
The city within a city.	Library service to the
Military headquarters.	life savers.
Home making in Queens.	Our Venice.
	Life in the open.

Views of branches removed in 1911 showing old and new quarters, as follows:

Four posters  
Bayside Jamaica Corona Steinway

\* Great prominence was given to a bulletin bearing the legend "The free public LIBRARY is the only truly democratic institution—IT IS FOR ALL."

† A station is here, a collection of several hundred volumes, open three periods each week, including one evening.

The text of some of the posters is given. All of them were illustrated by photographs. The information has been derived usually at first hand, in some instances from the Brooklyn Eagle Almanac and from the borough newspaper reports.

#### THE FOCUS OF LIBRARY INTEREST

Well-rounded collections of books  
Liberal annual additions  
Adequate catalog  
Skilled administration  
Trained librarians

#### THE READER

Public spirited trustees  
Adequate library buildings  
Broad-minded press  
Liberal city appropriations  
Friendly public opinion

#### RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

Perhaps the greatest development of Queens Borough in recent years has been the work done by the Long Island Railroad in the installation of the electric system throughout the borough, leading to Hempstead, Long Beach, Far Rockaway and Brooklyn. Over \$5,000,000 has been spent in this work, together with about \$4,000,000, which was put into the power house at Long Island City, not owned by the railroad. The cost of car equipment amounts to over \$5,000,000 additional, for electric cars only.

Extensive railroad yards have been built in the borough at Sunnyside, and over 800 men with their families have settled in the borough in consequence. Many more come back and forth daily.

Extensive improvements at Jamaica are planned to be completed in about one year, which will cost over \$3,000,000.

The greatest improvement in Queens is the elimination of grade crossings throughout, to be shortly carried out, particularly at Flushing and Woodside.

The railroad carried 19,000,000 more passengers in 1910 than in 1900.

#### STAGES

In spite of the development of railroad service, the borough is so large that stage transportation for school children is still required. This photograph was taken September, 1911. Forty-eight stages are now in use.

#### JAMAICA BAY IMPROVEMENTS

The United States Government has appropriated a quarter of a million dollars to open a channel 500 feet wide and 18 feet deep from the ocean into Jamaica Bay to extend from Barren Island to Cornwall Landing. Later this waterway will be deepened to 30 feet, thus allowing steamers to come in. The city has appropriated \$1,000,000 to begin the work at once, the first sounding having been taken Sept. 20, 1911.

## GROWTH OF QUEENS BOROUGH

	1900	1905	1910	1911
Population .....	152,999	210,925	284,041	
New bldgs erected...	247	3,248	4,133	4,230
Post offices.....		26	31	
High School no.....		6	6	
High School registra- tion .....	2,158	1,815	4,268	
Training School.....		1	1	
Training School regis- tration .....		Not given	2,227	
Public schools.....	74	81	83	
Public schools regis- tration .....	23,609	36,098	50,724	
Libraries no.....	4	10	17	
Libraries circulation..	68,339	321,665	749,064	
Libraries registration..	1,326	5,388	15,380	16,358
Railroad stations.....	42	42	49	
Railroad mileage.....		150.4	203.4	
Real estate val- uation .....	\$96,087,980	\$129,916,830	\$309,436,405	

## BRIDGES AND TUNNELS

The big fact about New York City at the present moment is the rush to the North Shore. There are now four bridges, the biggest bridges in the world. There are also three subways, the Interborough with four tracks, the Belmont with two tracks, and the Pennsylvania with four tracks. With bridges on top of the East River, and subways underneath, there are now 32 tracks of steel rail uniting Manhattan with the North Shore. One million people cross the East River every average day. The East River still exists, but it has practically been abolished as a barrier between the boroughs.

## GROWTH OF QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

	1900	1905	1910	1911	Estimated to Sept. 1,
No. libraries.....	4	10	17	20	8
No. stations.....	—	—	7		
No. travelling libra- ries .....	—	—	12	46	6
No. departments.....	1	1	6	6	
No. volumes.....	19,709	58,175	128,803	140,204	
No. active members..	1,326	16,000	44,948	51,589	
No. readers in read- ing room.....	27,849	132,972	404,961	344,312	
No. periodicals taken.	130	540	878	907	
No. vols circulated.	68,339	321,665	749,064	642,975	

## THE CITY WITHIN A CITY

Like modern Aladdins, the people of Ridgewood, summoning to their aid the genii of progress, have reared within the incredibly short space of three years a "city within a city." When a small farming community, a place at which "to change cars," with a census of a few thousand, develops within three years into a hustling, thriving city, a population of 70,000, 8 large public schools, a high school in course of construction, a public school for blind, crippled and backward children, 3 parochial schools, a day nursery for the care of children of working mothers, and 18 churches, this is magic. This densely populated district as yet has but one branch library and a single travelling library station.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS—OTHER QUEENS BOROUGH DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Bureau of Buildings in Queens recently gave out a statement as to the building operations in the borough during the first six months of the year, comparing them with those of a year ago. The statement showed that up to July 1 of this year applications for 3005 new buildings had been made, the estimated cost of which was \$12,674,710. This exceeded the figures of 1910 by over \$5,000,000, the figures for that year being 2259 new buildings at a cost of \$7,549,837.

SUMMARY OF JUNE MONTHLY BRANCH REPORTS  
THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branches	Circulation	Increase *	Decrease *
Astoria.....	3860	30	—
Bayside.....	2000	19	—
Broadway.....	3738	427	—
Corona.....	3373	3373	—
Elmhurst.....	4544	165	—
Far Rockaway.....	3823	722	—
Flushing.....	4882	660	—
Hollis.....	1185	206	—
Jamaica.....	6899	2117	—
Manor.....	4141	4141	—
Nelsen.....	2649	99	—
Ozone Park.....	2850	280	—
Poppenhusen.....	3468	1034	—
Queens.....	965	90	—
Richmond Hill.....	6038	239	—
Ridgewood.....	4650	4650	—
Seaside.....	4255	1201	—
Steinway.....	1991	210	—
Whitestone.....	1853	111	—
Woodside.....	2039	960	—
Travelling.....	10204	4611	—
Totals.....	79407	25345	—

\* Compared with June, 1910.

## THE BOSTON COÖPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU

THIS undertaking is still in its infancy, though the idea is not. It is the outgrowth of a widely felt need for getting to-day—this very forenoon, within an hour—information or publications that may be needed in the course of business. A man looking for capital to finance a water-power project in some distant state finds he needs one or more topographic maps that may serve to illustrate certain details to a prospective investor who is to come this afternoon. Can the maps be brought from the Public Library, and may he pencil them as he pleases? Quite likely not. But there must be some one in the business district who has a collection of these government maps and who would be glad to accommodate him. Yes, there are at least two business houses that pretend to have a complete set. Does he know which concerns these are? If he does not, he would certainly welcome an information bureau that would tell him.

As I write of this coöperative plan, a student from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology calls on me, and among other requests asks for a copy of the *General*

*Electric Review* for 1901. The set in our office library begins with 1902. Where, then, in the neighborhood, can he see a copy of this previous volume? He does not know; I do not know; possibly at the Harvard Library; probably not at the Public Library; while he knows it is not at the "Tech" Library. I advise him to write to the publication office, at Schenectady, inquiring if there they know of any one in the city or vicinity of Boston that is likely to have the volume in question. Then, if he gets no satisfaction, let it forthwith be proclaimed to the members of the bureau that among other things which ought to be available in this vicinity are the earlier volumes of the *General Electric Review*. (Perhaps by next spring the hoped-for Engineers' Club will be collecting for its library and gladly announce its readiness to secure them.)

Just such obstacles as that—the inability to obtain when wanted an apparently available publication—make felt the urgent need for registration at a convenient centre our manifold reference resources, a grand supplement to our several richly equipped large libraries. In this registration we must not be satisfied with a single source for a single book; for how many of us have had the disappointment of being told that the Public Library book we were in quest of was "out," "missing," "at the bindery," or for some reason not available? Naturally, then, our bureau should not fear a little overlapping in its accumulation of facts as to the availability of reference books, pamphlets, trade journals, atlases, etc., that are worth listing at all.

Commonly needed are books that give addresses: Who within a few stone's throw of our office has a copy of the Chicago telephone directory? of the "Social register"? of "Who's who in America"? of the Harvard quinquennial catalog? More commonly needed is knowledge too recent to be found in books: Who are the backers of this railway project that is a good deal talked of to-day? Who are the authorities on hydro-aeroplanes—those new amphibians now coming into vogue? Who can give advance information on the stream measurements in Maine, which are not to be published by the Geological Survey for a good three months yet?

Another common need is to avoid conflicting dates. After the day had been set for the recent meeting of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau it was learned that on this same October 25th was to be a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. Consequently, we had to regret the absence from our meeting of at least one of the most important members. May not the bureau soon be a clearing house of dates; also a place to which a visitor should have his mail addressed; also the regular place to register "Lost and found"? There are many ramifications and

details to be worked out which present many an interesting problem.

At the recent meeting about 20 persons were present, representing widely diverse interests, viz., the State Library, the Children's Aid Society, William Filene Sons Company (women's, children's goods, and furnishings), the Commercial bureau (headquarters for the trade catalogs), Public works department (City Hall), Messrs. D. C. & W. B. Jackson (electrical engineers), Shoe and Leather Association, Consolidated Gas Company, the Milton Public Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Credit Reporting Company, Metcalf & Eddy (civil engineers), Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and Stone & Webster (engineers, etc.).

The essential transaction of this meeting was to request the Organizing committee to formulate into by-laws much that has been tentative and in nominal operation for several months. Thus, after ratifying these (which we expect will be in a few weeks), will the bureau have an acknowledged existence and not be regarded as simply a scheme.

The meeting was held at the office of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, who agree to act as general managers, and who have offered their offices as general headquarters. In my opinion they have before them a task far more difficult than they suspect.

G. W. LEE.

*Note.*—Further accounts of the bureau during its formative period may be found in *New Boston* for February, 1911 (p. 446), and *Special Libraries* for February, 1911 (p. 19), the former giving a list of topics and of participants, the latter citing some of the questions asked.

## THE NEW MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

(In part from the *Glasgow Herald*.)

THE opening of the new building of the Mitchell Library on Oct. 16 marks an important stage in the history and development of an institution which has long been regarded by the citizens of Glasgow as one of their most useful and valued possessions.

Originating in the year 1877 from a bequest by the late Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Stephen Mitchell & Son, tobacco manufacturers, who bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to £70,000, to the corporation of the City of Glasgow for the establishment of a large public library chiefly for the purpose of reference and consultation, the Mitchell Library rapidly developed and expanded from its very inception. For many years it has been the largest library in Scotland to which the public have free right of access; and as the average issue to readers is over half a million volumes per annum, it takes rank as one of the most largely used reference libraries in the United Kingdom. Some years ago it was found that

the accommodation both for readers and book storage had become quite inadequate, and the corporation then resolved to erect a building that would not only provide for the growth of the Mitchell Library for many years to come, but would also furnish the required space for the important Jeffrey collection, which had in 1902 been bequeathed to the Mitchell Library by the late Mr. Robert Jeffrey, of Crosslee House, Renfrewshire, on condition that it was kept apart and designated the Jeffrey Reference Library.

In the palatial building which has been erected in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Hall, to the designs of Mr. William B. Whitie, F.R.I.B.A., 219 St. Vincent street, a handsome addition has not only been made to the architectural features of the city, but a worthy and appropriate home has been found for the various departments comprised within the library. All the most valuable features in the old Mitchell Library have been preserved in the new building, and additional features have been introduced which should add materially to the comfort of the readers and to the general utility and accessibility of the large and varied collection of books and periodicals.

Every department of the new building is equipped on the most modern and ornate scale. The main reading hall, as befits the largest and most used apartment in the establishment, occupies the central part of the building, with the public rooms of lesser importance grouped round it. Its floor area measures 113 ft. by 52 ft., and provides ample space for the 31 tables, at which 322 readers can be accommodated. Longitudinally it is divided into three principal bays by massive piers panelled and ornamented in plaster, and each main bay is further divided into three subsidiary bays by Ionic columns which carry the entablature extending round the four sides of the room at a height of 26 feet. The ceiling is segmental in shape, and is carried by heavily moulded, coffered, and enriched transverse ribs, which spring from the entablature level and rise to a height of 44 feet in the center of the curve. By the introduction between the ribs of intersecting vaults conforming to the lines of semi-circular glazed spinneys in the side walls immediately over the entablature, a pleasing diversity of line and surface is obtained; and as the room is lighted entirely from above, the center portion of the ceiling has been formed, by means of longitudinal ribs, into large panels glazed with leaded glass, in which color has been introduced very sparingly.

The lower walls between the piers and columns are panelled to a height of 8 ft. 6 in. in Italian walnut, polished and finished with a dull surface, and this material is also used for the other furnishings and fittings in the room. The upper walls and ceiling are finished entirely in plaster and Keene's cement. Spacious public corridors leading from the principal entrance in North street surround the

reading hall on three sides, and from these the room may be entered either at the north or the south end. Immediately on entering the reader will find the catalogues for public use arranged on the counter which divides the reading hall from the bookstore on the west, in which are placed a selection of over 40,000 of the volumes which have been found to be in most frequent demand. The counter extends the whole length of the room, the three bays at each end being utilized for the public catalogs, and the three center bays for the issue and return of books.

The remainder of the accommodation for the storage of books is arranged on four floors immediately over the ground floor bookstore, and in addition the greater part of the basement is devoted to this purpose.

The ladies' room and students' room, which occupy positions to the north and south respectively of the reading hall, are spacious and lofty apartments. Although they are similar in size—each measuring 48 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft., with a ceiling height of about 25 feet—they are treated differently in detail. Both are panelled and finished in French polished Tobasco mahogany. The ladies' room is intended to accommodate 50 readers seated at nine tables, and the students' room 41 readers seated at individual desks.

Students of local and of Scottish literature will be interested to learn that adequate provision has been made in the new building for the special collections which have been features in the Mitchell Library since its earliest days, viz., Glasgow books and local literature generally, editions of Burns and books relating to his history and personality, and books on Scottish poetry. These collections are now accommodated in separate rooms opening from the principal corridor in the ground floor, the Glasgow room being placed at the northeast and the Burns room at the southeast corner of the building. Each room measures 27 feet by 23 feet, and the furnishings and fittings in both are of Austrian oak of suitable ornamental design. Public-spirited citizens may be reminded that an ample margin of space has been allowed for the future expansion of these collections, and prospective donors of valuable editions and manuscripts may have every confidence that their gifts will be safely bestowed and displayed to the best advantage.

The corridors leading to the public rooms on the ground and first floors are of spacious and dignified proportions, the walls throughout being lined to a height of about 8 feet 6 inches with finely veined Crestola marble framed into panels, with bands of ribboned Greek Cipollino marble, and the ceilings appropriately treated in ornamental plastic work. To minimize the noise arising from the traffic in these corridors the floors have been laid with rubber tiling in large black and white squares. The main staircase leading to the upper floor occupies the semi-circular projec-



tion which, surmounted by the dome, forms a prominent feature in the center of the North street frontage, and the interior effects, which are produced by the wheeling flights of steps and the lofty proportions and fine treatment of the upper part of the staircase and the interior of the dome, are very striking and impressive. White Pentelicon marble has been used for the steps, and Bath stone for the enclosing stringers and balustrade and for the columns supporting them. From the staircase a wide corridor leads to the two public rooms situated on the first floor. On the north, and occupying the whole length of the Berkeley street front, is the Magazine room, in which nearly 600 of the current numbers of periodicals of all kinds are provided for the use of readers. One-half of this number, which practically means those most in use, are placed on 19 tables at which 195 readers can be seated, and the remainder arranged on a conveniently placed rack near the entrance. The finishings and furniture of this room are of French-polished Tobacco mahogany, the wall panelling being carried up to the height of the window-sills. Fluted pilasters, also of mahogany, support the plaster entablature which extends round the room over the windows, and the ceiling is spanned by enriched plaster ribs, segmental in outline, between which are introduced large panels glazed with leaded glass for the admission of light.

The special room provided for the Jeffrey Reference Library occupies a corresponding position at the south end of the building, and is similar in dimensions to the Magazine room. It is panelled in Austrian oak, fumed and polished, and is furnished with handsome oak bookcases arranged along the side walls. A number of these cases formed part of the late Mr. Jeffrey's bequest, and for the display of some of the treasures which it also included exhibition cases are arranged along the center of the room. At the west end tables are provided for the use of the readers making use of this collection.

For the administrative department of the library and for the staff accommodation is provided principally on the intermediate floor between the ground and first floors, with entrances from Kent road and Berkeley street. A well-appointed octagonal room is, however, provided for the use of the librarian on the ground floor immediately to the rear of the main service counter, conveniently situated for access to the public and for control and supervision of the staff. A very complete system of heating and ventilation has been installed whereby an abundant supply of air, cleansed from the impurities of the city atmosphere and heated to the proper temperature, will be introduced into all the rooms used by the public, while the other departments of the building will be heated by means of steam radiators.

## CHICAGO MID-WINTER MEETINGS

MID-WINTER library meetings, which have been held in Chicago with marked success for two years past, will again be held in that city the first week in January.

The League of Library Commissions, the originators of these mid-winter meetings, will hold four sessions: Tuesday, Jan. 2, both morning and afternoon; on Wednesday morning and on Thursday morning. The sessions will be in charge of Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary of the Oregon Library Commission and president of the League.

The college and university librarians of the middle west will hold their third annual meeting in Chicago on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, Jan. 5-6. The sessions will continue to be of the same informal character as heretofore, being largely of a round table nature. Arrangements are in charge of a committee consisting of Mr. P. L. Windsor, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson and Mr. A. S. Root. Among the topics to be discussed are the following: charging systems appropriate for college libraries; coöperation between librarians; open shelves; relations between the faculty and the library; standing of the college library in the institution; salaries of assistants; circulation of books to undergraduates; essentials of a university library annual report.

A meeting of instructors in regular library schools will be held on Wednesday morning, Jan. 3. The discussion will be informal in character, and will be chosen chiefly from the following topics: certain pedagogical problems connected with our library instruction; efficiency of administration in library schools; non-essentials in our library school courses. Arrangements are in charge of Mr. P. L. Windsor.

The Council of the American Library Association will meet on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, Jan. 4-5. A list of topics proposed for discussion will be sent personally to each member of the Council.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. will meet Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock, at A. L. A. headquarters.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board will meet Friday afternoon, Jan. 5, at A. L. A. headquarters.

The Chicago Library Club will entertain visiting librarians on Thursday evening, Jan. 4.

Headquarters will be at the recently opened Hotel Sherman, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, four blocks west of the Chicago Public Library. Rates are as follows: single room with bath, \$2 and up; double room with bath, \$3 and up. Every room has a bath. Requests for reservation should be made directly to the Hotel Sherman. The directors of the Chicago Public Library have generously placed at the disposal of the librarians the directors' room,



on the fifth floor of the library building, adjoining the A. L. A. headquarters. The Hotel Sherman will also provide free meeting room and committee rooms. Unless otherwise stated meetings will be held at 9 30 a.m. and 2 30 p.m.

### COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, JANUARY 5 AND 6, 1912

THE third annual conference of College and University Librarians of the Middle West will meet in the directors' room of the Chicago Public Library on Friday, January 5, 1912, at 2 p.m., and Saturday, January 6, at 9 30 a.m.

An afternoon and a morning session of the same informal round table character as last year will be held. Topics for discussion will be selected chiefly from the following:

Charging systems appropriate for college libraries.

Coöperation between libraries.

Open shelves.

Relations between the faculty and the library.

Specialization in college libraries.

Standing of the college library in the institution.

Printed catalog cards.

Reserved books.

Salaries of assistants.

Pensions for college librarians.

Circulation of books to undergraduates.

Interlibrary loans.

Report on the coöperative forwarding agent from European book centres.

Report on the coöperative purchasing representative in Europe.

The essentials of a university library annual report.

Gifts and exchanges.

The general character of the program is indicated by the above list of topics, but others may be added. Each topic will be briefly presented by some person, to whom it has been assigned, and then opened for general discussion. Arrangements for the meetings are in charge of a committee consisting of P. L. Windsor, J. C. M. Hanson, and A. S. Root.

### CALIFORNIA COUNTY LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION

THE second annual convention of California County Librarians was held at the State Library in Sacramento, Oct. 10-14, 1911. State Librarian J. L. Gillis presided, as he is *ex officio* chairman according to the provisions of the county free library law.

Although the work of county free libraries has been in progress in California for only three years, the idea is fast gaining ground, and the plan is being adopted all over the state. There is not a county but what has set on foot some agitation for a county free library, as the people are recognizing it as a most economical and at the same time a most thoroughly practical and efficient system for

California. Its growth is best illustrated by the fact that the appropriation for county free library work the first year was \$1600, and for the coming year is nearly \$100,000.

A most comprehensive program was planned and carried out, including every phase of county free library work, and designed to be most helpful in bringing out the very best ideas for this service.

Those attending the convention were given a reception by the members of the State Library staff and the Sacramento Public Library. They were also entertained at the home of Mrs. Donald R. Green (formerly Miss Mabel Prentiss, of the State Library).

The county librarians gave a dinner in honor of State Librarian J. L. Gillis, in personal appreciation of his great help to them, and also as a professional recognition of his splendid work for California.

The program of the convention was as follows:

#### *Tuesday afternoon*

1. The needs of the people vs. Library professionalism, Antoinette M. Humphreys, Merced County.
2. How the Santa Barbara County Free Library uses the State Library, Mrs. Frances B. Linn, Santa Barbara County.

#### *Wednesday morning*

State Library aids to county free libraries.

1. Coöperation in organization of county free libraries, Harriet G. Eddy.
2. Reference department, Susan T. Smith.
3. Documents department, Alice J. Haines.
4. Law department, M. J. Ferguson.
5. Books for the blind, Mabel R. Gillis.

#### *Wednesday afternoon*

1. How one county is taking advantage of section 3 of the county free library law, Cornelia D. Provines, Stanislaus County.
2. The county free library's service to free public libraries, Mary Barmby, Alameda County; Mrs. Linn, Santa Barbara County; Jennie Herrman, Tulare County; Stella Huntington, Yolo County; Sarah McCardle, Fresno County; W. F. Cloudsley, San Joaquin County.

#### *Thursday morning*

1. The county free library's service to association libraries and reading rooms, Sarah McCardle, Fresno County; Jean Baird, Alameda County; Jennie Herrman, Tulare County; Stella Huntington, Yolo County.
2. Service to institutions:  
County jail, Mary Barmby, Alameda County.  
State Normal School, Mrs. Linn, Santa Barbara County.  
State University farm, Stella Huntington, Yolo County.
3. Service to the oil leases, Sarah McCardle, Fresno County; Harriet C. Long, Santa Barbara County; Bertha Kumli, Kern County.

4. Coöperation in book binding and repairing, Charles S. Greene, Alameda County.

*Thursday afternoon*

1. Service through home libraries, L. W. Ripley, Sacramento County; Mrs. Linn, Santa Barbara County.
2. Advertising the county free libraries, Jennie Herrman, Tulare County.
3. Meeting of custodians, Mary Barmby, Alameda County.

*Friday morning*

1. Work with schools, Stella Huntington, Yolo County. (This session closed early so that those attending might hear President Taft and Governor Johnson.)

*Friday afternoon*

1. Work with children in a county free library, Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, Richmond Public Library.
2. A county free library handbook, L. W. Ripley, Sacramento County.
3. Visiting the branches and the people, Bertha Kumli, Kern County; Harriet C. Long, Santa Barbara County.

### MAINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

FOR the first time a library department was carried on in connection with the State Teachers' Association meeting at Augusta, Maine, October 27, 1911. The future success of this experiment was assured by the enthusiasm shown both in attendance and interest. The principal speaker, Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, was introduced by the president of the association, Mr. D. H. Perkins. His subject was, "Text-books and some others." Mr. Wyer mentioned three necessary supplements to text-books—a born teacher, nature, and other books. "The educationalized reading habit is the best contribution to civilization." He also explained how teachers may avail themselves of help from the library commission of the state.

In the afternoon meeting, Miss Mary C. Richardson, chairman of the department, presided, Mr. W. H. Sturtevant, of Dover, acting as secretary. State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith took up the matter of "The rural school and its library." He expressed as his opinion that one reason for the lack of libraries in the rural schools was that the teachers did not have the love for books which they should have, and he spoke of the travelling libraries prepared particularly for the benefit of rural schools and rural teachers.

Coöperation as practiced between the school and the library at the Thompson Free Library at Dover was explained in detail by Miss M. E. Averill, the librarian at the Thompson Library.

Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, of the Public Li-

brary of Providence, R. I., gave a paper on "Children's literature." She said that there was great danger of the boy of to-day suffering from too many books, and going on indefinitely reading books touching the plane of his daily experience without ever once happening upon a book above his level. A richer and finer development along all lines is possible for the boy who has known good books than for the boy who has known none or mediocre ones.

Miss Louise W. Richards, of the Farmington Normal School, spoke of the value of the picture collection in schools, and told how to collect and arrange one at practically no expense.

"Some problems of the school and college library" were discussed by Mr. R. K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine. The students entering this college are given instruction in the intelligent use of a library, and the questions asked the various members of the class showed as plainly as anything could the need of improved library conditions in nearly all our secondary schools and small towns.

The closing speaker of the afternoon was Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, of Bates College, who spoke of the work of the Maine Library Commission, of which he is a member. He spoke of the special travelling libraries for reading clubs and for teachers, and alluded to the summer school for librarians, held at the University of Maine under the supervision of the Library Commission.

At the close of his talk there was an exhibit of travelling libraries; also an exhibit of children's books and helps for teachers in selecting books.

It was left to the executive committee of the association to appoint officers for next year.

### MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSO- CIATION, LIBRARY SECTION

THE Library section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held in the Detroit Museum of Art, Friday afternoon, November 3, 1911. The program was prepared by the officers of the section, Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, chairman, and David E. Heineman, member of the State board of library commissioners, secretary. The first address of the afternoon was by E. E. Ferguson, superintendent of schools of Bay City, the newly elected president of the State Teachers' Association. He spoke of the effect on school work of the child's reading. Superintendent Ferguson used a series of charts showing by aid of graphic lines the standing in the grade of a series of children who, until they began to read, seemed likely to fail to make their grades. The presentation was most interesting, and it was in fact a real contribution to the whole subject. It is

to be hoped that Mr. Ferguson can be prevailed upon to write out the results of his investigations, which include a study of several hundred children during a series of years.

Mr. Ferguson stated that he did not wish to draw conclusions, but simply to present facts as he found them. The result of the facts as he presented them, however, showed that the average cost for the maintenance of a room for school children in a public school is about \$1000 a year, and that the reading of children whose standing is below the normal, and who would ordinarily fail to make their grades, would be made to save the community about 20 per cent. on the cost of maintenance.

The second paper was by Miss Mary Conover, superintendent of the children's department of the Detroit Public Library. Her subject was "Story telling to children as an incentive to good reading." Miss Conover showed that there are many books which children ordinarily will not use, but in which they may be interested and be led to read with profit through the telling of stories.

The third paper was on the "Use of the library in the grades: an account of some experiments," by Miss Eleanor V. Rawlinson, teacher in the Sigsbee school, Grand Rapids. In this school building there is a branch of the Public Library, and Miss Rawlinson described in a most interesting way how the library may be used effectively in the general teaching work of the school, the kind of teaching that develops thought, and all to be done without adding another subject to the curriculum.

The fourth and last paper of the session was by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., her subject being "The opportunity of the high school library." Miss Hall emphasized the cultural side of library work with high school pupils, and also stated as her belief that such libraries should be under the management of the public library of the city. Her paper was followed by a general discussion, which was led by Miss Florence M. Hopkins, librarian of the Central High School of Detroit.

At the business meeting of the association a resolution was adopted that it is the sense of the Library section that the use of books and libraries should be one of the regular subjects of instruction in a high school curriculum.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Miss Florence M. Hopkins, of Detroit, chairman, and for secretary, Mr. David E. Heineman was re-elected.

About 300 persons were in attendance at the session, and this in spite of the fact that the meeting was in a part of the city half an hour away from where the other sectional meetings were being held at the same time.

The Michigan State Teachers' Association is the largest state organization in the country. The registration of members for this meeting was over 8000.

## State Library Associations

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first regular monthly meeting of the association for the year was held October 11. The speaker of the evening was Dr. George C. Keidel, of the Library of Congress, recently of the Johns Hopkins University, who spoke on "The libraries of Spain." In introducing his paper, Dr. Keidel said there had been times when Spanish libraries had been the most important in the world, but as they had not kept pace with those of more important countries, their importance had declined. Spain's mediaeval and late classical literary treasures are of sufficient importance to attract serious attention. The speaker then outlined the history of libraries in Spain, beginning with the classical period, on through the Gothic and Moorish periods, up to the present time. The chiefest glory of these libraries consists in the many important classical and mediaeval manuscripts preserved there; the most important collection being that in the Royal Library in the monastery of St. Laurence, the Escorial. There is also an important collection belonging to the Biblioteca Nacional, but as it is not for the most part cataloged, it is comparatively unknown. There is also no general catalog of incunabula; however, the governmental commission for incunabula in Berlin has recently sent an expert to Spain to compile a checklist of its incunabula, but no results of his work seem as yet to have been made public. The importance of Spanish libraries lies largely in the field of old books, and the field is especially rich in works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Dr. Keidel said that he himself had been able to compile a list of some 52 Spanish libraries containing more than 5000 books. The best catalog of printed books appears to be that of the Biblioteca Colombina of Seville. The private libraries of Spain are important, as many of the nobility possess valuable ancestral ones; the Marquis Pidal possesses the famous Cid manuscript. The speaker closed his paper with an amusing account of a visit by the modern novelist Valdés to the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, Secretary.

### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual meeting of the association was held at Joliet, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 11 to 13, 1911. The sessions were held in the assembly room of the Public Library.

The attendance register shows 125 interested persons, recording the largest number ever signing. The Thursday meetings attracted over 200 people, making this the largest meeting.

The meeting was called to order by President Henry E. Legler at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

Mr. J. L. O'Donnell, president of the Joliet Library Board, gave the address of welcome, presenting greetings on behalf of the city and the library board. He took the place of the mayor, who had been called away unexpectedly.

President Legler acknowledged the greeting and then introduced Judge Benjamin Olin, who had been a member of the first board of trustees of the Joliet Public Library when it was organized September 3, 1875. He called the roll of deceased members and especially commended the appointment by Mayor Steele, on first organizing the library, of three business men, two judges, one physician, two women, and one layman.

The secretary's report was presented and adopted on Friday morning. He reported 133 members with dues paid. He also presented the minutes of the 1910 meeting as they appeared in *Public Libraries* for November, in an abridged form. Approval was asked without reading.

The treasurer's report was presented on Friday morning, read, and referred to the auditing committee, which later reported upon it.

Miscellaneous business was transacted Friday morning as follows:

1. Affiliation of the I. L. A. with the American Library Association: This was presented in the form of recommendations from the A. L. A. committee, which, after reading, were discussed and passed upon as follows: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Illinois Library Association that affiliation on such a basis as may be worked out by the A. L. A. committee is desirable.

2. The trustees' meeting: This was held on Thursday morning and afternoon and its sessions were reported to the association through its newly elected officers as the largest meeting of trustees ever held: that the feeling was good, the outlook hopeful, the result the formation of a trustees' organization. Those present included representatives of the following 20 towns: Lexington, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Salem, Belleville, Des Plaines, Winnetka, Rockford, Aurora (2), Petersburg, Fulton, Lombard, St. Charles (2), Mendota, Decatur, Havana, River Forest, Joliet, Chicago, De Kalb.

The following officers were elected: President, James L. O'Donnell, Joliet; vice-president, Jos. H. Freeman, Aurora; secretary-treasurer, Eugenia Allin, Decatur; additional members of the executive board, A. Zittel, East St. Louis; Harry Ainsworth, Moline;

Albert J. Perry, Galesburg; Samuel S. Greeley, Winnetka.

After the presentation of this report it was resolved that the Illinois Library Association welcome the trustees' organization as an affiliated body and recognize it as a section of the I. L. A.

3. Library legislation: This was introduced by a paper by Mr. S. S. Greeley, of Winnetka, who presented a codification of the Illinois library laws pointing out their merits and defects under the following heads:

#### *Maximum rate of library tax*

This is usually one to two mills on the dollar of assessed value. Iowa allows three mills; Oregon sets no limit; Illinois allows, in cities of under 100,000 population, one and two-tenths mills on the assessed valuation of one-third the full case value; in cities of over 100,000 population, not over six-tenths mills; and in towns and villages, two mills.

#### *Appointment of public library boards*

In most of the states the public library boards are appointed by the mayor or president of the municipality. In Illinois directors of city libraries are appointed by the mayor, those of town and village libraries are elected by the people, a very important distinction, as the courts seem to hold.

#### *Annual report*

In practically all the states the local libraries are required to report annually to their respective councils. In Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin, and perhaps other states these libraries are required to send copies of their reports to the state commission, which makes an annual report of general conditions to the governor or the legislature.

In most of the states it is made the specific duty of the commission to visit the local libraries, to advise their officers as to methods of increased efficiency of administration and service, and to encourage the founding of libraries in communities having none, and especially to maintain and circulate travelling libraries wherever needed. By an amendment approved June 14, 1909, Illinois commits these functions to a new body formed especially *ad hoc*—"the Illinois Library Extension Commission"—which appoints a "library organizer" as its active agent. The organizer is likely to prove a useful and efficient officer. So far as I know, Illinois and Ohio are the only states which have created the office. The act requires the organizer to report annually "the general library conditions in the state" to the extension commission, but I find no provision for reports from either of the two commissions. It would seem that these two bodies should justify their existence by making such reports as would keep the public,

and especially the officers of public libraries, informed as to general library conditions.

In New York the educational interests are largely controlled by the regents of the State University. They grant state aid, not to exceed \$100 annually to public libraries, to be expended in buying books from an approved list; but no library can receive this "state aid" whose annual report for the last year is not on file with the extension division of the State Education Department. It must also be appropriate for the purchase of books from the approved list a sum equal to that given by the state.

It would seem desirable that all the public libraries of the state should be brought into some relation with each other, at least in a mutual knowledge of each other's existence and methods of work. At present I think nobody knows how many libraries there are. Between 1903 and 1908, Miss Sharp, director of the Illinois Library School, sent questionnaires regarding libraries to several hundred libraries and individuals, and in 1905 was able to report information from only 146 libraries. The United States Bureau of Education, in its bulletin of 1909, gives even a less number. When I became a member of the public library board of Winnetka, in Cook county, in 1908, I could find no authentic or official list of the public libraries of that county, much less in the state.

The state library organizer is no doubt doing her best to remedy these conditions, but she would be much strengthened in her work by a statute requiring all public libraries to report to the extension board.

#### *State library commission*

In nearly all the states the members are appointed by the governor; in many the chief officers of the state are members *ex officio*; in some the president of the university and the librarian or secretary of some learned body become *ex officio* members. In Iowa the judges of the Supreme Court are added. In New York the State Library is directed by the regents of the university. In Illinois, by the act of February 25, the governor, the secretary of state, and the superintendent of public instruction were constituted a commission to manage the State Library, and the secretary of state was made *ex officio* the state librarian. This was 37 years ago; the library business was then an infant industry, and its requirements not as well understood as they are today. Of the 10 states above mentioned, Illinois is the only one in which a librarian is appointed, not for his professional fitness, but becomes a librarian by election to another office.

The office of librarian is an exacting one, and it may well exhaust all the time and strength of its occupant, to the exclusion of all other interests. It requires peculiar personal qualities and a special education. In a word, the librarian should have as

thorough academic and practical training in his specialty as the doctor, the lawyer, and the engineer have in theirs. Politicians sometimes play strange antics, and we cannot be sure that future elections will give us as accomplished secretaries as the present incumbent.

I do not find that the Illinois Library Association has originated or even considered any of the library legislation of the past five years. As this body is supposed to represent all the libraries in the state, it would seem fitting that it should take the initiative in presenting new bills to the legislature, and in passing judgment upon those reaching the legislature from other sources. I admit the difficulty of doing this; it may be worth considering.

The program assigns as the topic for this hour, "The defects in the Illinois library law." A diagnosis generally implies a prescription. I therefore feel at liberty to offer the following:

1. That the State Library Commission be enlarged to seven members by the addition to the present board of two librarians from prominent libraries, and two citizens-at-large. I think this would tend to extend and increase the influence of the commission throughout the state, and it would give a more effective force for the work of the commission.

2. That the state librarian be appointed by the library commission, as in other states.

3. That greater publicity be given to the proceedings of this commission and those of the Library Extension Commission by the circulation of reports from time to time upon the general library conditions in the state and elsewhere.

4. That the statute relating to libraries approved March 7, 1872, with the amendments thereto, be codified and rewritten, with such further additions and changes as may seem approved by the latest experience in this and other states.

5. That the president of this association appoint a committee of blank members, who shall draft a bill for a new law relating to libraries in accordance with the preceding articles, and who shall report at the next annual meeting of this association.

A committee of seven was appointed, three from the I. L. A., three from the trustees' section, together with the president of the trustees' section, to consider the recommendations in Mr. Greeley's paper and other defects in the Illinois library laws, and to report to the I. L. A. at the annual meeting in 1912.

On Friday morning the election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. Rena M. Barickman, Joliet; secretary, Mr. F. K. W. Drury, Urbana; treasurer, Miss Minnie A. Dill, Decatur. Members of the council, terms to

expire 1914: Mr. J. Lyon Woodruff, East St. Louis; Miss Harriet Lane, Freeport.

### *Papers presented*

On Wednesday afternoon the first paper, entitled "Books for self-culture," read by Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library, Chicago. The speaker said he would prefer the topic to have read "Books for self-development" or "Self-education." He quoted Hamilton W. Mabie from his "Books and culture," that "Culture is never quantity, it is always quality of knowledge; it is never an extension from without, it is always an enlargement of ourselves by development from within; it is never a result of accumulation, it is always a result of growth."

The second paper was by Miss Ange V. Milner, of Normal, entitled "Book problems: (a) The best encyclopaedia. (b) What shall we do with book agents?"

For the encyclopaedias, Miss Milner spoke of five: The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition; complete, deep, ponderous, scholarly, ranking with the great German encyclopaedias; not of use for high schools and popular works.

New International; evenly balanced, with signed articles and good bibliographies.

Encyclopaedia Americana; not so well balanced, stronger on North American subjects, science and biography. Either is good for popular, high school, and family use.

Nelson's Encyclopedia, with its ingenious loose-leaf system, keeping it up to date, and having many valuable features.

Appleton's New Practical Cyclopaedia, advertised as a "high-class cyclopaedia at a low-class price." Articles are clear and concise, but with no bibliographies; good for quick reference.

For annuals there are: The New International at \$5, the American Year Book at \$3.50, Statesman's Year Book at \$3, World Almanac at 60 cents, and Chicago News Almanac at 40 cents.

The third paper was presented by Miss Pearl I. Field of the Chicago Public Library, on "Extending a branch system."

She told of the problem in Chicago; how two years ago there were many delivery stations and only one branch library. Since then 15 new branches have been established.

The extensions of the main library have been classified into three groups:

1. The circulating branches with separate buildings.
2. The store branches evolved from the old delivery stations.
3. The park branches established at recreation centres.

Another phase of the work is the library located in a business house, a kind of travelling library.

Thursdays from 9:30 till 12, and again from 1:30 until 3, the symposium session on

"Problems of small libraries" attracted and held the attention of the large group of librarians under the skillful leadership of Miss M. E. Ahern, of Chicago. The problem of book selection occupied first place; aids were dwelt on such as the A. L. A. book-list, the New York State Library Bulletin on best books, the Worcester and Washington library lists. Public documents received attention, as well as juvenile fiction. The round table was well sustained and its value lay in personal attendance.

On Thursday at 3 o'clock Prof. James Fleming Hosc, of the Teachers College, Chicago Normal School, presented his brief for the teachers entitled "What teachers expect of the library."

Mr. Hosc divided his subject into two heads: "How the teachers might be helped to help themselves," and "How they might be helped to help the pupils."

Mr. Hosc declared that the greatest problem before the teacher was to keep alive, by inspiration and energy, his magnetism and class-room spirit. This demands recreation; it may be by walking, by listening to music; but one of the best forms of recreation is the reading of a good book, which is enjoyed simply because it tends toward resting the tired pedagogue. Librarians should think of tired teachers when they prepare their lists.

Another great need is culture. Teachers should know books; librarians should supply books for the guidance of teachers, and not alone the books that they demand.

Another need of the teacher is for general information. A complaint commonly made is that class-room work brings the teachers to a lower level, makes them "bossy," and supplies them with no information outside of the subject they are teaching. Librarians can help the teachers along these three lines.

In helping the teachers to help the pupils, the librarian can get material for modern methods of teaching, can select the books, and can urge that others be prepared. Most text-books are too mature and shoot over the heads of the immature minds. The teacher today gets the pupils to present the subjects, and no longer sticks to the text-book. The librarian must aid in providing the material needed to which to refer the pupils.

Outside of the school, the pupil has need of voluntary readings, and he naturally turns to the teacher for advice. The teacher must recommend and the librarian must provide, and together they must find the books the pupils ought to like and make them like them, and together they must find the standards by which to determine the general reading of pupils.

In conclusion, the following practical suggestions were offered:

1. Let the library inform the teacher what

the library can do and keep urging and pressing it upon the teacher.

2. Forget the technique of library economy and the things learned in school, but adapt them to the conditions under which the librarian is working.

3. Enlist the services of the teachers in all ways.

4. Exercise discrimination in selecting editions of children's books.

5. Do not duplicate activities, as, for example, story-telling.

Complementing this address, and presenting the other side, Miss Anna F. Hoover, of Galesburg, read a paper entitled, "What the library expects of the teachers."

Coöperation is expected in two ways: Outside the library, *i.e.*, from the classroom; and in the library itself.

The teacher must be a lover of books and instill into her pupils a proper regard for the care and use of a book.

The teacher, also, is expected to be acquainted with the best literature and to give the child a taste and appreciation for good books and to instruct in a knowledge of authors and book titles.

The teacher may also prepare lists of good books and recommend them for reading; as, for example, recommending certain historical novels in connection with the history lesson.

In this coöperation the teacher is expected to be a library patron herself and acquainted with its rules, its tools, its resources, its limitations. And among the first things the librarian expects is reasonableness in requests. Yet the selfish view is too often taken by the teacher and the college professor.

Another thing expected is consideration. If a book must be purchased, at least the library should be notified long enough ahead to have it purchased and ready for circulation. An early request shows forethought and consideration.

Again, in the matter of reference work, has not the librarian a right to expect that the teacher will find out first what the library has, and furnish the pupils with a reference list? Or, failing to do this, at least notify the librarian definitely in ample time to be prepared for the entire class?

The thoughtless teacher we have with us away, who will draw out all the books in the library and then send the pupils to look up that subject in the very same books.

The public evening address before the association was given by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library and representative and ex-president of the American Library Association. His subject was "What Americans read."

By every one this was declared to be a most successful meeting. It was important in the advance steps taken, especially in the formation of a Trustees' section and in the

legislative committee appointed to recommend the betterment of Illinois library laws.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Secretary.*

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

With a representation from all parts of the state, the Indiana Library Association held its 20th annual meeting in the Board of Trade Building at Indianapolis, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 7 and 8.

The first session opened on Tuesday afternoon with a word of welcome by Mr. Joseph McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Public Library Board. Following this was an address by the president, Miss Browning. She spoke of the notable library meetings of the year and of the value of library meetings, stating that the real value is measured by the spirit in which we come to the meetings and the use we make of the benefits received.

The members of the Association were pleased to have with them Dr. Hosmer, a personal friend of the late Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, who gave a word of appreciation of the life and work of one who was widely recognized as being in the front rank of the library profession. Dr. Hosmer spoke of the remarkable executive ability of Mr. Crunden, of his scholarly attainments, and of his great work as librarian of the St. Louis Public Library.

The report of the committee on qualifications of librarians was given by the chairman, Mr. Louis J. Bailey. The purpose of the report was to present in as concise and convenient form as possible a schedule of qualifications for library work which would be of service to library boards and to librarians throughout the state. The report specified certain qualifications which it is reasonable to expect should be possessed by persons receiving certain salaries. It was accepted by the Association and the committee authorized to make a future report in conjunction with a similar committee from the Trustees' Association. The report of the committee on library training was given by the chairman, Miss Colerick. This report expressed in definite terms the need of trained library workers, advocating whenever possible work in a well organized library before taking the training.

A splendid library exhibit showing the work which is being done by the different libraries in the Indianapolis district, was prepared by Mr. Carl H. Milan.

The College and reference round table, conducted by Mr. Demarchus Brown, opened with a paper by Mr. William M. Hepburn on the "College library and the community." Mr. Hepburn said that while the first duty of the college library is to its own constituency, yet it soon outgrows the active demands of the faculty and students, and that the modern college or university is a disseminator of knowledge to the whole state. He



advocated inter-library loans; liberality in the giving of information; free distribution of duplicates; and the offering of aid and encouragement to library movements in the state. He also advised the preparation and printing of useful indexes and made a plea for the publication of lists of serials which libraries have.

Mr. Lindley pointed out the great opportunity afforded by the college library and the public library for conservation of interests and for coöperation. Miss Cleland, in an entertaining paper on "What experience is best prior to reference work," advised a combination of cataloging and reference work, stating that the cataloger should come in direct contact with the public. Mr. Cunningham, in a paper on "Departmental libraries," compared the departmental library of olden days to the modern departmental library.

At the close of the afternoon session a delightful tea was served in the reference room of the State Library by the State Library staff and the Public Library Commission.

The evening session opened with a most interesting paper by Mr. R. W. Himelick, of the Indianapolis public schools, on "What the library may do for the school." Mr. Himelick said that we ought not to feel that there is a division between the library and the school; that the library is a continuation school; to show the child how to get information from the printed page is the vital point. To cultivate right habits of reading in the formative stage is the great problem of the library.

Miss Ahern in her talk on "What the library expects from the school," emphasized the necessity for coöperation between the school and the library, the library thus becoming a continuation school. Detailed explanation of methods used in the work with the schools was given by Mrs. Swain, Miss Colerick and Miss Weimar.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to a business meeting, at which time a constitution and by-laws was adopted by the Association. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian; vice-president, Miss Nannie W. Jayne, librarian, Public Library, Alexandria; secretary, Miss Lois Johnstone, librarian Franklin College Library; treasurer, Miss Orpha Maud Peters, assistant librarian, Gary Public Library. After the business meeting, the guests were taken by automobile to visit the branch libraries of Indianapolis.

Joint sessions with the Indiana Library Trustees' Association were held on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The afternoon session was given over to two round tables—one on Library extension, the other on Library work with children. The round table on library extension, conducted by Miss Nannie W. Jayne, was opened by Miss Mary N. Baker, who told of the extension work done

by the Elwood Public Library through the branch at Frankton, by placing books in all the schools in the township, by monthly meetings of the teachers held at the library, and by coming in personal contact with the people of the township. Miss Mattie Clark and Mrs. Ella R. Heatwole, although not able to be present, sent their papers explaining work done by their respective libraries along the line of library extension. Miss Grace Horn and Miss Gertrude Morgan told of the work done through the schools at Hartford City and at Spencer. Successful results have been obtained at Terre Haute through the establishment of deposit stations in the city schools, both parochial and public, as was stated by Mrs. Hughes.

Extension work through branch libraries was discussed by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, who emphasized the fact that the problem is to reach the whole public that supports the library; that the books must be taken to the people, and that the only way to reach them is by establishing branches and deposit stations in various parts of the city.

The round table on Library work with children, conducted by Miss Anne D. Swezey, was opened with a paper on the "History of library work with children," by Miss Helen Calhoun. Miss Calhoun stated the chief objects of children's work and mentioned the activities embraced by the Children's department. Among these were the story hour and club work with children, which were brought out more specifically by Miss Webb, children's librarian of the Fort Wayne Public Library, and Miss Williams, of the Public Library Commission. Some of the chief points brought out by Miss Webb were: Be sure the need for a story hour exists; Have a definite plan in view; Do not duplicate what is already being done well by some other institution. In the absence of Miss Williams, Miss Carrie E. Scott read her paper on "Club work with children." This was a most interesting and instructive paper, giving Miss Williams' experience with a boys' club in the Cincinnati Public Library—The Boy Scouts.

At the joint session on Wednesday night, Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., gave an address on the "Legal and moral requirements, restrictions and privileges of a member of a library board." Mr. Utley said in part: "The attitude of the board of trustees affects the community more than any other one thing. There are three kinds of trustees: those who overestimate the duties of the trustee, those who are indifferent, and the real article—the one who is intensely interested. A trustee should *not* be an expert in library economy. While it is desirable that he be a reader and appreciator of books, he does not have to be a bookman; he should not spy on the librarian's staff and be a watchdog over the library. He should, however, be familiar with the state law under

which the library operates; he should be a man who has made a success of his own business; he should educate the city officials to the value of the library; he should have the proper understanding of economy, realizing that economy is not spending little but spending wisely; he should have the ability to select a librarian, and if the wrong person is employed, he should remember that he is in charge of the community's welfare and let nothing deter him from doing his duty."

The round table on the business side of library administration was participated in by many trustees and librarians who discussed many things of interest. General approval of from two weeks to a month's vacation for librarians, Sunday opening of the library, the sending of delegates to library meetings, and the attendance of the librarian at board meetings was manifested.

ORPHA MAUD PETERS, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 22d annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Mason City, October 10-12. The registered attendance was 91; of these 17 were trustees, 68 librarians and others interested in library work.

At the first session, held on Tuesday afternoon, the association was welcomed by Hon. F. M. Norris, mayor of Mason City, and Miss Addie S. Barton, president of the Library Board. Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, president of the association, responded to these greetings and then gave an address on the "Reading habit." This is the age of reading, but not of literature. Printed material has become of such easy access that people read whatever is placed before them with little or no regard to merit. An appreciation of literature is a vital part of living and should be carefully fostered in the young. Elementary schools should teach the mechanics of reading, and the library is the natural agency to continue this training. The fundamental points for library work with children are to give more careful thought to the selection of the books, and to give due consideration of the personality, training, and special fitness of the children's librarian.

After the report of the secretary was read, the library commission report on extension work was given by Miss Alice S. Tyler. This has been an unusual year in the number of changes in positions, and it is interesting to note the number of library school graduates who have come into the state during the past year. There are at present 111 public libraries in Iowa. A report was given of those under the commission form of government and the effect of township extension on those libraries that have availed themselves of the use of the township tax.

Rev. Otis Halbert Holmes gave a whole-some talk on "What the library ought to do and for what it should stand." He believes

that the library should be made the social and recreative centre of the community. The cry for amusement should be met by having the rooms of the library open and more freely used for recreative purposes. The age of the stereopticon is at hand, and every library should have a stereopticon machine and arrange for illustrated talks on travel, inventions, art, science, etc. Debating clubs should be invited to hold their meetings in the lecture-room. The library is a civilizing force, and the librarian should be an active propagandist.

Greetings from the New York Library Association were extended by Mr. James I. Wyer, whose presence at this meeting was greatly appreciated.

A reunion of the Iowa Summer School Library School students was held in the library auditorium directly after the close of the session.

The evening meeting was held in the Baptist Church, Miss Alice S. Tyler presiding. After some delightful music given by local talent, Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library and ex-president of the A. L. A., gave a very interesting address on "What Americans read." Mr. Wyer has gathered his statistics from authorities, and the conclusions drawn are of much interest to librarians. He showed that most reading is of an ephemeral nature and is done outside of the influence of the library. The magazines, newspapers, and books having the largest circulation and sale are almost entirely unknown to bookmen and librarians. The influence of the reading of today does not depend on the number, but on the literary standard of readers. Mr. Wyer takes an optimistic view of the future and believes that libraries will guide the reading of the public.

On Wednesday morning two round tables were held, one on "The college and reference libraries" and the other on "Work with children." Miss Helen M. Lee had charge of the reference section, and the following topics were discussed: "The new Encyclopedia Britannica," Miss Rae Stockham, Drake University; "Some useful documents," Miss Alice Marple, Iowa Historical Department; "Reference books of special value," Mr. L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell College; Miss S. M. Aikin, Parsons College; Miss Vina E. Clark, Iowa State College; Miss Mary Dunham, State Teachers College, and others.

The round table for children's work was in charge of Miss Elizabeth Lilly, of Burlington. The general topics were: "Recent fiction for children under high-school age," and "Reference books in the children's room." Miss Lilly talked on "Is the distinction between stories for boys and stories for girls necessary? If so, at how early an age?" The distinction is made by the boys and girls at about the fifth grade, or at the age of ten, and the demand comes to the librarian at

that time. Real literature interests both boys and girls, and it is much better for the librarian to ignore any distinction of sex and try to get all children interested in the best books.

Miss Grace Yerington, Waterloo, gave an evaluation of five recent stories for children between eight and 10 years of age: M. A. Taggart, "Nut Brown Joan"; G. W. Rankin, "Adopting of Rosa Marie"; F. W. Wheeler, "Boy of the U. S. Geological Survey"; Finnemore, "The wolf patrol"; and M. W. Morley, "Donkey John, of Toy Valley."

Miss Ethelwyn Manning, Cedar Rapids, evaluated five recent stories for children between 10 and 12 years of age: Captain P. B. Malone, "Winning his way to West Point"; John Masefield, "Martin Hyde"; E. Elliot, "Patricia"; A. C. Haines, "Cock-a-doodle Hill" and "The luck of Dudley Grahams."

Miss Edna Lyman spoke on "Is the use of mediocre books as a stepping-stone to better reading justified, and can libraries afford the experiment?" It is much better to begin with real art, even in simple form, and educate by association with greatness. Commonplaceness never holds for more than the moment.

Recent reference books were discussed informally by several librarians. Mr. M. G. Wyer recommended Iton's Cyclopedica as being the very best for young people. Redway's Geographical Readers, gotten out by Scribner's, and Winslow's Geographical Readers, published by Heath, were recommended.

The Wednesday afternoon program opened with reports of the chairman of the district meetings. The general theme of the afternoon was "Township library extension." Prof. P. G. Holden, superintendent department of agricultural extension, Iowa State College, was the first speaker, and his address was full of information and inspiration. The time has come for a library campaign in rural communities, and the extension department of the Iowa State College is willing to take a hand in this work.

Mrs. Alfred Loran, of Clarinda, told of what had been accomplished there in extending the library in the adjacent townships and of the necessity of a revision of the state law so that the tax can be levied for a longer period than one year.

Miss Flora Milligan gave a talk on the work of the Tipton Library. All schools in the township have been visited and branches established in 14. A library booth at the county fair did much toward arousing the interest of the farmers in getting books into their homes.

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., told of the work in this direction done in New York state, where the county is used as the unit instead of the township.

Following the afternoon session, a delight-

ful automobile ride was given the members of the association through the courtesy of the Mason City Commercial Club.

The reception of the Mason City library board to the association was held in the Elks' Hall on Wednesday evening. The very pleasant social side of the occasion was added to by music and recitations by local talent. Refreshments were served.

In order to allow the members of the association to leave on the afternoon trains, the Thursday morning and afternoon programs were combined. After the business session the election of officers was held, resulting as follows: President, Grace D. Rose, Davenport Public Library; first vice-president, Helen M. Lee, State Library, Des Moines; second vice-president, Addie S. Barton, trustee Mason City Library; secretary, L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell College, Grinnell; treasurer, N. R. Parvin, Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids; registrar, Sarah Palmer, Red Oak Public Library; honorary president, W. P. Payne, trustee Nevada Public Library.

A resolution was adopted in regard to affiliation of state associations with A. L. A.

In a paper on "Our opportunities to interest young folks in better things," Dr. Cora Williams Choate, trustee of the Marshalltown Public Library, gave a most interesting review of the work that is being done in their library. The use of moving picture machines in public libraries was emphasized. The local Y. M. C. A. works in conjunction with the library in Marshalltown in arranging for stereopticon lectures in the lecture-room of the library. The library is the headquarters for the Boy Scouts and the high school debating society. An experiment of circulating games on certain days has met with success. A Saturday afternoon club for girls has been organized and the time is spent in reading aloud, travel talks, and work with the hands.

This very suggestive talk was followed by a talk on interesting children in civic improvement by Miss Sabra L. Nason, of Ft. Dodge. Her experiment was tried in the Iron Mountain (Mich.) Library. The children were given seeds in return for work done in clearing up alleys and vacant lots. The Junior civic league was a result.

Miss Bradley, a graduate of the Wisconsin School of Agriculture, explained a chart showing the work that is to be done in landscape gardening on the grounds surrounding the Marshalltown Public Library.

Miss Miriam Wharton, of Burlington, gave a most interesting talk on "The library and the foreign citizen." With the increase in manufacturing in Iowa this subject is one that will have to be met in many of our libraries, and Miss Wharton gave some excellent suggestions for the work.

Even the smallest libraries are now working with the schools in the effort to get the

best books to the children and to cultivate the reading habit in the boys and girls. Miss Anna Tarr, Clinton, gave a very helpful talk on this subject.

The meeting came to a close after an address by Miss Tyler, secretary Iowa Library Commission, on "The effect of commission plan of city government on public libraries." As the law now stands, there is need of more attention being given to the control of educational agencies. Different interpretations have been put on the part of the law that relates to the appointment of library trustees, and due consideration should be given to this question by the libraries in those cities where there is a possibility of the commission plan of city government being adopted.

LILLIAN B. ARNOLD, *Secretary*.

#### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 11th annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in the Public Library of Parsons, October 26 and 27. There was a total attendance of 47 library people, 38 of whom were librarians and assistants, and nine trustees. As Parsons is not far from the Missouri and Oklahoma boundary lines, invitations had been sent to the neighboring librarians in those states, in response to which one Missouri and three Oklahoma library workers favored us with their presence. It was one of the best meetings of the association, both as regards attendance and enthusiasm, and much credit is due to the able management of the local librarian, Mrs. Belle Curry.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th, a very enjoyable reception and musicale was given at the home of Dr. E. H. Boardman, president of the board of trustees of the Parsons Public Library.

The regular sessions opened on Thursday morning with the address of the president, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, of Kansas City. Mrs. Greenman spoke feelingly of the loss to the association caused by the death of Miss Zu Adams, of the State Historical Society, one of the pioneer members and a past president of the association. The importance of affiliation with the A. L. A. and a campaign for a larger membership in the state association were especially emphasized in the address.

The reports of the treasurer, Mrs. Theresa G. Randolph, of Pittsburg, and of the secretary, Mr. Julius Lucht, of Leavenworth, were read, accepted, and ordered filed.

The chairman of the Committee on library legislation, Mr. Lucht, then told the story of a short but vigorous campaign last winter in behalf of a public libraries commission and the defeat of the bill in the legislature. The committee urged the renewal of agitation for a library organizer as an adjunct to the existing travelling libraries commission (as in 1907 and 1909), or, if that did

not seem to promise success, for a separate commission for organizing purposes.

The two-minute reports from new libraries was interpreted to mean reports from new librarians as well, both those new to the work and new to the profession, and the interesting fact was revealed that 20 of those present had never before attended a state library meeting. In this connection, the new librarian of the State College at Manhattan, Mr. Arthur B. Smith, was called upon for an account of the new California county libraries. Mr. Smith was for a number of years connected with the library of the University of California.

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, until recently librarian of Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., and now librarian of the Normal School at Emporia, then gave an excellent paper on "Psychology for librarians," which many of those present hoped to see in print, thus insuring for it a larger audience.

The afternoon session opened with a brief report of the last A. L. A. meeting. This had to be given by the secretary, who happened to be the only Kansan at Pasadena.

Mr. A. L. Pinet, superintendent of the Parsons schools, followed with a vigorous paper on the library reading of children. Mr. Pinet presented statistics furnished him by a number of the public libraries of the state, and from these he concluded that both the reading of high school pupils and of the younger children was too largely fiction, and poor fiction at that. Miss Mary L. Barlow, of Fort Scott, led the discussion of Mr. Pinet's paper in an able manner, and although she admitted that the quality of children's reading could be greatly improved, she disagreed heartily with the paper in many particulars. This was also the opinion of the other librarians who joined in what proved to be the most animated discussion of the meetings.

For the first time at a K. L. A. gathering, a separate round table was held for college and reference librarians, of whom eight were present. Mrs. Olive M. Wood, of Baker University, led in the discussion of the subject, "The encouragement of general reading in college libraries."

The round table for public librarians was presided over by Mr. J. L. King, librarian of the State Library, and various subjects were discussed. The only regret about these sectional meetings was that, owing to the long discussion of Mr. Pinet's paper, which preceded, full time could not be given to them.

The evening exercises opened with a selection by the Parsons string quartette, after which the president introduced Dean Olin Templin, of the University of Kansas, who delighted a goodly company of townspeople and the visiting library folk with a scholarly address on "Philosophy and some other things."

The Friday morning session was opened with a question box, conducted in a delightfully informal way by Miss Carrie M. Watson, librarian of the University of Kansas, and this was followed by 10 brief and interesting talks on recent books.

The questionnaire of the A. L. A. Committee on the relation of the A. L. A. to state associations was read and discussed, and it was voted "that the K. L. A. desires affiliation and is willing to affiliate on such a per capita assessment and other conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by representatives of the state associations and the A. L. A. Committee on affiliation."

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Nellie G. Beaty, Lawrence; vice-presidents, Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons; Mrs. Olive M. Wood, Baldwin; Mrs. A. B. Ranney, Arkansas City; secretary, Julius Lucht, Leavenworth; treasurer, Mrs. Theresa G. Randolph, Pittsburg; member-at-large, Mr. Arthur B. Smith, Manhattan.

On Friday afternoon the automobiles of a number of Parsons citizens were waiting in front of the library building to take the visitors for a sight-seeing trip through the city and its vicinity, a courtesy which those who were fortunate to remain after the close of the regular meetings appreciated greatly.

Adjourned to meet in Manhattan the autumn of 1912. JULIUS LUCHT, *Secretary*.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 11th annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at the Saegertown Inn, Saegertown, October 19-21, 1911, with the good attendance of 65 persons registered from 34 libraries.

The first session was called to order by the president of the association, Mr. Robert P. Bliss, on Thursday at 3:15 p.m. In the absence of the secretary, upon the motion of Mr. Stevens, of Homestead, Miss Florence A. Watts, of Wilkes-Barre, was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, as they had been published in substance in *Library Notes*.

The president took as the subject of his address the history of the development of the library movement in the state as being appropriate to the occasion, which marked the end of the 10th year of the existence of the association. After giving historical and geographical reasons for the lack of unity of state spirit in Pennsylvania, which had hindered, for years the progress of library development, Mr. Bliss traced the history of the library movement in the state from the time of the opening of the first circulating library in the country in Philadelphia down to the present, when there are in the state 120 free libraries. Many school and subscription libraries make the total

equal to that of most states. In 1760 one historian records that "every town of any size has its library," the early libraries being mostly supported by subscription. The first free library was founded by the Society of Friends in 1742. A resumé of library legislation from 1864 to the present time was given, followed by a brief history of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the Keystone State Library Association. The address was closed by a plea for an increased membership in the association, giving as the ideal every library worker and trustee enrolled as members of the association.

Mr. Henry F. Marx, of the Public Library of Easton, presented a paper on "The standardizing of library reports." After outlining the work of the American Library Association through its committees in bringing about more uniform methods in the reporting of library statistics, Mr. Marx spoke of the various means of juggling figures still employed by some librarians in order to disguise that much-dreaded fiction per cent. The "get-circulation-quick" schemes were also condemned, the speaker declaring that so long as a library's efficiency is represented by its total circulation, fiction readers must be catered to. It is time that the fiction per cent. mania die. Let us either circulate fiction or not circulate it, and then stop apologizing for it. Why should we apologize for it? Much of the best fiction is better for readers than many dramas, carelessly written books of travel, or gossip memoirs that we like to circulate because they count as non-fiction. Mr. Marx declared that there are better ways of indicating the measure of a library's service than by presenting total circulation figures. Librarians do not keep up with the modern methods of the business man, who can, at a glance, tell from various charts and maps the actual conditions of his business at any time. Let the librarian keep such charts that he may know the radius of the influence of his library, that he may be able to determine the section of the city not reached by the library, and know where to direct his special efforts. Reports should be uniform in more items than those of circulation. The daily and monthly report blanks issued to libraries by many commissions are a strong factor in securing a uniform standard. The paper was followed by remarks by the president and Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bliss asked for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of the Pennsylvania commission furnishing blanks for uniform reports. Mr. Stevens, of Homestead, and Mr. Wright, of Duquesne, spoke on the subject.

The report of the treasurer was read, and upon motion of Mr. Lamb, of Braddock, it was voted that it be received and filed, and that an auditing committee be appointed by the president. Mr. Lamb and Miss Sherman were named as auditing committee.

A communication from the committee of the American Library Association on Co-operation between the A. L. A. and state associations was read by the president. Mr. Marx moved that the matter be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair, this committee to present its report at the Saturday morning session. The president appointed as this committee Mr. Wright, of Duquesne; Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, of Williamsport, and Miss Weiss, of Warren. He also announced the following nominating committee: Mr. Marx, of Easton; Miss Williams, of Corry, and Miss MacDonald, of Harrisburg.

After the announcement of the evening's reception the session was declared adjourned.

The Friday morning session was called to order by Mr. Bliss, who introduced Mrs. Elmendorf and spoke of the pleasure of the association in having her as a guest.

Mrs. Elmendorf read a very delightful paper entitled "Joy reading." She carried out the comparison of the growth of the American public library with that of the Republic of the United States, showing that the mingling of the different elements at birth, and the struggles of growth had gone into the strengthening of each body. She emphasized the value of the coöperation of the library with the schools, that while both aid man in his struggle for daily bread by furnishing books for useful information, the library is the one place where each person can make his own choice and can read purely for the joy of reading. The library can encourage this one thing which no other institution is able to do, and "things done by choice bring joy." This encouraging of "joy reading" is one of the greatest and at present somewhat neglected opportunities of the librarian. The library is to aid in an understanding of life, and in the pursuit of happiness in some of its joy-giving elements, and joy is a thing of the spirit, not of the body.

The general topic for the session, "Library work and the young people," was taken up by Mr. Runkle, of State College, who read a paper on the "Psychology of reading." He discussed the growth and value of the three stages of reading through which each person must pass. First, the mechanical learning in childhood of symbols for thought, the form of the page, the practice of the eye in passing from one line to another, all of which in time become a reflex habit. He spoke here of the constant strain on the eye in our modern methods of education, the dominance being given to visual impressions rather than to aural, and urged the duty of sight-saving upon the thought of the librarian, recommending story-telling as a corrective to eye-strain. The second stage in the reading process comes between the ages of 12 and 20 years, the adolescent period during which the young mind is eager for new impressions

and voracious in its desire for mental stimulant. Girls read a great amount of fiction; boys, adventure and history; all of it, reading without a definite purpose, fitful reading, making a special need for training and supervision. The third period is one of vicarious reading, an intelligent bringing of books and experience together, making definite use of opportunities for self-education offered by lecture-room, laboratory, and library through the systematic aid of teachers and librarians.

Miss Grace Endicott, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, read a paper on "What makes a juvenile book mediocre?" The harmful book presents evil in such a way as to lead the child into wrong-doing by failing to draw the line sharply between right and wrong in such books as "Jack Harkaway's Schooldays" and "Pinkey Perkins"; those which give him false ideas as to values and relations in life, as the Alger book, where the emphasis is laid on luck, and the humorous book of a low type. The mediocre book, belonging to a larger class than the harmful one, judged as to content and form, fails to reach the standard if it fails to fulfill the educational and cultural, as well as pleasure-giving, purpose of the book to the child. Books mediocre as to style, yet containing some worth as to moral value of its contents, might be called usable mediocre books, such as the Henty books, "Toby Tyler," and "Dotty Dimple." Other books, mediocre as to subject matter yet possessing some merit as to form expression, are Mrs. Burnett's "Barty Crusoe and his man Saturday," Barbour's "Four in camp," and the "Betty Wales Series." Books weak in both matter and form are such series as the "Motor Boys" and "Dorothy Dainty."

Mr. Bliss started the discussion by requesting information as to use by different libraries of these books, asking advice, also, as to selection for the libraries sent out by the commission.

Mr. Lamb, of Braddock, was in favor of the mediocre book for children of certain ages, as being merely stepping-stones in their growth. Mrs. Elmendorf, Miss Patterson, and Mr. Wright urged the use of the large class of books, not classic but good in both form and material.

Miss Marie H. Milliken, of the Cleveland Public Library, spoke on "Reading clubs and circles," taking the definitely organized club as the basis for her discussion. The general aim is to develop better citizens through more intelligent reading, while the minor aims are the strengthening of the library as a centre for social and civic work, and the meeting of some problem in discipline, or the development of some special interest shown by the children. Age, sex, and nationality are to be considered in starting clubs, but definite forms of organization, insistence upon parliamentary rule, and self-

government are great helps in maintaining them. For boys, debating and current events, biography and history clubs are most popular; for girls, travel clubs, with emphasis on the legend and art of a country. Hobby clubs on stamps, history of painting, natural history, etc., are often successful.

The Friday afternoon session was given to the educational section, and was attended mainly by the librarians of the normal schools. Prof. O. H. Bakeless, of Bloomsburg, read a paper, "What are normal schools doing in training their students in library work?" He said that the normal schools are at present virgin soil for efforts in training the teachers in the great science and art of caring for books and using them, and in helping others to use and love them. He quoted from Mr. John Dewey's "School and society," in which he urges the socializing of the schools, the coöperation of the different systems of education now in existence; he finally places the library in the centre of the entire system of man's development, for the library is an intellectual toolhouse. Mr. Bakeless sent out in September a circular to the 13 libraries of the state normal schools asking certain questions as to nature and amount of work in library instruction done in the normal schools. Replies varied greatly. Eight librarians are from library schools, and all have had some training or experience. From only one school did an outline study of library work come, as to classifying and selecting books, book numbers, binding, children's books, etc. Students were here required to keep a notebook. Mr. Bakeless urged that time be found for this work, that the board of principals of the schools be led to a recognition of its value, that the association urge as a standard the pamphlet by Miss Baldwin, published in 1906 by the N. E. A., that the librarians of the schools be ready to take up the work as early as possible, and that the commission be asked to supervise the work, also explaining the special work as to travelling libraries.

Discussion followed, and a committee of three—chairman, Miss McCarns—was requested to draw up resolutions to be presented to the K. S. L. A. for use in the State.

The Friday evening session had for the general topic, "The town library and the rural population." C. H. Lane, assistant in agricultural education, United States Department of Agriculture, read a paper on the subject, "Conditions and needs of rural education," illustrating at the close, with the aid of the stereopticon, the points discussed. He spoke of the lack of the present-day country school in supplying the essentials for the education of the country boy and girl. The boy should know the principles of farming and of rural engineering, and the girl something of domestic economy and sanitation. Education for country life

should aid in making the country more satisfactory and enjoyable to live in, and encourage a desire for better roads, houses, and churches. The improvement of the country school will be done by consolidating the smaller schools into larger, more attractive ones, by improving the teaching force, and by the enrichment of the course of study, making it more closely related to the life of the farmer. The lantern slides shown showed outdoor study classes, lessons in seed germination, seed tests, soils, exhibits, etc.

In the general discussion, Mr. Bliss described several small libraries in Pennsylvania located in country school and farmhouses. Miss Fox and Miss True spoke of the work as carried on in Foxburg. Mr. Lane spoke of the lists, free and otherwise, which have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, and urged the possession by every librarian of Circular 94, and the acquiring of the contents listed.

The Saturday morning session opened with a paper by Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, of Williamsport, on "The library budget." He said that librarians are, as a class, weak in figures. He emphasized the need of presenting to the library board the definite estimate as to the cost and results. A greater divergency exists in library expenses than in any other business, varying, according to Bostwick, in his "American public library," from \$5,000 to \$25,000 per 100,000 volumes circulated. Mr. Thomson gave the following estimates based on a library of 30,000 volumes with a circulation of 100,000 volumes:

Lighting and heating.....	\$1300
Salaries for six persons.....	5160
Books, inc. \$320 for magazines	2277
Supplies .....	1000

\$9737

Annual reports of libraries show an average expenditure of \$1290 for libraries circulating 100,000 volumes.

Mr. Bliss questioned the basis for such an estimate upon the circulation, feeling that it should be per capita of population.

The discussion following was taken part in by Miss Donnelly, Miss Sherman, and Mr. Wright, on whose motion it was voted to have this paper published in *Library Notes*.

A paper by Mr. R. B. Stone, Esq., president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library, Bradford, on "Library legislation," was read by Mr. Wright. In the brief history given of library legislation it was shown that not until the second half of the 19th century was any legislative impetus given toward the establishment of town libraries open to the public. Pennsylvania has been very slow in this matter; at present the law permits, not requires,



cities, boroughs, and townships to establish and maintain public libraries. Now by the school code of 1911, public libraries are made a permissible adjunct of the common school system; therefore, the initiative must come from the people. Quite independent of this legislation, a brilliant forward movement has been made under the direction of the State Library Commission, conducted in large part by the president of this association. The demand of the State Library Commission for comprehensive legislation may not be heeded this present legislature, but the day is near at hand when the institutions endowed or struggling into life will be brought into touch and harmony under a general law.

Mr. Lamb, of Braddock, moved that this paper be published in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, which motion was passed.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Bliss spoke of the bill again to be presented to the legislature codifying library legislation and making library taxation of one mill or fraction thereof required of boards of trustees. He urged the special approval and definite assistance on the part of librarians in this matter as of vital importance in putting this bill through.

The report of the auditing committee, showing the treasurer's report correct, was accepted and voted to be entered upon the minutes. It is as follows:

The committee of the educational section offered the following resolution, which was passed and voted to be forwarded to the principals of the state normal schools:

*Resolved*, That the board of Normal School principals be requested to plan to incorporate in the normal course a series of lessons on library economy and children's reading, minimum time 40 hours, to be worked out by the local librarian in charge, and conducted by her as early in the course as possible.

The report of the committee for affiliation of the K. S. L. A. with the A. L. A. was presented by Mr. Wright. The questions as sent out by the Affiliation committee of the A. L. A. were read and affirmative answer given in the main. The recommendation was that the tax of 10 cents be reduced to the lump basis of \$5 for 100 persons, and that the state association be given representation in the council.

After much discussion the following resolution was later presented by Mr. Hewitt, accepted by the session, and voted to be referred to the A. L. A. committee:

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of your committee that the general question of the Keystone State Library Association becoming formally connected with the American Library Association is one of importance to both organizations, and that the American Library Association be assured of our hearty support of such a plan as they may submit, subject to our approval of such conditions as the A. L. A. may stipulate.

At the suggestion of Mr. John Thomson, a motion was passed as follows: That the

chair appoint a committee of three members to prepare and issue one or more copies of the bulletin, containing items of state interest, to be published independent of *Pennsylvania Library Notes*, of which the total cost is not to exceed one-half the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year.

The report of the Nominating committee was as follows: President, Miss Susan L. Sherman, Bradford; vice-president, Prof. O. H. Bakeless, Bloomsburg; secretary, Miss Georgia Rathbone, Wilkes-Barre; treasurer, Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, Williamsport. On motion the chair declared them elected.

In closing, Mr. Bliss thanked both speakers and hearers for their interest in the meetings, and turned the chair over to Miss Sherman, who accepted very gracefully the presidency for next year, and carried through the motion for adjournment.

MARIAN S. SKEELE, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 12th annual conference of the Missouri Library Association, in the judgment of most of the participants the most successful in its history, was held in Hannibal, Mo., on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 19-20. There were 43 registered delegates, the St. Louis Public Library standing first with 18.

The first session, which was called to order by President Austin D. Wolfe, of Park College, Parkville, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, was held in Elks Hall, instead of at the Public Library, as announced on the program, in order that there might be room for the public school teachers, the schools having been closed for the afternoon by the Board of Education to give all an opportunity to hear the paper on "The modern trend of work with children," by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library. After the selection of Miss Florence Whittier, of the State University Library, as temporary secretary, Prof. Livingstone McCartney, superintendent of schools, made a brief address of welcome, to which fitting response was made by Vice-President Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Power's paper, which followed, went back to first principles and justified the existence of the separate children's room, giving as an illustration the experience of the Cleveland Public Library, with which the speaker was long connected. The early history of children's work in this, as in all of the older libraries of any size, shows clearly that instead of being a fad introduced by unpractical theorists, it has been forced upon librarians, step by step, as a matter of practical necessity. Miss Power's paper was interesting, helpful and suggestive. At its close the session adjourned to the open air, where a pleasant hour was spent in automobiles, inspecting and admiring some of the

interesting sights of Hannibal and its environs, including the Riverview Park, with its superb view of the winding Mississippi, here widened and studded with islands, and the numerous reminders that this was the country of Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer. The headquarters hotel bore the great writer's pen-name. "Indian Joe" still walks the streets, and the island and cavern associated with the immortal Tom are unchanged.

The feature of the evening session—again in Elks Hall—was the address of Mr. Wyer, in his double capacity of A. L. A. delegate and invited guest, on "What Americans read." Most thoughtful librarians have been sure that the extra-library reading—much of it infra-library also—is stupendously in the majority, and Mr. Wyer's statistics prove it.

The literary part of the evening was prefaced with an excellent rendering by Mr. A. Harland Castle, of Hannibal, of Allitsen's song, "Youth." The session ended with a reception, given by the Library Board and the Board of Education, at which the visiting delegates had the privilege of meeting many of the people of Hannibal.

The morning session on Friday was held at the attractive little assembly room of the Public Library, and was taken up with a discussion of periodicals for the small library and with a question box conducted by Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, whom his friends were glad to welcome back to his native state. The small library was supposed to have \$50 to pay subscriptions and an equal amount to bind. Miss Grace D. Phillips told how to expend the former amount to the best advantage, and Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the State Library Commission, the latter. There was a spirited discussion, in which Mr. Wright, Dr. Bostwick, Miss Whittier, Mr. Rush and others took part, and in which it developed that \$50 would bind far more magazines than the same amount would buy, and that many magazines could be utilized without binding, either for reference work or for circulation. The question box was allowed only about half an hour. During this time Messrs. Wright and Rush, Mrs. Sawyer and Miss Barlow, of St. Louis, Miss McLaughlin of Hannibal, Miss Whittier of the State University, and Miss Martin of St. Joseph took part with others in the discussion of various problems, chief among which were the necessity for guarantors and the removal of the number limit in book issue. The consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of greater liberality in both directions, although there was much said on both sides of the latter question. Mr. Rush reported that at St. Joseph he was issuing both fiction and non-fiction in unlimited though "reasonable" numbers on one card.

Friday afternoon was devoted to business and to a series of papers on "The library and

the public." The series was introduced by Mr. C. E. Rush, of the St. Joseph Public Library, who was followed by Mr. Wright, of Kansas City, on "The library and the business man"—a phase of library work in which he is an authority, both in theory and practice—and by Miss Mary Lytle, of Sedalia, on "The library and the household." Miss Lytle's interesting paper, owing to her unavoidable absence, was read by her assistant, Miss Beulah Mumm. The final paper, that of Mr. Albert Diephuis, of the Crunden Branch at St. Louis, on "The library and the wage earner," shared with Mr. Wyer's address the honor of being the feature of the conference. Its point of view, somewhat new in library papers, gave it especial freshness and interest.

At the business part of the session a report was received from the committee on Missouri bibliography to the effect that a proper prosecution of the work would require the employment of an expert for about two years and the incidental expenditure of a considerable sum of money. The committee, whose chairman is Miss Sula Wagner, chief cataloger of the St. Louis Public Library, was continued, with instructions to prosecute the work as far as it could be done without drawing on the treasury of the Association.

The question of the method and form of affiliation with the A. L. A., which also came up at this session, caused considerable animated discussion, although there seemed to be no difference of opinion with regard to the desirability of the affiliation itself. The opinion of those present finally crystallized into an approval of a payment of 10 cents per member into the A. L. A. treasury; a single delegate in the council, no matter what the size of the state association, although not with voting privileges unless the membership should exceed 15; remission of the A. L. A. initiation fee for state association members and the title of associate members of the A. L. A. for all state association members, *ex officio*.

The Nominating committee then reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected for the ensuing year: president, Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian St. Louis Public Library; vice-president, Charles E. Rush, librarian St. Joseph Public Library; secretary, Florence Whittier, University of Missouri Library, Columbia; treasurer, Clarence E. Miller, Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

Invitations for the next meeting were received from St. Louis and St. Joseph. In view of the fact that the 1912 meeting will be the first after the opening of the new Central Library building in St. Louis, the date of the St. Joseph invitation was changed to 1913. St. Louis was thus left alone in the field, and the Executive committee decided later to hold the 1912 conference in that city.

On Friday afternoon Miss Effie L. Power,

supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, attended by invitation a neighborhood meeting at the South School in the suburbs of Hannibal. She talked there on story-telling, and also told stories to a mixed audience of 200 children and about 100 adults.

The conference ended with a banquet on Friday evening, given by the Commercial Club and the Library Board at the new Y. M. C. A. building—a model of its type. There were present 83 persons—library delegates and citizens of Hannibal. Rev. Dr. E. V. Claypool, of the North Methodist Church, acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers from the Association were Messrs. Wolfe and Blackwelder, retiring and incoming presidents of the Association; Miss Florence Whittier, who read a witty and original "Library alphabet" in verse; Mr. Severance, of the State University; Mrs. C. E. Rush, of St. Joseph, and Purd B. Wright, of Kansas City. The citizens of Hannibal were represented by Messrs. W. J. A. Meyer, president of the Commercial Club; J. P. Hinton, V. H. Whaley and I. M. Mathews, chairman of the club's entertainment committee. The account by Mr. Hinton of a ready made city put up on the Nevada desert, as a trading center for prospective settlers, on a new irrigation project, and of the public library that was one of its features, was one of the best library after-dinner speeches your reporter ever heard. The simply drawn inference that the library was a good business investment was logical and inevitable. Miss Frances E. Bowman, of the Central Children's Room, St. Louis, charmed every one with a Peterkin story, and Dr. Bostwick, as chairman of the Committee on resolutions, read its report, which was unanimously adopted.

Besides taking part in the entertainments provided for them as part of the program, a considerable number of the delegates went through Tom Sawyer's cave, a small party on Friday morning, and a larger one, on their favorable report, on the following day. The cave proved to be a labyrinth of interlacing passages, differing from the ordinary limestone cave in the entire absence of stalactite formations. The unexpected size of the cavern (and also the fact that a locked door barred the entrance) made the services of a guide necessary, and this gentleman, with his 20 years' experience, his impressive cavernatory and his orotund vocal accomplishments proved quite as interesting an exhibit as the underground corridors themselves. To him we were indebted for a new Mark Twain story, with which this account of a library sojourn in the Mark Twain country may fitly close. On the occasion of Mark Twain's last visit to Hannibal it was suggested that he once more descend into the cave that he had made famous. "Oh, no," drawled the humorist, "I guess I'll be going underground soon enough as it is!"

FLORENCE WHITTIER, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 21st annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held in the Newark Public Library on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1911. That it will be remembered as one of the most delightful meetings in the history of the Association is largely due to the exceptional opportunities enjoyed by the Newark Library for the demonstration of ideas in its many splendidly equipped departments. In spite of the heavy storm, about 100 were in attendance, exclusive of the Newark staff.

Mr. J. C. Dana was chairman of the morning session, and after cordially welcoming the Association to his library and calling attention to the exhibits arranged for the occasion on the walls of the audience room and on tables in the adjoining corridor, he spoke of the object of state associations, saying, in part, their most serious work should be the efforts made between meetings to discover local conditions by the use of various questionnaires sent out not with a view to exposing ignorance or lack of effort on the part of individual libraries, but to excite a better understanding of library aims, to assist in the outlining of state policies, and to suggest lines of activity proper to the Association. He spoke also of the educational and historical value of museums and of the possibility of small libraries doing museum work. The coöperation of manufacturers and state and municipal departments is easily obtainable.

Printed reports of the Executive committee were given each one in attendance, which did away with the necessity of reading the same from the floor. These reports showed that the campaign for increased membership authorized at the last Atlantic City meeting has resulted in the present enrollment of 270 members, in which 30 sustaining members are included, and an actual balance in the treasury of \$96.27, all bills being paid to date.

The discussion begun at Atlantic City last spring as to the necessity of a state publication of professional interest has resulted in the publication and financing by the New Jersey Public Library Commission of a quarterly under the name of the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*. This *Bulletin* is sent free to all libraries in the state, and those numbers which will contain special Association news will be mailed free of charge to Association members.

Perhaps one of the most important steps taken by the Association in recent years is the election by the Executive Board of an advisory board to meet with the Executive committee, and upon its invitation, at least once before each meeting. The discussion of the advisability of such a board was begun at Atlantic City last March and ended at the Newark meeting in a vote by the Association authorizing such an action on the part of the Executive Board. Each member of the advisory board (after the first ap-

pointments) will serve for five years, one term expiring each year and being filled by the vote of the Executive Board then in office. It has been felt necessary during the history of the Association to confine the nominations for office to a limited number who were familiar with state affairs. With the creation of the advisory board such a necessity will cease and the privilege of executive duty can now be distributed more widely through the state.

The Nominating committee named from the floor were Miss Beatrice Winsor, of the Newark Library; Miss M. L. Waite, of Hightstown, and Mr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn. They presented the following ticket, which was elected: president, Elizabeth H. Wesson, librarian, Orange; 1st vice-president, Adam Strohm, librarian, Trenton; 2d vice-president, Harry Clemons, reference librarian, Princeton University Library; treasurer, Mary G. Peters, librarian, Bayonne; secretary, Edna B. Pratt, organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission. The announcement of the advisory board elected will be made shortly.

Mr. W. C. Kimball, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, spoke briefly of the work of the commission, and asked the coöperation of the librarians of the state in reaching the outlying communities. He recalled a former meeting of the Association over 12 years ago in the Newark Public Library, when the discussion took place which resulted in the appointment by the Governor of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and spoke of the commission as being the child of the Association. Mr. C. A. George, librarian of the Elizabeth Public Library, told of his community libraries. The remainder of the morning was given over to a discussion of school libraries doing public library work and public libraries doing school work. Mr. J. W. Carr, superintendent of schools in Bayonne, N. J., led this discussion, very ably suggesting the more generous issuing of teachers' cards, the placing of special lists of books in the hands of the teachers, the submitting by teachers of lists of books especially desired for classroom use, placing with the librarian two weeks in advance the topics to be taken up in school, the more general use of cabinets for geological and nature study specimens, etc., with library references attached, special instruction to teachers and students in the use of the library, classroom libraries, branch libraries in school buildings, and the closer relation between school and library boards. Miss McClelland, who is in charge of the High School Branch of the Passaic Public Library, read a very delightful paper on her work, and Miss Margaret McVety, of the Newark staff, spoke briefly of the work in Newark.

All those in attendance at the meeting were the guests of the Newark Library at lunch-

eon. Tables were arranged in one of the museum rooms of the library, and a delicious luncheon was served by the library staff. The afternoon was devoted to inspecting the Newark Library and visiting the Historical Society and Municipal Reference Libraries. Through the courtesy of the Newark Library dinner reservations were made for about 30 people at DeJannes, and a most enjoyable social hour was the result.

At eight o'clock the evening session began with Mr. George, of Elizabeth, in the chair. Miss Katherine Scholl, librarian at Montclair, and Miss Norma Bennett, librarian at Madison, read most enlightening papers on advertising the library to the public, papers rich with definite suggestions and reviews of the methods in force in various libraries. Mr. Adolph Roeder, president of the New Jersey State Civic Federation, opened the discussion on municipal reference work. He characterized the library as the memory of the municipality, and made a plea for classified and more easily obtainable information about civic affairs and civic departments. He was followed by Miss E. H. White, librarian of the Passaic Public Library, who spoke enthusiastically of the possibility of each library playing an important part in civic improvement by the distribution of the literature of the subject and by following the examples of the various libraries whose activities she outlined. Mr. Folsom, secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, sent a letter, which was read by Miss M. L. Prevost, in which he advocated an aggressive position in the accumulation and preservation by libraries of local historical material. The evening closed with a rising vote of thanks to the trustees, librarian and the staff of the Newark Public Library for their delightful hospitality.

#### NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Jamestown, Oct. 20-22, 1911, in the auditorium of the City Hall. Should the association chance to convene in the chief city of the James River Valley for some future meeting, it will doubtless gather in a strictly library building, for a former public-spirited citizen of Jamestown, the late Mr. Alfred Dickey, bequeathed \$25,000 for a library building and \$15,000 as an endowment fund. It is the purpose of the library trustees to proceed with building operations as soon as a suitable site is selected.

Dr. Max Batt, of Fargo, professor of modern languages at the State Agricultural College, called the convention to order at 2:30 p.m., Friday, Oct. 20. Owing to the absence of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Emma Hickman-Taylor, he appointed Miss Mary Schlanser, of Fargo, assistant librarian in the State Masonic Library, as acting secretary-treasurer.

Before proceeding with the program, the president appointed committees on resolutions, nominations and trustees' section.

The president next called attention to proposed amendments to Sections 2, 3 and 6 of the Constitution. The first amendment, which was adopted as were the other two, provides that the president of the N. D. L. A. be elected for two years, his term heretofore being one year. The second amendment relates to the membership of the Executive Board, which is to be composed of the N. D. L. A. officers and two association members. The last one has to do with amendments and notice required to be given for making the same.

Greetings were received from Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary Minnesota Library Commission; Miss Ljunberg, formerly librarian at Grand Forks, N. D., Public Library, and Miss Julia Robinson, at one time connected with the North Dakota Library Commission, but at present with the Kentucky Library Commission.

The president's address, entitled "A retrospect," was interesting and inspiring, and no member of the association is better fitted to handle this subject than Dr. Batt, who has been identified with library matters in North Dakota from their beginnings.

The five-minute symposium—"The library from the outsider's point of view"—followed. Mayor Pierce Blewett, after first welcoming the association, spoke on "The library and the people," giving a brief sketch of Jamestown Public Library, what it has accomplished, what it hopes to accomplish and what it means to every resident of the city. "A lawyer's viewpoint" was ably discussed by Judge S. E. Ellsworth. Dr. Francis Peake gave a short paper on "The club woman," the main thought being a plea for coöperation of club women and librarians and the use of the library by club women. "The ethical viewpoint" was given by Dr. G. W. Simon, who urged the cultivation of a better taste in reading. Miss Jennie L. Hall had an interesting paper on "The library and the school." Dr. B. F. Taylor, of Jamestown College, spoke in a general way on "The library supplementary to school and college."

Before closing the first day's session, the president announced that Mr. George B. Utley, secretary A. L. A., was with us, and called on him for a few remarks concerning the national association and its relation to state associations. He spoke of the movement advocating affiliation of state associations with the A. L. A. This matter was later discussed by the N. D. L. A., which is now on record as favoring its adoption.

In the evening Mr. Utley addressed an audience, assembled in the auditorium of Jamestown College, on "Reaching the people." His suggestions were practical and valuable, and those who listened to his dis-

course felt they had heard many things helpful in the line of library work. The address was followed by an enjoyable reception given by Jamestown College, Wednesday and Musical Clubs.

The forenoon of the second day was devoted to round table discussions. Wherever one might turn on the second floor of the City Hall, one would find groups of interested library people discussing the problems in their particular field.

At noon the Jamestown Library Board gave a luncheon at the Gladstone Hotel to the delegates. It was one of those occasions where pleasure interfered with business, but the president ruled that it was still two o'clock inasmuch as his watch recorded the time as 2.59.

The afternoon session opened with a very pleasing reading by Mrs. Blanche Boyden-Hutchinson, of Fargo.

Miss Bessie R. Baldwin, librarian of the James Memorial Library, at Williston, N. D., read a well written paper on "Creating a library atmosphere," giving some of her experiences which had proved successful. Mr. I. A. Acker, legislative reference librarian, Bismarck, delivered an address on "The library as an educational center," holding the close attention of his audience.

At the annual meeting in 1910, a Trustee section was formed, and at this meeting it was merged into the membership of the association.

The officers for the coming year are Hon. R. A. Nestos, Minot, president; Mr. Clarence W. Sumner, Grand Forks, vice-president; Miss Alice M. Paddock, Jamestown, secretary-treasurer. Dr. Max Batt, Fargo, and Miss Bessie R. Baldwin, Williston, with the officers, compose the Executive committee.

There were two invitations for the next meeting place, from Mayville and from Grand Forks, but the matter was left with the Executive committee to decide.

While the North Dakota Library Association has had but five years' growth, the representation at this annual meeting was most gratifying, all the institutional libraries of the state being represented as well as several new public libraries. One feature which seemed to permeate everything by its helpfulness was the goodwill of the citizens in general toward the library movement in Jamestown, and this attitude is doubtless due to the efforts of the efficient librarian and her enthusiastic Board of Trustees.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 76th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club took place at New Bedford, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1911, in the new public library building, with about 100 people in attendance. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden presided at the meetings.

Mr. Otis Seabury Cook, of the board of

trustees of the library, welcomed the club to New Bedford.

The matter of the revision of the constitution was introduced by the reading of a letter from Mr. Charles K. Bolton, the chairman of the committee on revision, urging the adoption of the amendments as printed in the announcement of the meeting. Mr. Robert K. Shaw moved that the amendment to article 3 be adopted with a slight change in the wording. After some discussion the motion was carried. The amended article follows, with the changes in italics:

"Any librarian, library assistant, or trustee of a library or member of a library commission in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island may become a member upon the payment of the annual assessment, and remain a member as long as dues are paid. Other persons interested in library work may be elected to membership by the Executive committee, *the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the committee present and voting being necessary to election. Nominations, in the form of a recommendation, shall be made in writing by at least two members of the club and forwarded to the secretary. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all members of the club who shall have two weeks from the date of mailing in which to express to the Executive committee their opinions, and no such person shall be admitted to membership against the written protest of 10 members of the club.* Any person eligible to membership may become a life member and be exempt from future assessments on the payment of \$10. The money received for life memberships shall be safely invested and only the interest shall be spent."

The proposed change to article 4 was put to motion by Mr. George H. Tripp and was carried without discussion. The amended article reads as follows, the change being in italics:

"The officers of the club shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a recorder (who shall assist the secretary), and a treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who, with the outgoing president, shall together constitute the executive committee, and serve till their successors are chosen.

*"The last ex-president, or a member appointed by the president, shall audit the treasurer's accounts each year."*

The Committee on special bindings for libraries had no report to make and the matter was left over to another meeting.

Mr. Heald, of the Harvard College Library, outlined the history and details of the scheme by which the Harvard Library proposes to print on cards a large portion of the titles contained in its catalog—practically all titles that cannot be obtained already in print from the Library of Congress or from the John Crerar Library. Any librarians who

desire to use such cards in their own files may procure further information by addressing the Harvard College Library for circulars on the subject.

Mr. Belden asked permission to appoint a committee to consider the relations between the Massachusetts Library Club and the Massachusetts State Library Commission and between the Massachusetts Library Club and the local clubs. Mr. Otto Fleischner moved that he be so authorized, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Belden announced that many small libraries were without magazine indexes and that the commission would receive such and distribute them where they were needed.

The main feature of the program for the morning was a paper on "Literature of the whaling industry," by Mr. George H. Tripp, librarian New Bedford Public Library. A large part of the paper was devoted to stories and incidents connected with voyages of whalers as gleaned from the special collection of books on whaling in the New Bedford Library. Mr. Tripp said: "To any one interested in adventure the most stirring, in exceptional types of courage, in examples of grim determination and victory over apparently insurmountable obstacles, of peril and hair-breadth escapes; to any one who is a lover of history, exploration, and the advancement of geographical knowledge, to any who appreciate the rapid transition of comedy into tragedy, to the lover of hunting on the most gigantic scale, the story of the American whaler offers a most fascinating subject of study. . . .

"Of books referring specifically to the whale fishery the most important are: Obed Macy's 'History of Nantucket,' William Scoresby's 'Journal of a voyage to the northern whale fishery,' a standard book on the subject for nearly 100 years; Starbuck's 'History of the American whale fishery from its earliest inception to the year 1876.' These three books practically cover all that is necessary to know on the subject of the whale fishery. If with these we put 'Story of the New England whalers,' by J. R. Spears, and Tower's 'History of the American whale fishery,' published in 1907 by the University of Pennsylvania, we have the ground very well covered.

"Another publication which is unique in its way and absolutely invaluable is 'The Whaleman's shipping list and merchant's transcript,' published in New Bedford from March, 1843, to date, a journal exclusively devoted to the whaling industry. Other books which throw side-lights on the subject are J. Rose Browne's 'Etchings of a whaling cruise, with notes of a sojourn on the island of Zanzibar,' William N. Davis's 'Nimrod of the sea,' and Frank T. Bullen's 'Cruise of the Cachalot.' Another book of interest is the 'Gam,' written by Captain C. H. Robbins,

of New Bedford, 'Gam' being peculiarly a whaler's work, and referring to the meetings for gossip and interchange of experiences which periodically occurred when vessels came together on their voyages, and leisure was obtained for the exchange of stories. The various series of the Massachusetts Historical Society contributed a great deal of interest on the subject; also Justin Winsor's 'History of the town of Duxbury.' In periodical literature there has been a great deal in the last 100 years. Clifford W. Ashley, of New Bedford, a young artist and illustrator, has contributed some extremely interesting articles to *Harper's Magazine*. In whaling fiction there are two or three that are classics. Edgar Allan Poe's 'Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym' is perhaps the best known; then one which is, perhaps, the most permeated with the authentic feeling of real whaling is 'Moby Dick,' by Melville, a book not only interesting as a story of this special industry, but good literature. Then 'Miriam Coffin; or, the whale fisherman,' by J. C. Hart, and 'Peter the whaler,' by W. H. G. Kingston, must be mentioned.

"When we come to the log-books, their number, of course, is very great, and their value of recent years has been demonstrated by the prices charged for them by dealers. We have in this library over 250 log-books, each one of which represents a whaling voyage lasting from a few months to four or more years. Perhaps the most interesting log that the library contains is that of the ship 'Isabella,' 1833, which is profusely illustrated with drawings by the captain. Every whale that was captured was accurately pictured, the black whale on a blue sea, spouting red blood, with the number of barrels of blubber that he yielded painted above his majestic form; while whales that were lucky enough to escape were gracefully waving their flukes above the same blue sea, the only part of the body visible being the tail."

The walls of the newspaper room of the New Bedford Library are covered with most life like colored prints that portray actual combats with these monsters.

The afternoon session was confined to a paper on "How the librarian can assist in vocational guidance and training," by Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocational Bureau, Boston. Mr. Bloomfield mentioned two books especially that librarians might well recommend to their readers as being particularly valuable in clearing up any misunderstanding which unfortunately obtains in the minds of many people on the subject of vocational education. They are "The problem of vocational education," by Dr. David S. Snedden, and "Beginnings in industrial education," by Prof. Paul B. Hanus.

Luncheon took the form of a clambake at Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven. The meeting closed with a motion of thanks for the hos-

pitality received and for the papers read by Mr. Tripp and Mr. Bloomfield. The spare moments were very profitably employed in inspection of the library building at New Bedford and the Millicent Library at Fairhaven.

## Library Clubs

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club, at its regular meeting on November 9, had the pleasure of listening to Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School at Madison. Miss Hazeltine's subject was "The Primrose way," and she appealed to library workers, out of their knowledge of books and their contents, to help transplant some of the primroses of life to the straight and narrow way. She emphasized the danger there is of becoming so immersed in the routine of the work that its essential element is lost sight of, and so the opportunity lost of handing on to others their share of their birthright in the world of ideas and ideals. Miss Hazeltine then took up a group of notable books which had held inspiration for her, and gave something of the message of each. A few of the books mentioned were "Twenty years at Hull House," "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," "Carla Wenckebach," Edward A. Steiner's books, and "One way out."

The meeting was well attended and 15 new names were added to the roll.

HARRIE EDNA BROOKE, *Secretary*.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first regular meeting of the year was held in the new lecture hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Thursday afternoon, November 9. Mr. Edward Harmon Virgin, president, in the chair. About 130 members were present. After the acceptance of the minutes of the last meeting of the club, which was the reception given to the State Association on September 25, as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and after the approval of the names of 31 new members, attention was devoted to the program for the afternoon.

The topic was "Museum libraries," and Mr. Virgin made a few introductory remarks outlining the plan of the year to give special consideration to the special libraries of New York City, with a view to a closer acquaintance on the part of the club with the library facilities and interests and library personnel of the city.

Mr. William R. Clifford, librarian of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was the first speaker of the afternoon. Mr. Clifford outlined the growth of the library from its inception in 1870 to the opening of its new quarters in 1910, in which provision has been



made for 50,000 volumes and for 50,000 photographs. At present the library contains about 23,000 volumes, an increase of more than 12,000 in less than six years. In character the collection well represents the contents of the museum, correlating its departments of sculpture, painting, ceramics, textile fabrics, armor, ornaments, numismatics, etc. It is the purpose of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to give a full description, with illustration, of the new museum library in a future number.

Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, librarian of the American Geographical Society, author of "Canyon voyage," "Romance of the Colorado River," "North Americans of yesterday," and "Breaking the wilderness," followed with a paper that is printed in full in this issue of the *JOURNAL* (page 625).

Mr. Dellenbaugh's paper was an appreciation of the literature of geography as well as a description of the library of the American Geographical Society. To those who had known the mental stimulation and invitation that even a cursory acquaintance with maps will give, his description of early essays into cartography by pioneers of discovery, suggested how the romance of travel and *wanderlust* may be translated into the terms of charts and maps. For who has not felt a thrill when glancing at some ancient map where the mystery that enshrouded possible lands of "Prester John" was represented by the discriminating cartographer by pictures of fierce sea monsters, recalling visions of lotus-eaters' lands, where "the wallowing monster spouted his foam fountains in the sea"?

Mrs. A. L. Roesler, librarian of the American Museum of Natural History, was the last speaker of the afternoon. The library of this institution ranks third in importance in scientific collections in the United States. It contains a children's room, which is a small museum room in which objects are displayed in a vivid arrangement, the idea being to suggest animation rather than mere representation. Opportunity to draw these objects is given and books about them are shelved here, that the children may both mentally and physically become familiar with them. There will shortly be opened in the library a natural history reading room, in which popular scientific books in simple descriptive style will be found, and the textbooks used in public schools, together with the books therein referred to. A room for the blind, with museum objects and with a reading list on scientific books which may be secured from the library for the blind of the New York Public Library, is another interesting feature of the work. Interesting methods of cataloging and classification are followed in the library, the importance of the subject entry being especially emphasized.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, was then called upon informally to describe the organization of the new school as the most recent library development of importance in New York. This paper will be printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The president announced a new plan of the Program committee, endorsed by the Executive committee and the Council, to establish informal group meetings, at which would be given opportunity to discuss topics of interest, with a view to establishing closer personal relations and more vital professional interests among the members.

Mr. Hicks then moved that a vote of thanks be extended the authorities of the Museum for the use of the lecture hall and to the speakers of the afternoon.

The meeting adjourned.

MABEL R. HAINES, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, Nov. 13, 1911, at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. Seven new members were voted on, after which the president, Dr. Nolan, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, welcomed the members and their friends, and then introduced the speaker of the evening, Henry Leffmann, who presented an interesting and thoughtful address on "Dickens' views on the problems of poverty." Dr. Leffmann does not altogether agree with Dickens' views from an economical standpoint. The conditions in England at that time from a sociological point of view made Dickens' "Christmas philosophy," as some writers claim, rather an erroneous means of helping the poor. After an enthusiastic vote of thanks from the members, the meeting adjourned to the upper floors, where an opportunity was given to meet the speaker at an informal reception.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School for Children's Librarians opened for its 11th year Wednesday, Oct. 11, with an enrollment of 26 juniors and nine seniors, the second largest class in the history of the school.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, assistant librarian, New Jersey State Library, and organizer New Jersey Public Library Commission, lectured on Oct. 11 on "What makes the library work

a success," and on Oct. 12 talked on "Experiences of an organizer" and "Point of contact."

Courses in Ordering and accessioning, Classification, Book selection, Library handwriting, Administration of small libraries, and Seminar for periodical review have commenced. During the first week the students visited the branch libraries, not beginning their practice work until Oct. 17. The enrollment of the students is as follows:

#### JUNIORS

Dorothy Bell Aschman, Beaver, Pa.  
Helen Beardsley, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Bernice W. Bell, Louisville, Ky.  
Martha Rhodes Carter, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Emily Josephine Caskey, Tacoma, Wash.  
Jean I. Donaldson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
Gertrude M. Edwards, Oshkosh, Wis.  
Nineveh H. Edwards, Detroit, Mich.  
Freda Halpert, Duquesne, Pa.  
Lura Fellows Heilman, Evansville, Ind.  
Mary Davenport Hutchinson, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Ingrid Ebba Jarne, Copenhagen, Denmark.  
Mary Jauncey Ketchum, Galveston, Tex.  
Ruth Frances Londoner, Denver, Colo.  
Helen Harriet Lowther, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mabel Beatrice Moore, Westerville, Ohio.  
Phyllis Evers Murray, Manchester, Ohio.  
Lesley Newton, Emlenton, Pa.  
Elizabeth Nixon, Chambersburg, Pa.  
Lucy Helen Pike, Eastport, Me.  
Phyllis Price, Bryn Athyn, Pa.  
Mrs. Florence Hopper Rose, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Margaret Miller Shulze, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Ella Mabel Smith, Oconto, Wis.  
Josephine Horton Thomas, Oakmont, Pa.  
Alice Augusta Watterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### SENIORS

Bertha Winship Livezey, New Vienna, Ohio.  
Alma Reid McGlen, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.  
Ruth McGurk, Kansas City, Mo.  
Edith Louis Smith, Edgewood Park, Pa.  
Ruth Weldon, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Margaret Edith Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Anna May Slease, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Grace M. Starkey, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Olive Naomi Loeffler, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### APPOINTMENTS

##### *Class of 1911*

Sarah N. Church, children's librarian, Silas Bronson Public Library, Waterbury, Conn.  
Mabel Harlow, assistant, Home Libraries Division, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Helen Heilman, children's librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mary B. Hunter, assistant, Public Library, Stamford, Conn.

Kate Huntington, superintendent of library work with schools, Des Moines Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

Helen L. Jackson, children's librarian, West Seattle Branch, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Margaret Lathrop, head of Children's department, Public Library, Madison, Wis.

Louise P. Latimer, assistant in Children's room, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Bertha W. Livezey, children's librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ruth McGurk, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clara M. Mooney, children's librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Phebe G. Pomeroy, children's librarian, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Augusta S. Savage, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sara Sheerin, children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lillian H. Smith, assistant children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City, N. Y.

Gladys Spear, children's librarian, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Katherine E. Williams, children's librarian, Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY — LIBRARY SCHOOL

The geographical distribution of students in the school is as follows: New York state, including New York City, 14; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Iowa, 2; 1 each from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina and Rhode Island, with 3 Canadians. The colleges represented are Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Oberlin; and the universities Cornell, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Queen's of Kingston, Ont.

About 18 of the class have had more or less library experience. The class organization was completed early in November, the officers being as follows: Edith Tiemann, Brooklyn, president; Maude Durlin, Erie, Pa., vice-president; Janet Melvain, Bloomfield, N. J., secretary-treasurer.

Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., has recently joined the faculty as assistant instructor and reviser. She is a graduate of Earlham College, Indiana, and of the Pratt Institute Library School.

On Oct. 19 Mr. Percy Mackaye, the poet and dramatist, gave an informal talk to the school on "The drama as literature," the first of a series of literary talks and lectures; and on Oct. 25 Mr. Claude G. Leland, supervisor of grade school libraries in New York, gave

the first in a course of lectures on civic topics, "Public education in Greater New York."

Dr. Mary L. Neff very generously offered a lecture on "Mental hygiene," which was given on Nov. 2, and proved to contain very valuable suggestions for workers.

During November Dr. Rosenthal, Mr. Moth and Mr. Taylor, of the Public Library staff, will speak respectively on Slavonic literature, including a lecture on "The golden age of Russian literature," on "Scandinavian literatures," and on the "Classification of the Reference department of the library;" and Miss Anna Tyler, also of the staff, will speak on Thanksgiving stories and bulletins, with illustrations. There will also be a course of three lectures by Dr. C. C. Williamson, head of the department of economics, on the literature of economics, of political science, and of sociology.

The meetings of the New York Library Club will be considered a part of the school program, and students will attend regularly.

The new circular of the school, giving fuller particulars, will be printed soon, the first circular having been little more than an outline. MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1901 has given \$100 to the Library School. The expressed purpose of this gift is stated by the class committee as follows: "The contribution was made with the understanding that the total amount should be invested in a reference work or other useful piece of equipment, the selection to be made by the library authorities and approved by the class committee.... Through this gift we desire to express our devotion to the school and evidence our faith that a greater library and library school will rise over the ruins of those destroyed." An additional gift of \$26 for similar purposes has been received from the class of 1898. It is probable that this money will not be used until the school removes to the new State Education Building, when it will be used for equipment which, while not quite within the purposes of the ordinary legislative appropriation will add to the attractiveness and efficiency of the school's new home.

The following class officers have been elected: 1912: president, Alice M. Dougan; vice-president, Amy Allen; secretary-treasurer, D. Ashley Hooker. 1913: president, Henry N. Sanborn; vice-president, Mary P. Parsons; secretary-treasurer, Mildred Stiles.

The seniors gave a Hallowe'en masque (written by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Potter) Oct. 31, to which both faculty and students were invited. The first social event of the school year was a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Oct. 5. The students, faculty and the staff

members who are giving their entire time to the school work were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Nov. 7.

The law authorizing the Commissioner of Education to contract to the amount of \$1,250,000 for restoring and enlarging the State Library carried with it an appropriation of \$50,000 immediately available. This has permitted the purchase of most of the books immediately necessary for the school work. Many out-of-print bibliographies and reference works, ordered earlier in the year, are at hand and the work collection is growing rapidly. Through the generous coöperation of the libraries of Cornell and Columbia University, the public libraries of Springfield (Mass.), Brooklyn, Boston, and Forbes Library, it has been possible to borrow for limited periods scarce bibliographic works which could not be duplicated by the State Library on short notice.

The senior seminar discussions on Work with schools will be supplemented by attendance at the meetings of the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association, which meets this year in the state capitol. An exhibit showing the purposes and possibilities of school library work will further help demonstrate what is actually being done in this promising field.

Mr. Peter Nelson's lectures on the "Care and use of manuscripts" was followed by a visit to the Catholic Union, where the Manuscript section of the State Library is now stationed. A demonstration of the methods used in repairing and restoring manuscripts was given. On account of recent occurrences, the State Library now affords a most unusual opportunity for observation and practice along this line. F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class of 1912 held a meeting on Monday, Oct. 23, and elected the following officers: president, Miss Emma Rood, of Omaha, Neb.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Lucia Haley, of Seattle, Wash.

A reception to the class of 1912 was given by the Graduates' Association of the school on Oct. 31. This function, which is an unusual one, brought together in the north class-room 73 students and graduates. The attendance was only one short of last year, and as the evening was a rainy one this number spoke well for the loyalty and interest that the graduates feel toward the school. The classes of 1895, 1898 and 1910 were especially well represented, and the many friends of Miss Winifred Taylor, of Freeport, Ill., who started the work of the information desk in the library ten years ago, were glad of an opportunity to greet her.

The library chapter of the Pratt Institute

Neighborhood Association is to carry on story-telling work at two near-by settlements and to take charge of the libraries in both houses. The libraries have been very little used, and the problem is to stimulate a desire to read among the people who frequent the houses. Seventeen members of the class have volunteered for this work; eleven of them are to tell stories and to distribute books from the libraries, and six of them have offered to take charge of a reading circle for older girls one evening a week. They are scheduled so that two of them are in charge of a group at a time on alternate weeks.

A new edition of the School circular has been issued; copies will be gladly sent to any library or individual wishing it.

#### GRADUATES

Miss Elizabeth M. Haskell (1905) announces that she is to be married in January to her brother-in-law, Mr. W. A. Sloan. Her address after Jan. 1 will be Tuolumne, Cal.

Miss Eleanor E. Hawkins (1905) has been made head cataloger of the Public Library of Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Marian R. Glenn (1907) has accepted the position of librarian of the American Bankers' Association in New York, the work beginning Nov. 1.

Miss Winona H. Buck (1908) was married in November to Capt. Vincent M. Elmore, U. S. A.

Miss Barbara J. Brink (1909) was married to Mr. John Willis Matthews on Oct. 19, at Kingston, N. Y.

Miss Stella R. Hoyt (1909) has been appointed librarian of the Bailard Branch of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Miss Louisa O. Bleeker (1911) has been appointed assistant librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Helen Sayer (1911) has been engaged to catalog the library of Mr. Oscar S. Straus, of New York City.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Vice-director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been given in Bibliography III: "Literature of American history," by Dr. Edwin P. Tanner; "Bibliography of mediæval history" and "Bibliography of modern European history," by Dr. Earl Sperry; "General bibliography" and "Bibliography of German literature," by Dr. Charles Kullmer. The professors furnish in advance lists of the books they are to evaluate, so each student has a typewritten copy for his or her notes.

The senior class are again in charge of the story-hour at the Solvay Public Library. The children are divided into two groups. The Jungle stories begin the program for the younger group, and Dickens stories for the older ones.

#### NOTES OF GRADUATES

Laura Milligan, 1910, has resigned her position in the Attleborough (Mass.) Public Library to go to Florida. The vacancy will be filled by Vesta Thompson, 1911.

Mabel Wells, 1910, librarian of the Franklin Automobile Works, which has recently closed its library, has taken a position on the Syracuse University Library staff.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Illinois State Conference of Charities and Corrections held its 16th annual meeting in the University, October 21-24. The Library School students were, at this time, given opportunity to hear such workers as Miss Jane Addams and Graham Taylor and to examine the elaborate exhibits sent here by various institutions and charity agencies.

The Library School has in press its "Check list of library reports and bulletins."

The recent establishment of seven departmental libraries in the University greatly extends the profitable field of practice work available to the students in the school. Each of the seminary libraries is open only to faculty and advanced students, and the excellent accommodations have greatly increased the amount of solid study within the University buildings. The establishment of these seminary libraries has also made necessary the purchase of a considerable number of duplicates for use in the general library reading rooms.

Provision has been made for increasing the time allotted to Miss Edna Lyman for her lectures in children's work. For several years Miss Lyman has been in residence four weeks each spring; that time has now been extended to five weeks in order to increase the work in the selection of children's books.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

Miss Grace Derby, 1905-06, of Lawrence, Kan., has lately been appointed reference librarian in the library of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. Miss Derby was formerly assistant reference librarian in the University of Illinois, and later librarian of the Western College for Women, Oxford, O.

Miss Anne D. White, B.L.S. 1904, has finished her work of organizing the library of the University Club, Chicago, and has accepted the position of cataloger in the library of Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.

Miss Reba Davis, B.L.S. 1911, has resigned her position in the Evanston Public Library to become librarian of the Spencer (Ind.) Public Library.

Miss Clara Ricketts, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed assistant in the University of North Dakota Library.

PHINEAS L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

## LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The opening weeks of the Library School have brought some readjustment of the courses, owing to the resignation of Miss Kennedy, who had been an instructor in the school for three years, and the appointment of new members to the faculty. The commission has been most fortunate in securing Miss Maud Van Buren, librarian, of Mankato, Minn., and a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Kennedy's resignation. She will give the courses in Loan, Children's work, and Library extension in the school, devoting the rest of her time to library visiting. The course in Classification and Book numbers has been assigned to Miss Turvill, and those in Library literature, Typewriting, Business forms, and Library hand to Miss Carpenter. Miss Lucy L. Morgan, a graduate of the class of 1911, in the joint course with the university, has been added to the staff as general assistant, much of her work being revision.

The courses in cataloging, classification, and reference are being conducted along the same general lines as in previous years, though in each course some change is necessary every year, to adapt it to new methods, new books, and changing thought. In cataloging, the new edition of the A. L. A. subject-headings has been adopted, and in classification the new edition of the Decimal classification, so that both courses are quite up to date in their presentation. The course in reference incorporates lectures on new reference books or new editions of old ones, new methods, and presents new questions for research.

In the book selection course the emphasis is being placed more and more upon a definite knowledge of specific books. These books are studied and discussed in class groups designed to demonstrate certain abstract principles.

All books included in the A. L. A. Booklist are personally examined by members of the class, and the A. L. A. Booklist is checked each month from the standpoint of the small library. Duplicate copies of the Booklist are also clipped and filed in classified order. This file is for class use during the year and is also to serve those students going out as librarians as a nucleus of the "possible purchase file" so essential in systematic book-buying. In connection with the course in book selection, lectures have been given on "How history is written" and "Source material," by Dr. Thwaites, and "Evaluation of books in European history," by Prof. Munro, of the University of Wisconsin. The lecture on "Source material" by Dr. Thwaites was given in the manuscript room of the Historical Library, where the wealth of manuscripts and their proper care and keeping illustrated at every point the use and

value of such material. The students attended the special lectures by Prof. Channing, of Harvard, at the University of Wisconsin.

The work in current events is being presented through addresses from specialists in the various fields of modern thought and advancement, and by talks on the trend of present-day movements by Dr. Dudgeon.

The school is rich in material for exhibition, and many courses are taught more completely through illustrations, that are kept on view for several weeks, either in cases or on walls. In a one-year's course the history of books and printing can be given only by a few lectures and by well arranged and well labelled exhibitions, so that he who runs may read. The school's collection of facsimile manuscripts, rare books, title pages, colophons, printers' marks, color printing, authors' collections, etc., together with the collection made by Mr. Dana some years ago on the art of book making, which is owned by the school, are all of great value and interest. The technical courses are often accompanied by valuable exhibitions of printed matter relating to certain phases of the work, in order that the students may steep themselves in the subject.

The school has been particularly fortunate this fall in the number of addresses from speakers of power with a live message: Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Library Commission; Frederic C. Howe, William Allen White, Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Dabb, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., John N. Cadby, of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, addressed the school during October. The students availed themselves of the remarkable opportunity of hearing many of the speakers at the conference on civic centres, which was held in Madison in October and attracted men of national reputation. Miss Ellen M. Stone was an honored visitor at the school during October. Miss Stearns gave a stirring lecture on "Our duty to our neighbors as shown by rural survey," which was accompanied by interesting charts of the survey. The students were invited to attend the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Historical Society and to inspect the original drawings of Orson Lowell, which were on exhibition in the museum of the Historical building.

## SCHOOL NOTES

The faculty of the school gave a reception on October 21 to students and friends of the school in the quarters of the library school, which were made festive for the occasion. About 150 were present and spent the evening very pleasantly. The inspection of the rooms and equipment of the school proved an unexpected source of entertainment.

Following Mr. Wyer's lecture to the school, October 20, on "The point of view," a faculty tea was given for him. Mr. Wyer told

something of the work of saving and caring for the manuscripts and valuable books rescued from the Albany fire.

The annual Hallowe'en party, a well established tradition of the school, was given by the students on November 4. The school rooms were appropriately decorated and games suited to the occasion furnished amusement to the guests. The best of fellowship made the affair one long to be remembered. A dramatic reading of "A pot of broth" and "Cathleen Ni Hoolihan," two of Yeats' plays for an Irish theatre, which are full of Irish superstition and mysticism, formed a delightful part of the evening's entertainment.

Miss Lilly M. E. Borresen, 1910, visited the school during October and spoke to the students on her experiences as librarian in one of the mining and lake cities in Minnesota.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### NEWS NOTES

The course in Children's work begins this week with six lectures on Children's books, given by Miss Effie Power, supervisor of the Children's department of the St. Louis Public Library.

During the past month two interesting and helpful lectures have been given to the class in Book selection, one, "The essay," given by Miss Myers, assistant professor of English at the College for Women, and the other, "Some entertaining biographies," by Miss Simon, librarian of the Hough Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

The school has had the pleasure of meeting two men of note who are visiting this country, Mr. Mackenzie, of Dumferline, Scotland, who told the students many delightful reminiscences of his own library and home town, and Dr. W. K. Chung, of the Christian College of Canton, China, who inspected the work of the school in order to learn methods preparatory to the introduction of a public library in China.

The reception for the class of 1912 was given by the faculty on the evening of Oct. 23 in the rooms of the school. Many alumni and friends were present to greet each other and the new students.

BESSIE SARGENT SMITH.

## Reviews

RATHBONE, Josephine Adams. Shelf department; preprint of A. L. A. manual of library economy, chap. xx. 13 p. S. Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911.

In the chapter on the "Shelf department" in the A. L. A. Manual of library economy, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone has given a most clear and concise account of the shelf

department work. In fact, it would be hard to make a more brief and at the same time a more thorough presentation of the work as it is done in the modern library.

There is no part of library work where good library housekeeping is more needed than in the shelf department. I have sometimes thought of it as the kitchen of the library, for it is here that the books are bound, garnished, and put into the state in which they must be served to the public.

As the new books are classified, accessioned, and labelled, it is an easy matter to decide whether or not they are to be placed on the pantry shelves under the glass, or served just as they are without jars in the open, with white ink and an icing of French spirit varnish.

In the matter of cleaning the shelves, it would be well to emphasize strongly what Miss Rathbone has said: "The general feeling seems to be that the matter is still too experimental to yield definite results, and that the machines are being improved so rapidly that no judgment can at present be passed as to the best machine for library use."

WM. BA. TAYLOR.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, November, contains "Library associations and library meetings," by Frank P. Hill (published in November L. J.); "Dr. Crothers and the librarian," by Harry Clemons; "The need of bibliographical equipment," "Choosing the librarian," and other short articles of general interest.

*Bulletin of Bibliography*, October, contains "Books and articles on children's reading: a bibliography" (pt. 2), by Margaret Widdermer; "A reading list on Henry Arthur Jones," by F. K. Walter, with the usual contributions to the Magazine subject index and the Dramatic index.

*California Libraries, News Notes*, October, contains an account of the California county librarians' convention in October, notes of California libraries, and California current events index since July, 1908.

*Newark, The*, a new monthly magazine published by the Free Public Library of the City of Newark, New Jersey, appears with its November number for first issue. Its purpose is to present library and Newark interests through the medium of a progressive and helpful periodical, chiefly with a view to extend the usefulness and the use of the library among manufacturers and other business men of Newark. The first number covers 14 pages and is well printed, its cover showing a map indicating "Newark's strategic position for commerce and manufactures." A brief outline of contents shows

clearly the character of the articles: "What Newark makes," p. 3-4; "A few centuries in the advancement of the race," p. 5-6; "Best books on printing," p. 6; "Printed catalogue of books in Newark Library," p. 6; "The library's resources," p. 6; "Wages in New Jersey," p. 7-8; "A map of the United States more than 700 feet square," p. 8; "House organs, good ones and the other kind, as illustrated by the house organ file at the business branch," p. 9; "City planning," p. 10; "The great Newark Encyclopedia" (an article on the Newark Library), p. 11-12; "Library activities of the year," p. 12; "Social questions," p. 13; "Scientific management," p. 13; "American waterways—transportation—recent books," p. 13; "Greater Newark—the eighth city of the United States," p. 14.

*The Librarian*, October, contains a continuation of A. J. Hawkes' article on "Suggestions toward a constructional revision of the Dewey classification."

—November, vol. 2, no. 4, contains an interesting article, "The Library Assistants' Association; an outline of its development and work," by W. Benson Thorne (to be continued); also a list of "Best books," annotated and classified by Arthur J. Hawkes, of the Leeds Public Libraries.

*The Library*, October, contains "Cambridge fragments," by Charles Sayle; "The autocrat as book-lover," by W. E. A. Axon; "The early humanists of Elsass," by S. H. Scott; "An old Dublin stationer's will and inventory," by E. R. McC. Dix; "The church of St. Magnus and the booksellers of London bridge," by Henry R. Plomer; "The so-called Gutenberg documents," by J. H. Hessels; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee.

*The Library Assistant*, November, contains "The provincial assistant and the L. A. A.," by Ernest Male; "The influence of the public library," by William Law (to be continued).

*Library Association Record*, October, contains "Literature in the Manx language to the middle of the nineteenth century," by G. W. Wood; "Principles of book classification," by E. Wyndham Hulme.

*Library Work*, October, contains "Analyzing books for a small library," by Eleanor E. Hawkins; "Bibliography and digest of current library literature, July-October, 1911."

*Library World*, October, contains "The public library as an advertisement agency," by Henry T. Coutts; "Impressions of the Perth conference"; "Municipal libraries for France," by Eugène Morelle.

*Cardiff Libraries' Review*, September-October, contains a brief article on "Japanese poetry," by F. Hadland Davis.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Bath, Me. Patten F. L.* This past month a children's room has been opened at the library. This new department occupies quarters on the second floor, which have heretofore been devoted to the interests of the Sagadahoc Historical Society. The room has never been open to the public, and the trustees recently voted to furnish it as a department for the boys and girls of the ninth grade and under classes.

Miss Elizabeth Webber has been elected librarian of this branch, which is composed of some 2000 juvenile books. The Patten Free Library was built in 1889 and has over 18,000 volumes on its shelves.

The library has the distinction of having as a separate collection, the private library of the first governor of Maine, the late William King. Many of the books are rare editions.

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* (50th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911. 91 p. D. Horace G. Wadlin, lbn.) Added 43,319 (27,535 by purchase, 12,420 by gift). Total no. of vols. in lib. 987,268. Issued, for direct home use, 299,771 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through branches and reading-room stations 74,182 others, while branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,602,225 volumes for direct home use. From the central library branches and reading-room stations for use at schools and institutions 159,119 volumes were issued, making entire issue for use outside library buildings 1,671,327 volumes. Receipts, \$409,749.16; expenses, \$375,338.38 (salaries, \$208,623.13; books, \$41,977.08; general expenses, \$75,867.92; printing departments, \$15,126.92).

During the year the library has been daily supplying with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 111 public and parochial schools, 58 engine houses, and 30 institutions, sending out upon the average from the central library about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. Under the coöperative inter-library loan system books are occasionally lent to public libraries in other cities or towns.

In the newspaper room of the central library there are 343 different papers filed for current reading, of which 266 are in the English language, 16 in French, 15 German, 7 Italian, 7 Spanish, 7 Swedish, and the rest in 14 other languages, including one in Old Hebrew published in Jerusalem, and one in Tagalese and English published in the Philippines. During the last year about 20,667 newspaper volumes were consulted by the readers.

A contract was made in the spring with Bela L. Pratt for the completion of the Central library building according to the original design by placing bronze statuary on



the marble pedestals previously erected to receive such statuary. This part of the work upon the building was originally contracted for with Augustus Saint-Gaudens, but the execution of it was prevented by his death. The last remaining piece of real estate received under the bequest of Joseph H. Center was sold by the trustees in June. The net proceeds of this transaction were \$1,140.21, which amount was added to the Center fund. The income of this fund is devoted to the purchase of books. As all the property received from Mr. Center has now been turned into cash and funded, there will be no further additions to this fund.

A gift to the Allen A. Brown music collection was received from Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers, of Boston, consisting of 13 finely bound volumes of operas, each score illustrated with portraits and original letters of the composers and the singers taking part in the production of the pieces, together with original sketches for the costumes by well-known French artists.

The death, on September 25, of Mr. James L. Whitney, for many years a devoted, able, and beloved member of the library staff, is recorded with the testimonial tribute from the board of trustees.

Interesting tabular statistics are included in the report for the purpose of showing possible bases for pension provisions for retiring employees after years of library service.

Through a request from the mayor of Boston, October, 1910, the attention of the Board of trustees was called to chapter 619 of the Acts of 1910, which is designated as "an act to authorize cities and towns of the commonwealth to establish retirement systems for their employees." The provisions of this act and tables showing its possible relations to the library service are worth careful investigation from librarians interested in this problem of pension systems.

*Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L.* (37th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1911. Anna F. Hoover, libn.) Added, 1756 (purchase 1241, by gift 404); total, 39,201. Issued, home use, 89,989; issued, ref. use, 43,785; issued through schools, 6349; issued through sub-stations, 5084; no. visitors, 136,731; borrowers' cards issued, 1121; borrowers' cards renewed, 633. Receipts, \$9700.70; expenses, \$6885.14 (salaries, \$3020.38; lighting, \$295.69; periodicals, \$394.40; books, \$1062.06; renting collection, \$183.29).

Four substations were opened during the year. These are located in grocery stores on the north, south, east, and west sides of town, as remote from the library as possible, and are open for the delivery of books three hours twice a week.

There were 111 periodicals bound and 717 books rebound, as against 235 periodicals and 486 books the year before.

A plea is made for the establishment of "memorial libraries" such as those in use at Grand Rapids.

*Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911. Laura M. Olsen, libn.) Added, by purchase, 1001; by gift, 598; by binding magazines and books, 84; total, 20,411. Circulation, 62,846. New borrowers, 1094; total no. borrowers, 6342. Receipts, \$6264.72; expenses, \$6264.72 (books, \$818.05; furniture and fixtures, \$30.16; printing, \$34; building, \$72.31; periodicals, \$253.80; light, \$222.70; binding, \$385.60; salaries, \$2307.07.)

*Freeport, Me.* At the annual meeting of the B. H. Bartol Library Association of Freeport, Maine, the following officers were elected: L. E. Curtis, president; L. E. Porter, vice-president; Robert E. Randall, treasurer; Miss Grace M. Rogers, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth P. Hyde, corresponding secretary; Arthur W. Shaw, trustee. One hundred dollars has been left by the will of Henry C. Brewer, a former president of the association.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* (73d annual rpt.—year ending June 1, 1911. Caroline M. Hewins, libn.) Added, 4907 (4560 by purchase, 347 by gift). Total circulation, 249,186 (pay duplicate collection circulated, 14,717). Readers' cards issued, 4552 (of which 2378 were new applicants and 2174 renewals). Receipts, \$23,405.50; expenses, \$23,580.34 (salaries, \$12,099.06; books, \$4787.91. From the boys' and girls' room, 43,075 volumes were circulated, of which 21,502 were stories. New applications from the school branches amounted to 920. The usual exhibit of Christmas books for children and young people was given in December for two days. The books were divided into two classes, books for all ages really worth owning, in cheap, attractive editions, picture books, books for young children and for older boys and girls through high school age, including a special group of books of a scientific and technical nature.

*Jackson (Mich.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911; from libn's summary.) Added, 3672 (adult, 2676; juv., 996); total, 36,587 (adult, 32,824; juv., 3763). Circulation, 104,956 (adult, 77,117; juv., 27,839). Net increase in circulation for the year 16,011 volumes, approximately 18 per cent. Percentage of fiction 75.66, a decrease of 3.9 per cent.

A complete set of the Underwood & Underwood stereographic travel tours was purchased and put into circulation. Extra copies of 16 standard magazines were subscribed for and put into circulation for home use.

Small collections of children's books were prepared and sent to the rooms of the lower grades in a number of outlying schools for home use by the children. The furnishing

of the auditorium was completed and the room put into service, the equipment including a 1911 model reflectoscope and stereopticon. The auditorium is on the first floor and has a seating capacity of about 225.

*Kansas State Normal School, Emporia (Kan.).* L. This library of which W. H. Kerr is librarian, has recently issued circulars containing suggested lists of reading. One of these is entitled "School library aids" and the other "Five feet of pedagogy for teachers; a teacher's practical library," the books represented in both of these lists being exhibited at the Kansas State Teachers' Association meeting in Topeka, Nov. 9-10, 1911.

*Leominster (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) (Florence E. Wheeler, libn.) Added, 648 by purchase, 85 by gift; total, 26,610. Total circulation, 51,909. Total no. cardholders, 4135. Receipts, \$5665.01; expenses, \$5264.41 (books, \$1004.12; newspapers and magazines, \$209.35; libn. and assistants, \$2,074.81).

The duplicate pay collection is freely patronized and very much appreciated by the "new fiction" readers. It is not only self-supporting, but during the year it has bought all the new fiction for the free library.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1911; from libn's summary.) Added, 13,985; total in main lib. and six branches, 138,667. Issued, home use, 652,840, or 2.9 vols. per capita, an increase of 8 per cent. over last year. (Of total number of volumes circulated 40 per cent. were circulated from the main library, 38 per cent. from the six branches, and 21 per cent. through 12 deposit stations and 230 class room collections. Of the circulation 45 per cent. were children's books.) New borrowers registered, 6319; borrowers re-registered, 3551; borrowers' cards in force, 38,211. Cost of maintenance, \$64,990.87. Spent for books, \$16,986.98; for salaries, \$30,700.64; expenditure per capita for maintenance, \$0.29; cost per volume circulated, \$0.09.

Two branches celebrated the fifth anniversary of their opening. The sixth branch was opened in Shelby Park in March. The thousands of people who attended the exercises were a remarkable demonstration of popular interest.

Four art exhibits were held in the library art room during the year. At the last one the attendance was 14,600.

A collection of over 600 music scores has been put into circulation.

An intermediate department in the open shelf room is noted. The books are known as the red star collection. Only a part of them are kept separate from the other books.

Bi-weekly meetings of entire staff were held. Arrangements have been made for a

limited number of assistants to pursue courses of study at the University of Louisville. Excellent work was done with the training class.

*Marinette (Wis.) Stephenson P. L.* (33d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911. Ada J. McCarthy, libn.) Added, 932 (129 gifts, 711 by purchase). Total, 12,531, of which 282 are unaccessioned Wisconsin documents, and 373 are unaccessioned U. S. documents. Issued, home use, 47,284 (44,193 from main lib., 1600 from Menasha branch, 1491 from the Merryman school), an increase of 3704 over last year. Total no. borrowers, 4638 (2418 children, 2220 adults). The increase in the number of borrowers is 900. Receipts, \$4324.90; expenses, \$4298.75 (heating, \$237.06; lighting, \$154.35; salaries, \$1720; books, \$773.06; periodicals, \$164.05; binding, \$186.05; supplies, \$132.56).

*New York P. L.* The library has arranged for a loan exhibition of French portrait engravings of the 17th century in the print gallery (room 321 of the new building, 476 Fifth avenue). Literature relating to the subject forms a feature of the exhibit.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* The library has established in the City Hall a branch of the library known as the municipal reference branch, which went into operation Jan. 27.

This branch is to be maintained for purposes of municipal information and research, its duties being to collect, classify, index and preserve all data obtainable relative to the operation and government of municipalities as well as material bearing on the welfare and health of their inhabitants. The charters, laws and ordinances of St. Louis and other cities will be collected, together with all data, reports and statistics obtainable from other cities in the United States, Canada and Europe. The branch will also collect facts from magazines, newspapers and reports of organizations working along the lines of municipal reform and civic betterment. Such books, bills, documents, reports and other material will be readily available to any one, particularly the Municipal Assembly and the other members of the city government.

With the establishment of the Municipal reference branch no ordinance need be passed and no department of the city government need try any new scheme, measure or device without first having full knowledge of what other cities or corporations have done along similar lines and with what degree of success.

Some material has already been collected, and the Civic League of St. Louis has made a permanent loan to the branch of its valuable collection of pamphlets and books. A room in the new City Hall has been fitted up by the city for the library. Book shelves,

filing devices and conveniences for readers and research workers have been installed. The branch has been placed in charge of Mr. Jesse Cunningham, late of the State Library in Albany, N. Y.

*Sedalia (Mo.) P. L.* (16th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) Added, 1400 (1136 by purchase). Circulated, 51,847 (from main lib., 49,384), of which 29 per cent. were juvenile. New cards issued, 1276; total borrowers, 4831. Sedalia has a population of 17,822, and library's cardholders represent about 27 per cent. of total number. Receipts, including balance from previous year, \$8228.76; expenses, \$6739.81 (salaries, \$2544.84; heat, \$338.85; light, \$261.67; repairs and furnishings, \$832.25; supplies, \$290.42; insurance, \$108).

*Tacoma (Wash.) P. L.* (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911; F. F. Hopper, libn.) Added, 7104 (net gain); total, 55,666. Population, 83,743. Registered borrowers (not including children who borrowed books through schools), 13,043. Increase in number of registered borrowers, 2650. Issued, home use, 244,645. Circulation per capita, 2.9; increase over previous year in circulation, 44,234. Receipts, \$34,319.94 (for regular expense); \$5000 (for branch lib., 1910-1911). Expenses (regular), \$29,363.20; extraordinary (for buildings and grounds), \$5966.80.

The important event of the year was the erection and opening of the first branch library building at South Tacoma. The building was described in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL. Before this new building was opened the branch occupied a small rented room. While the book collection in the main library has been developed systematically, the question of shelving has become a difficult one. Temporary wooden shelving has been installed in every possible place. There is now but one method by which more book capacity can be secured. This is by adding a story to the steel stack, which is unfortunately radial.

The work with schools is on the increase. Deposit collections of adult books have been kept in seven different places, such as factories. Revised rules for borrowers extending the time limit on books from 14 to 28 days and reducing the daily fine for overdue books from 2 cents to 1 cent, and greater leniency as to the number of books to be drawn at a time, went into effect July 1, 1910.

An apprentice class received formal training for the first time during this year. An intermediate department has been started for older children who are not ready for the adult department. The collection of books loaned through the schools has increased from 1501 to 2302 during the year. These books have been loaned 27,962 times in eight months and were sent to 21 schools. The

technical collection, both in the reference and loan departments, has been gradually enlarged. A catalog of periodicals and unbound pamphlets has been begun. A picture collection has been begun. During the year 3705 volumes have been bound and rebound.

The total number of books cataloged was 11,424. At the close of his report Mr. Hopper urges the need of more books and shelving, more pay for assistants, added janitor service, at least two more branches. There is evidence that Tacoma is a growing library, and that it is progressively administered.

*Washington (D. C.) P. L.* Takoma Park branch of the library was opened with appropriate exercises, November 16, 1911.

*Williamsport, Pa. James S. Brown L.* (4th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911. O. R. H. Thomson, libn.) Added, 2760; total, over 20,000. Circulation, 109,794 (fict. 59 per cent.), an increase over previous year of 4620 vols. Circulation per capita, 3.44; attendance at lectures and exhibitions, 5184. Reading and reference, 23,118. Receipts, \$9948; expenses \$10,034.67 (books, binding and magazines, \$2557.38; salaries, \$4933.25; lectures, \$240; repairs, etc., \$205.38; music, \$2098.66).

The chief event of the year was the establishment of two stations in outlying districts, the collections at which are to be permanent and additions to which are provided for by special funds.

Coöperation and a working system of inter-library loans has rendered unjustifiable the collection by small libraries in small cities of rare and little required works, the cost of borrowing them being less even than the cost of storing them; and a library of 25,000 volumes in a community of 30,000 persons that issues 90,000 to 100,000 volumes a year seems to be more nearly fulfilling the modern ideal than a library of 100,000 volumes in a similar sized community that issues but 40,000 to 50,000 volumes annually.

*Wisconsin State Historical Society L.* (Rpt.—year 1910-11; from local press.) Added, 9639 bks. and pms.; total 341,206. Museum specimens acquired, 4000. The private funds of the Society now aggregate \$66,000, a gain of nearly \$3000 within the year.

Among the many activities of the Society within the year was a careful search made in the Canadian archives at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa for documents bearing on the history of the Wisconsin fur trade. These are for publication in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, of which 19 volumes have thus far appeared. The Society's publications are widely sought by historians and by libraries throughout the world.

## FOREIGN

*Budapest.* A Főrárosi Könyvtár Evtésítője yr. 5, nos. 2 and 3, 1911.

Bulletins of the "City Library of Budapest," containing all their books classified according to (philosophy, sociology, science, art, literature, history, biography) where they belong.

—A Községi nyilvános Könyvtár és Közművelőbési intézet részletes Pályázati programja. Budapest, 1911. 21 p. O. (Budapest, Székesfőváros.) Második némilg módosított kiadás.

A little booklet which contains all the required necessities for the "Public Library and Culture Institute" to be erected.

*Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls. Museums and Art Galleries.* (58th rpt.—year 1910.) Added, 12,677, lending libs. and reading-rooms; total, 165,169. Issued, home use, 1,597,123; issued ref. lib., 369,427. New tickets issued, 17,601; tickets now in use, 53,212 (34,569 adult; 3948 student, 14,695 juvenile). Evening reading-room attendance, 105,858.

Of the total issues in the reference and lending libraries (children's libraries excepted), only 57 per cent. were prose fiction, while of the total issues for home reading only (children's libraries excepted), 77 per cent. were prose fiction. The issues from the children's department exceeded those in 1910 by 109,010 volumes. The free lectures provided for the public in various parts of the city numbered 165 for adults and 20 for children. The attendances amounted to 81,160.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The *Architectural Review* (London) of September, 1911, 30: 146-147, contains a brief article, with several illustrations, of the new building of the Brookline, Mass., Public Library.

The *Brickbuilder* for September, 1911, volume 20, contains several plates, illustrations and plans of library buildings, of the Price Hill Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library, and the Divoll Branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

CHILDREN'S READING. Haines, Alice Calhoun.

Delightful books for young folks. (In *The Delineator*, November, 1911. p. 362.)

A paper read before a California woman's club, in which are recommended suitable poems, anthologies, picture-books, and attractively illustrated books, for small children; books for boys and girls of 13 or 14 years old, as well as desirable fairy tales, legends, and leading works in juvenile fiction.

DISINFECTION OF BOOKS. Method of disinfecting books. (Described in the Official

Gazette of the United States Patent Office. October 3, 1911. 171:170.)

The apparatus described here is one that will be of interest to libraries that have many books to disinfect. It consists in spreading and opening the leaves of the book by a current of air, and simultaneously delivering to the spread and open leaves a disinfecting substance by the same current of air which spreads or opens the leaves.

GARRISON, Fielding H., and Neumann, Felix.

How to collect old medical books in Europe; where to go and what to look for.

(*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Sept. 9, 1911. 57:895-898.)

This article is of bibliographical interest to those specially interested in medical books and medical libraries.

## Gifts and Bequests

*Bath (Me.) Patten F. L.* The library has received a gift of \$5000 from the will of the late Mrs. Thomas Harward, of New York, formerly a resident of Bath.

*Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, Conn.* Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently donated to the library some valuable volumes of catalogs of his own collections. Among them are the "Catalogue des porcelaines françaises," an edition of 150 copies, with elaborate and beautiful binding; also a catalog of a collection of books formed by James Toovey, principally from the library of the Earl of Gosford; two catalogs, one of Merovingian antiquities, the other of German antiquities compiled by Seymour de Ricci; catalog of the Gréau collection of ancient glass in six folio volumes of hand-colored plates (the edition was 90 copies); two additional volumes of Curtis's monumental work on the American Indians are included in the gift, besides other rare and valuable works.

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

Through a regretted error in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL, the list of Carnegie library donations, April to October, 1911 (p. 603), is headed "Public Library Donations," without reference to Mr. Carnegie. It is hoped that readers of the JOURNAL will not have been seriously misled by this omission.

## Carnegie corporation

On Nov. 10, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$25,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, organized on that date under a charter granted by the New York legislature last June "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." Mr. Carnegie stated, in bestowing this gift

upon the corporation, that it was his intention to leave with the corporate body this work of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions.

The objects of the corporation were given out as follows in an official statement:

"The purposes of the corporation, as stated in the charter, are as follows:

"Section 1. Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

"The incorporators met at Mr. Carnegie's house Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, 1911, accepted the charter, adopted the constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers:

"President, Andrew Carnegie; vice-president, Elihu Root; treasurer, Robert A. Franks; secretary, James Bertram.

"Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation for its corporate purposes \$25,000,000 par value first mortgage gold bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

"It is intended that the business of the founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions which had been carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years will be turned over to the corporation at an early date and carried on by the corporation."

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## Librarians

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GOODRICH, Mr. Nathaniel L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1904, has resigned his position as librarian of the University of Texas to accept a similar position at Dartmouth College. Mr. Goodrich goes to Dartmouth on Jan. 1.

KENNEDY, Miss Helen T., has been recently appointed as instructor of the training class of the Los Angeles Public Library. She graduated from the University of Illinois Library School in class of 1903, and

spent two years in Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library; two years as head cataloger in Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.; a year and a half as organizer and librarian of the Public Library in Kewanee, Ill.; three years as instructor in the Wisconsin Library School, and temporary assistant as field worker in the Oregon Library Commission.

PASHER, William E., treasurer of the Library Bureau, Cambridge, Mass., died on November 2 at his home in Newton Centre, after an illness of several months.

PECK, Miss Harriet R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1902, has been appointed to succeed her father, the late Adolph L. Peck, as librarian of the Free Public Library, Gloversville, N. Y.

PHILLIPS, Miss Grace D., University of Illinois Library School, 1905, lately librarian of the normal school at Warrensburg, Mo., is now children's librarian in the Kansas City Public Library.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, has been appointed principal of the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Mrs. Sneed has been connected with the school since her graduation from Pratt Library School, 1906, after a two years' course. For five years she has been organizer for the Georgia Library Commission, and was elected president of the League of Library Commissions at the Minnetonka conference, 1908, and presided over the meetings of the League at the Bretton Woods conference, 1909.

WATKINS, Mary E. (Wisconsin, 1909), resigned her position in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library to take charge of the Madison (Wis.) High School Reference Library, a position recently created and offering a large field for original work. The position is connected with the Madison Free Library, in so far as library duties are concerned, and Miss Watkins is a member of the staff of that library, though paid by the school authorities.

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## Library Calendar

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### JANUARY

2-6. Mid-winter meetings in Chicago: League of Lib. Commissions, Jan. 2; College and university librarians, Jan. 5-6; Lib. school instructors, Jan. 3; Council, Jan. 4-5; A. L. A. Pub. Bd., Jan. 5.

11. N. Y. L. C. N. Y. Hist. Soc., evening.

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